

**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

F4

IME I PREZIME:

MATKO DONADIĆ

BROJ INDEKSA:

17-1-0247-2014

1. Neka su  $z_1$  i  $z_2$  rjesenja kvadratne jednadzbe  $z^2 - z + 3 = 0$ . Prikaži ih u kompleksnoj ravnini i provjeri uvrštanjem! Dalje izračunaj:  $\left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3}\right)$ .

2  
4+3+8 15

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

10+5 15

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 &= 8 \\ x_2 - x_3 + x_4 &= -2 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_4 &= 6 \\ -7x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

3. Odrediti domenu i prvu derivaciju funkcije:  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$ .

5+15 20

4. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$ .

15(graf) 15

5. Odrediti i provjeriti uvrštavanjem:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} =$

4+1 4

6. Odredi derivaciju funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$

10 10

7. Odrediti tangentu na funkciju  $f(x) = \cos x$  tamo gdje je  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Nacrtati graf funkcije i nacrtati izračunatu tangentu.

15+3+2 20

1)  $z^2 - z + 3 = 0$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-11}}{2}$$

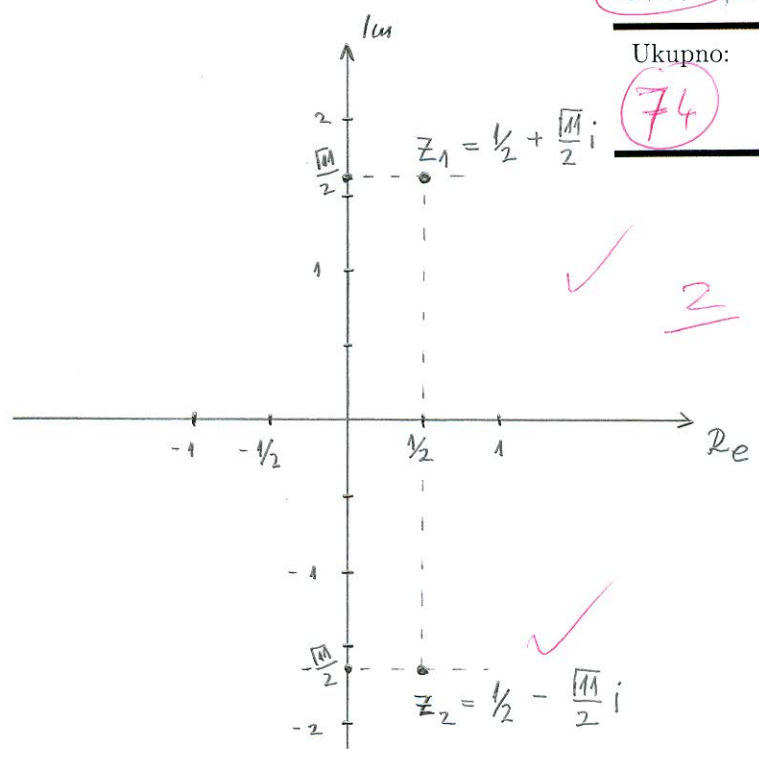
$$z_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{11}i}{2} \quad z_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{11}i}{2}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}i \quad z_2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}i$$

$$\left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3}\right) = \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}i - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}i}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}i + 3}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{11}i}{\frac{7}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}i}\right) = \frac{-\sqrt{11}i}{\frac{7}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}i}$$

$$= -\frac{11}{30} - \frac{7\sqrt{11}}{30}i$$



Ukupno:

74

$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} = \left[ \frac{13}{0} \right] \stackrel{\text{L.H.}}{=} \frac{2x}{2x + 8} = \left[ \frac{8}{0} \right] \stackrel{\text{L.H.}}{=} \frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad \times$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} = \frac{(-3.99)^2 - 3}{(-3.99)^2 + (8 \cdot -3.99) + 16} = \frac{12.92}{1 \cdot 10^{-4}} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{Približava se } \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \text{ Derivacija } f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4' \cdot \sin(5x) - 4 \cdot (\sin(5x))'}{\sin^2(5x)} = \frac{0 - 4 \cdot \cos(5x) \cdot 5}{\sin^2(5x)}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-20 \cos(5x)}{\sin^2(5x)} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{7} f(x) = \cos x \quad x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

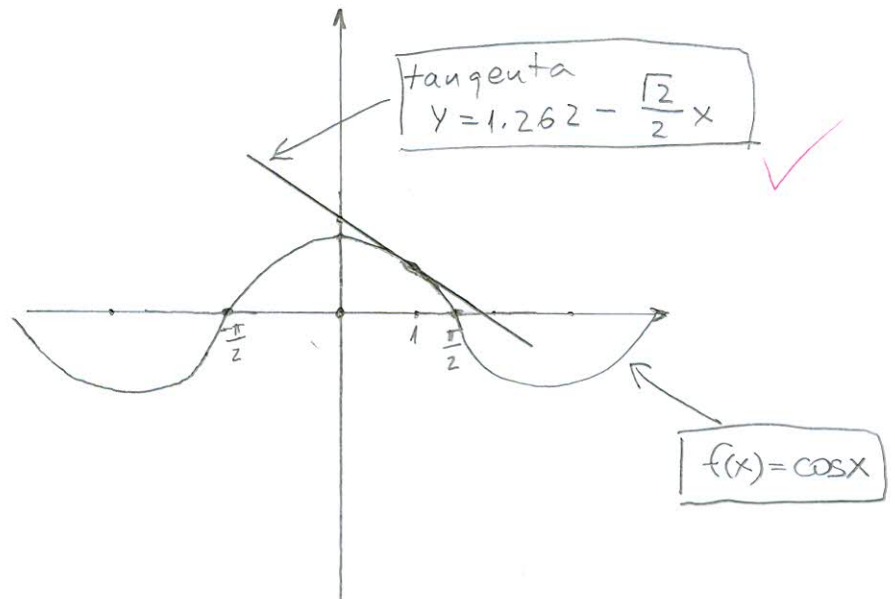
$$f'(x) = -\sin x$$

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

$$y(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x + 0.555$$

$$y = 1.262 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x$$



x	0	1	2
y	1.262	0.555	-0.15

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & | & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & | & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & -3 & | & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 & | & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & | & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 1 & | & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 & | & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} +2R_2 \\ -5R_2 \\ +7R_2 \end{array}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 & | & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & | & -16 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & | & -16 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} -R_3 \\ +R_3 \\ +4R_3 \end{array}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

JEDNAĐŽBA IMA BESKONAČNO  
MNOGO RJEŠENJA

KOJA? ~~∅~~

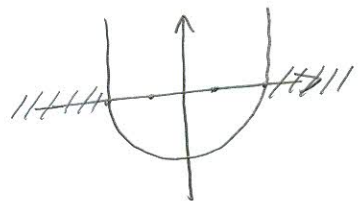
$$\textcircled{3} f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$$

Domena:  $\ln(x^2 + 4)$

$$x^2 + 4 > 0$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x = \pm 2$$



$$D: x \in \langle -\infty, -2 \rangle \cup \langle 2, +\infty \rangle$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+4} \cdot 2x + \cos(2x-3) \cdot 2 \quad \checkmark$$

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

④  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$

Domena:  $x \neq 0$

$\langle -\infty, 0 \rangle \cup \langle 0, +\infty \rangle$

Asimptote:

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x - \frac{1}{x} = \infty - \frac{1}{\infty} = \infty$  Nova DHA

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x - \frac{1}{x} - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{x} = 0$   $y=x$  DKA

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x - \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -x + \frac{1}{x} = -\infty + \frac{1}{\infty} = -\infty$  Nova LHA

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x - \frac{1}{x} - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -x + \frac{1}{x} + x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$   $y=x$  LKA

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0_+} 0_+ - \frac{1}{0_+} = 0_+ - \infty = -\infty$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0_-} 0_- - \frac{1}{0_-} = 0_- - (-\infty) = \infty$  } V.A.  $\rightarrow 0$

SJECIŠTA S OSIMA:

$f(0) = 0 - \frac{1}{0} \Rightarrow$  Nikad

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

# 1<sup>o</sup> DERIVACIJA

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

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

Domena derivacije

$$x^2 \neq 0$$

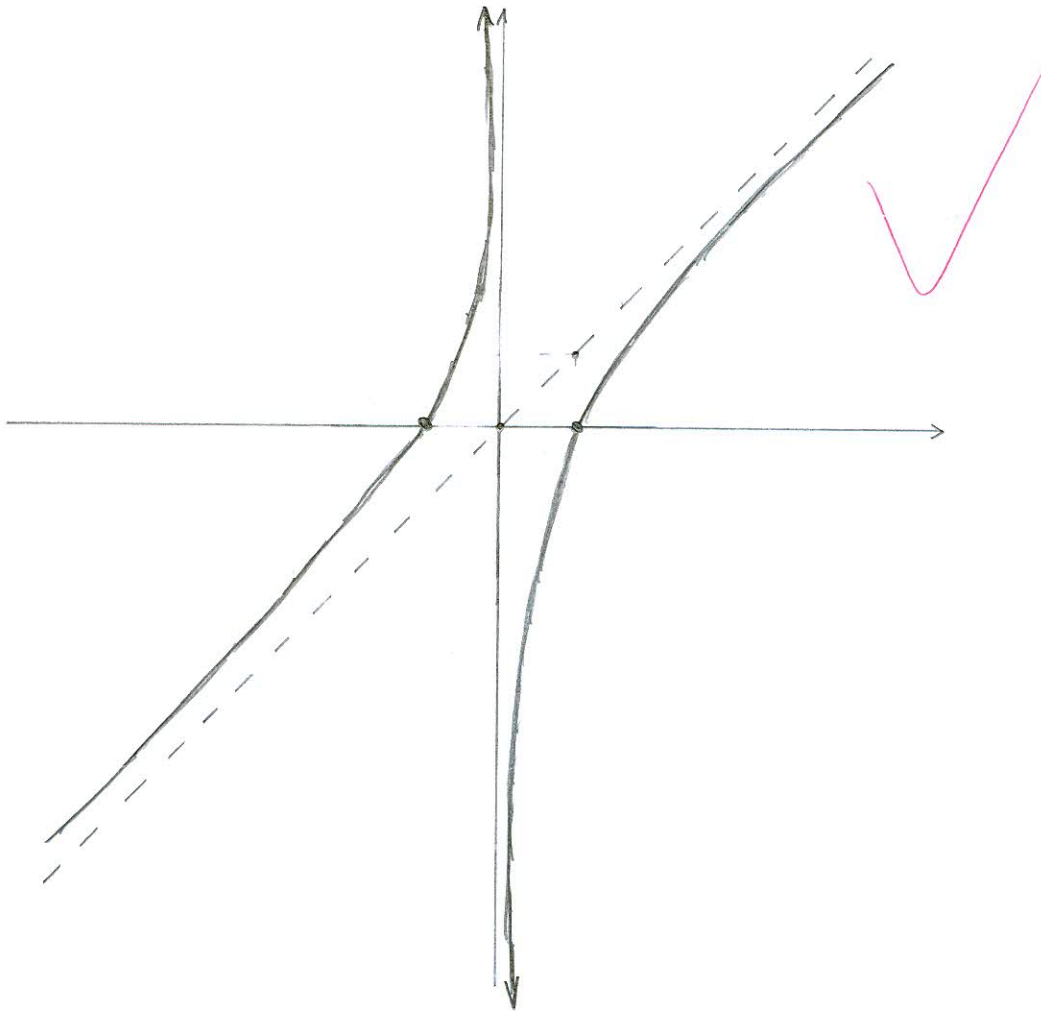
$$x \neq 0$$

$$x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 \neq -1$$

NIKAD

	$-\infty$	$0$	$\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	+	
$f(x)$	↗	↗	



# 2<sup>o</sup> DERIVACIJA

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

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

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

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

Domena:  $x^4 \neq 0$

$$x \neq 0$$

$$-2x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

	$-\infty$	$0$	$\infty$
$f''(x)$	+	-	
$f(x)$	↪	↩	

**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

F4

IME I PREZIME: **ANTONIO ŠARIN**

BROJ INDEKSA: **17-2-0301-13**  
**(0269080809)**

1. Neka su  $z_1$  i  $z_2$  rjesenja kvadratne jednadzbe  $z^2 - z + 3 = 0$ . Prikaži ih u kompleksnoj ravnini i provjeri uvrštavanjem! Dalje izračunaj:  $\left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3}\right)$ .

4+3+8

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

10+5

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 &= 8 \\ x_2 - x_3 + x_4 &= -2 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_4 &= 6 \\ -7x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

3. Odrediti domenu i prvu derivaciju funkcije:  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$ .

5+15

4. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$ .

15(graf)

5. Odrediti i provjeriti uvrštavanjem:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} =$

4+1

6. Odredi derivaciju funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$

10

7. Odrediti tangentu na funkciju  $f(x) = \cos x$  tamo gdje je  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Nacrtati graf funkcije i nacrtati izračunatu tangentu.

15+3+2

Ukupno:

**62**

6)  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(4)' \cdot \sin(5x) - 4 \cdot (\sin(5x))'}{(\sin(5x))^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{0 \cdot \sin(5x) - 4 \cdot (\cos(5x)) \cdot (5x)'}{(\sin(5x))^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-4 \cdot \cos(5x) \cdot 5}{(\sin(5x))^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-20 \cos(5x)}{(\sin(5x))^2}$$

$$③. f(x) = \ln(x^2+4) + \sin(2x-3)$$

$$x^2+4 > 0$$

UVIŠE VEČE 00 0

$$f'(x) = (\ln(x^2+4))' + (\sin(2x-3))'$$

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

$$D_f \cdot x \in \mathbb{R} \checkmark$$

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

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

$$④. f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$$

~~GRAF~~

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

$$f(1) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$f(2) = 2 - \frac{1}{2} = 1,5$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \quad | \cdot x^2$$

$$(\mathbb{R} \setminus x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty))$$

$$x^2 = -1$$

NEMA EKSTREMA



GRAF?



$$7. f(x) = \cos x \quad f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad x_0 \quad y_0$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x$$

$$y - y_0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\boxed{y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x + \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

SKICA ?

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} = \frac{16 - 3}{16 - 32 + 16} = \frac{13}{0} = \infty$$

LIMES SLIJEVA  
I ZDESNA

$$7. z^2 - z + 3 = 0$$

$$z_{1/2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 12}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{11}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm i\sqrt{11}}{2}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{1 - i\sqrt{11}}{2}$$

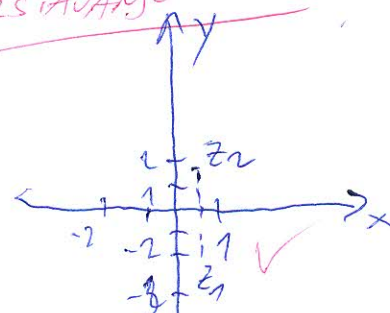
$$z_2 = \frac{1 + i\sqrt{11}}{2}$$

$$\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3} = \frac{1 - i\sqrt{11} - 1 - i\sqrt{11}}{i\sqrt{11} + 1 + 3} = \frac{-2i\sqrt{11}}{i\sqrt{11} + 4}$$

URSTAVANJE NATRAG

$$\frac{z_1 + z_2}{z_2 + 3} = \frac{2}{i\sqrt{11} + 7} = \frac{2(-11 - 7i\sqrt{11})}{-11i^2 + 49} = \frac{-22 - 14i\sqrt{11}}{60}$$

$$\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3} = \frac{-22 - 14i\sqrt{11}}{60} = \frac{2(-11 - 7i\sqrt{11})}{60} = \frac{-11 - 7i\sqrt{11}}{30}$$



~~8.  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(x - 3)$~~

$D_x \times \in \mathbb{R}$  ✓

~~5~~

VVIJEK VEJE OD 0

~~$f'(x)$~~

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

F4

POPUNJAVA  
NASTAVNIK  
Broj ↓  
bodova

IME I PREZIME: *Antonio Jović*

BROJ INDEKSA: *0269076958*

1. Neka su  $z_1$  i  $z_2$  rjesenja kvadratne jednadzbe  $z^2 - z + 3 = 0$ . Prikaži ih u kompleksnoj ravnini i provjeri uvrštavanjem! Dalje izračunaj:  $\left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3}\right)$ .

*2*  
~~4+3+8~~

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

10+5

$$\begin{array}{rccccrcr} x_1 & - & 2x_2 & + & 3x_3 & - & 4x_4 & = & 8 \\ & & x_2 & - & x_3 & + & x_4 & = & -2 \\ x_1 & + & 3x_2 & & & - & 3x_4 & = & 6 \\ & & - & 7x_2 & + & 3x_3 & + & x_4 & = & -2 \end{array}$$

3. Odrediti domen i prvu derivaciju funkcije:  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$ .

~~5+15~~

4. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$ .

~~15(graf)~~

5. Odrediti i provjeriti uvrštavanjem:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} =$

~~4+1~~

6. Odredi derivaciju funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$

~~10~~

7. Odrediti tangentu na funkciju  $f(x) = \cos x$  tamo gdje je  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Nacrtati graf funkcije i nacrtati izračunatu tangentu.

~~15+3+2~~

Ukupno:

*48*



①

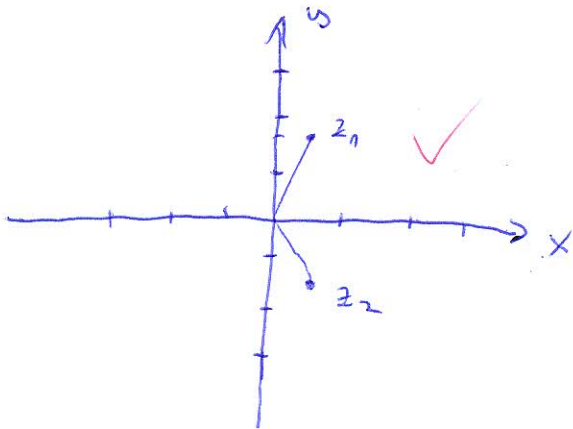
$$z^2 - z + 3 = 0$$

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

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-11} i}{2}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{11} i}{2} \quad z_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{11} i}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$z_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{11} i}{2} \quad z_2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{11} i}{2} \quad \checkmark$$



PROVERBA UVRSTAVANJE?

$$\overline{\left( \frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3} \right)} = \frac{z_1 + z_2}{z_2 - 3} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{11} i}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{11} i}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{11} i}{2} - 3} = \frac{1}{-\frac{5}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{11} i}{2}} = \text{RAJE}$$

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16}$

~~l'Hôpital~~

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} \frac{(-3,99)^2 - 3}{(-3,99)^2 + 8(-3,99) + 16} = \frac{12,92}{1 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 129200$  ~~X~~

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^-} \frac{(-4,01)^2 - 3}{(-4,01)^2 + 8(-4,01) + 16} = \frac{13,0801}{1 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 130801$  ~~X~~

-2	0,25
-2,5	1,56
-3	6

PROJEKTA:

x	lim
-3,90	1221
-3,89	1002,65
-3,90	286

x	lim
-4,10	1389
-4,15	1422,25
-4,17	997,88

~~∅~~

6.

$f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$

$(\frac{b}{n})' = \frac{b' \cdot n + b \cdot n'}{n^2}$

$f'(x) = \frac{0 \cdot \sin(5x) - 4 \cdot (\cos(5x))}{(\sin(5x))^2}$

~~l'Hôpital~~

$f'(x) = \frac{-4 \cos(5x)}{(\sin(5x))^2}$  ~~X~~

←

$$\textcircled{7.} \quad f(x) = \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x$$

$$x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$k = f'(x)$$

$$y_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$k = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$y = k \cdot (x - x_0) + y_0$$

$$y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

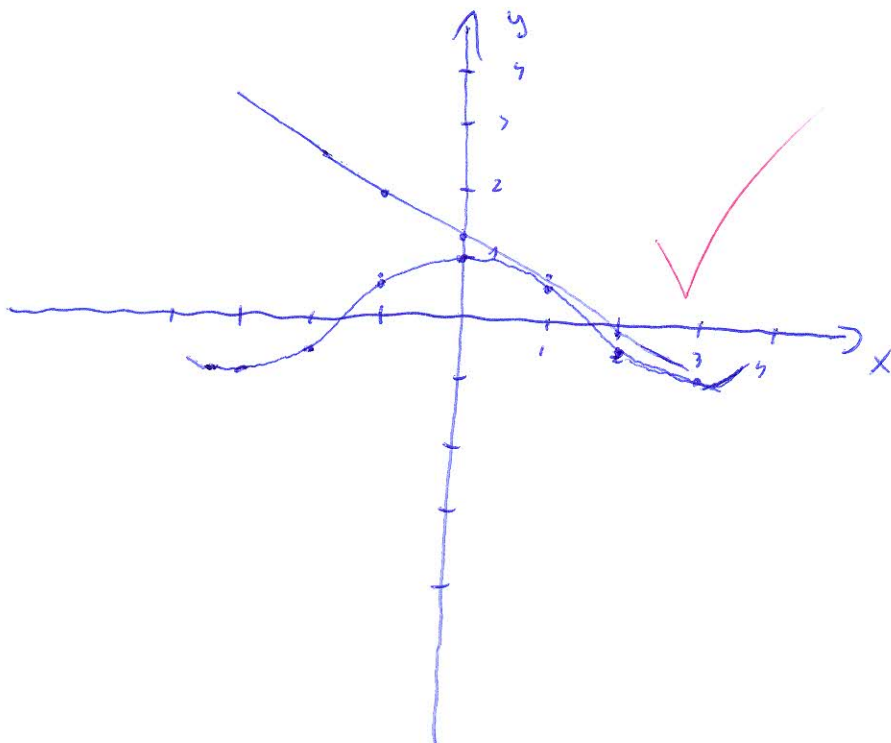
$$y = -0,707 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 0,707$$

$$y = -0,707x + 0,555 + 0,707$$

$$y = -0,707x + 1,262$$

Antonio Jurić

0265076958



x	-1	0	1	-2	2
f(x)	0,54	1	0,54	-0,91	-0,41

x	-1	0	1	2
y	1,97	1,26	0,55	-0,15

$$(3) f(x) = \ln(x^2+4) + \sin(2x-3)$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x}{\ln(x^2+4)} + 2\cos(2x-3) \quad \checkmark$$

DOMENIA:

~~$x \in \mathbb{R}$~~   
 ~~$x \in \mathbb{R}$~~   
 ~~$x \in \mathbb{R}$~~

$$\boxed{D_f x \in \mathbb{R}} \quad \checkmark$$



$$① f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$$

Asintoto priú

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

① DOMENIA

$$x \neq 0 \quad D_f \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

② NULZÖCKE

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = 1 \end{matrix}}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} y_1 = 0 \\ y_2 = 0 \end{matrix}}$$

~~③~~

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

~~④~~ ERSTRECK:

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

GRAF ?



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

F4

IME I PREZIME:

DINO NIKOLOVSKI

BROJ INDEKSA: 17-2-0375-2014

PROF. UGLEŠIĆ

1. Neka su  $z_1$  i  $z_2$  rjesenja kvadratne jednadzbe  $z^2 - z + 3 = 0$ . Prikaži ih u kompleksnoj ravnini i provjeri uvrštavanjem! Dalje izračunaj:  $\left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3}\right)$ .

$|z^2| = z \cdot \bar{z}$

5+3+8

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

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

10+5

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 = 8 \\ x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = -2 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_4 = 6 \\ -7x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = -2 \end{matrix}$$

$z = x + yi$

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

3. Odrediti domenu i prvu derivaciju funkcije:  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$ .

5+15

4. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$ .

15(graf)

5. Odrediti i provjeriti uvrštavanjem:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} =$

4+1

6. Odredi derivaciju funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$

10

7. Odrediti tangentu na funkciju  $f(x) = \cos x$  tamo gdje je  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Nacrtati graf funkcije i nacrtati izračunatu tangentu.

15+3+2

Ukupno:

22

$$\begin{array}{c} 2. \\ \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ R_3 - 1R_1 \\ \\ \end{array} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} R_1 + 2R_2 \\ \\ R_3 - 5R_2 \\ R_4 + 7R_2 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & -16 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \cdot (\frac{1}{2}) \\ \\ \end{array} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & -16 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} R_1 - 1R_3 \\ R_2 + 1R_3 \\ \\ R_4 + 4R_3 \end{array} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right| \end{array}$$

RESKONSZENO  
RJESENJA

$x_1 = 0$   
 $x_2 = 2$   
 $x_3 = 4$   
 $x_4 = 0$

a)  $x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 = 8 \Rightarrow 0 - 2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 4 - 4 \cdot 0 = 8$  ✓  
 b)  $x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = -2 \Rightarrow 2 - 4 + 0 = -2$  ✓  
 c)  $x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_4 = 6 \Rightarrow 0 + 3 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 0 = 6$  ✓  
 d)  $-7x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = -2 \Rightarrow -7 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 4 + 0 = -2$  ✓

5

$$3. f(x) = \ln(x^2+4) + \ln(2x-3)$$

DOMENA

$$\frac{1}{x^2+4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = -4$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$2x-3$$

$$2x=3 \quad | : \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} = 1,5$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 1,5, 2\}$$

$$f(x) = \ln(x^2+4) + \ln(2x-3)$$

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

$$\text{formula} = (f+g)' = f'g + f \cdot g'$$

$$\ln x = \frac{1}{x} \quad \cos = -\sin$$

5. Uredi i pronađi nultanje:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2-3}{x^2+8x+16} = \frac{(-4)^2-3}{(-4)^2+8 \cdot (-4)+16} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4,01} \frac{x^2-3}{x^2+8x+16} = 0,59$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4,1} \frac{x^2-3}{x^2+8x+16} = 0,59$$

$$1.) z^2 - 2z + 3 = 0 \quad a=1 \quad b=-2 \quad c=3$$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-12}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-11}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3,3i}{2}$$

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$z_1 = (2,15i)^2 - 2z + 3 = 0$$

$$= 4,62 - 2,15i + 3 = \sqrt{4,62-2,15i}$$

$$z_2 = (-1,15i)^2 - (-1,15i) + 3 = 0$$

$$= -1,32 + 1,15i + 3 = \sqrt{1,68 + 1,15i}$$

$$\left( \frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3} \right) = \left( \frac{3,3}{1,85} \right) = 1,784i = -1,784i$$

7. TANGENTA

$$y - y_0 = f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0)$$

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

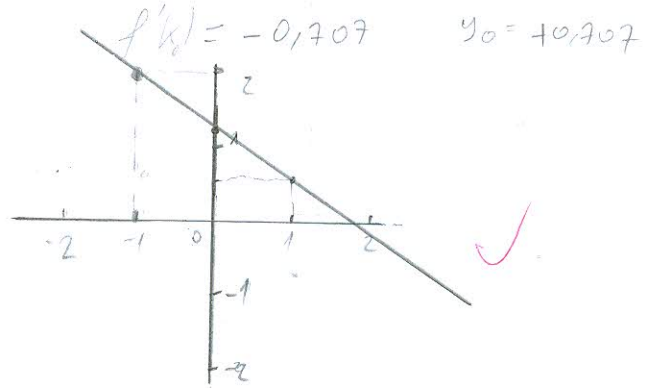
$$x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4} = 0,785$$

$$y - 0,707 = -0,707 \cdot (x - 0,785)$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin 0,785$$

$$y - 0,707 = -0,707x + 0,555$$

$$y = -0,707x + 1,26$$



$$-1 = 1,97$$

$$0 = 1,26$$

$$1 = 0,553$$

4) TOK  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$

$x=0$  D.A. =  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

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

V.A. ( $\pm\infty$ )  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 0 - \frac{1}{0} = +\infty$

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

V.A. =  $x=0$

H.A. (BROJ)

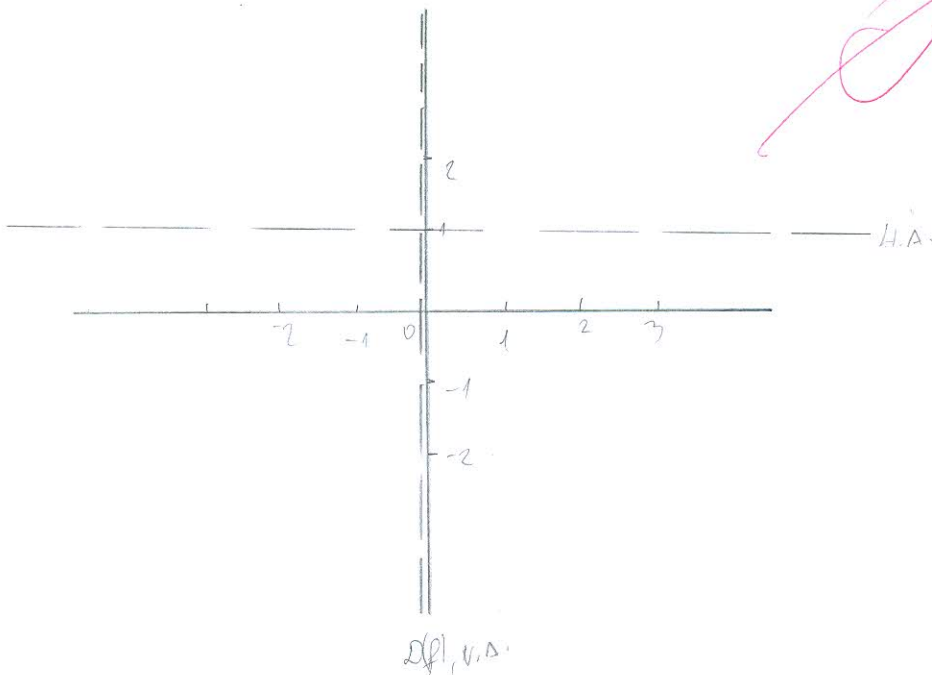
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x - \frac{1}{x} = x' - \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)' = x - x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)' = x - x \cdot (-1) = x + x = 2x$$

H.A. = 1

$(f \pm g)' = f' \pm g'$

3) DERIVACIJA (MIN, MAX)

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

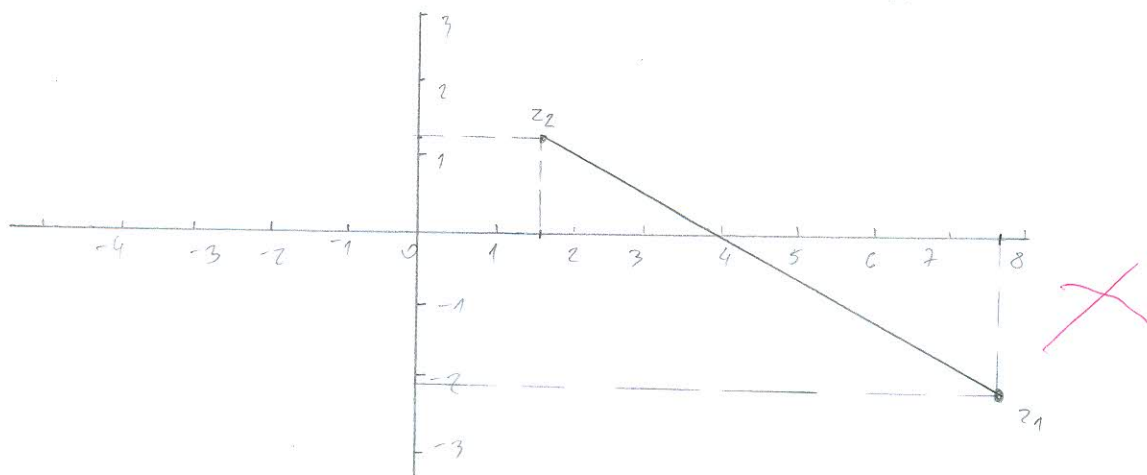


DINO NIKOLOVSKI

1. NASTAVAK

$$z_1 = 7,62 - 2,15i$$

$$z_2 = 1,68 + 1,15i$$



$$6. f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x$$

$$= \left( \frac{f}{g} \right)' = \frac{f'g - f g'}{g^2} = \frac{4' \cdot (\sin(5x)) - 4 \cdot (\sin(5x))'}{(\sin(5x))^2}$$

$$= \frac{0 - 4 \cdot \cos(5x)}{(\sin(5x))^2} = \frac{-4 \cos(5x)}{(\sin(5x))^2}$$

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

F4

IME I PREZIME: Alen Mišković

BROJ INDEKSA: 17-2-0057-2010

1. Neka su  $z_1$  i  $z_2$  rjesenja kvadratne jednadzbe  $z^2 - z + 3 = 0$ . Prikaži ih u kompleksnoj ravnini i provjeri uvrštavanjem! Dalje izračunaj:  $\left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3}\right)$ .

4+3+8

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

10+5

$$\begin{array}{rccccrcr} x_1 & - & 2x_2 & + & 3x_3 & - & 4x_4 & = & 8 \\ & & x_2 & - & x_3 & + & x_4 & = & -2 \\ x_1 & + & 3x_2 & & & - & 3x_4 & = & 6 \\ & & - & 7x_2 & + & 3x_3 & + & x_4 & = & -2 \end{array}$$

3. Odrediti domenu i prvu derivaciju funkcije:  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$ .

5+15

4. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$ .

15(graf)

5. Odrediti i provjeriti uvrštavanjem:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} =$

4+1

6. Odredi derivaciju funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$

10

7. Odrediti tangentu na funkciju  $f(x) = \cos x$  tamo gdje je  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Nacrtati graf funkcije i nacrtati izračunatu tangentu.

15+3+2

③  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$

$\ln x' = \frac{1}{x}$   
 $\sin x' = \cos x$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+4} \cdot 2x + 0 + \cos(2x-3) \cdot 2 - 0$

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

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

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

$2x - 3 \leq 0$   
 $2x \leq 3$  :/ 2  
 $x \leq \frac{3}{2}$

$x_1 = 2$   
 $x_2 = -2$

⑥  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$

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

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

$f'(x) = \frac{4}{(\sin(5x))^2} \cdot \frac{4}{\cos(5x)}$  ✗

$f'(x) = \frac{4}{2\sin(5x)} \cdot \frac{4}{\cos(5x)}$

$f'(x) = \frac{16}{2\sin(5x) \cdot \cos(5x)}$

Ukupno:

20

$$x \rightarrow -4 \quad x^2 + 8x + 16$$

2

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} R_3 - 1R_1 \\ R_4 - 1R_1 \end{array} = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & 4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right] = \begin{array}{l} R_1 + 2R_2 \\ R_3 - 5R_2 \\ R_4 + 7R_2 \end{array} = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & -16 \end{array} \right] =$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 14 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & -16 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \cdot (2) \\ \end{array} = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 14 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & -16 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} R_1 - R_3 \\ R_2 + R_3 \\ = \\ R_4 + 4R_3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} a \ b \ c \ d \\ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 8 \ | \ 0 \\ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ -1 \ | \ 2 \\ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ -2 \ | \ 4 \\ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ | \ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{array}$$

Matrica nema rjesenja





**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: MATEJ SURIĆ

BROJ INDEKSA: 0171259871

F4

1. Neka su  $z_1$  i  $z_2$  rjesenja kvadratne jednadzbe  $z^2 - z + 3 = 0$ . Prikaži ih u kompleksnoj ravnini i provjeri uvrštavanjem! Dalje izračunaj:  $\left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3}\right)$ .

~~4+3+8~~

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

~~10+5~~

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 &= 8 \\ x_2 - x_3 + x_4 &= -2 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_4 &= 6 \\ -7x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

3. Odrediti domenu i prvu derivaciju funkcije:  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$ .

5+15

4. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$ .

~~15(graf)~~

5. Odrediti i provjeriti uvrštavanjem:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} =$

~~4+1~~ 3

6. Odredi derivaciju funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$

~~10~~

7. Odrediti tangentu na funkciju  $f(x) = \cos x$  tamo gdje je  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Nacrtati graf funkcije i nacrtati izračunatu tangentu.

15+3+2

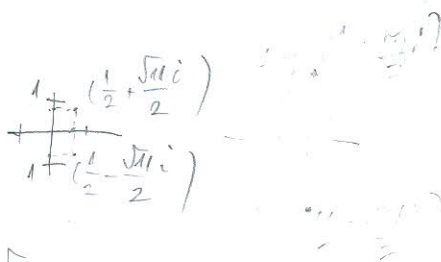
Ukupno:

15

1.  $z^2 - z + 3 = 0$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-12}}{2}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{11}i}{2} \quad z_2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{11}i}{2}$$



$$\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{11}i}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{11}i}{2}\right)}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{11}i}{2} + 3} = \frac{-\sqrt{11}i}{\frac{7}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{11}i}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{7}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{11}i}{2}}{\frac{7}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{11}i}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{7\sqrt{11}}{2} - \frac{11i}{2}}{\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{11}i}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{-\frac{7\sqrt{11}}{2} - \frac{11i}{2}}{\frac{49}{4} + \frac{11}{4}} = \frac{-\frac{7\sqrt{11}}{2} - \frac{11i}{2}}{\frac{71}{4}} = \frac{-\frac{7\sqrt{11} - 11i}{2}}{\frac{71}{4}} = \frac{-14\sqrt{11} - 22i}{71}$$

$$\left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3}\right) = \frac{-14\sqrt{11} - 22i}{71}$$

$$\textcircled{2.} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \cdot (-1) \\ + \\ + \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \cdot (-2) \\ \cdot (-7) \\ \cdot (-7) \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 6 & -16 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \cdot (-4) \\ \cdot (-4) \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 6 & -16 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \cdot (-4) \\ \cdot (-4) \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -16 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \cdot (-4) \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \cdot (\frac{3}{2}) \\ \cdot (\frac{1}{2}) \\ \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 8$$

$$8 + 0 + 6 -$$

(2.) MATEJ SURIC

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(Row 3:  $\cdot(-1)$ ,  $+(5) \cdot (2)$ ,  $-(7)$ )

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 4 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & -16 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} /:(-2) \\ /:(4) \end{matrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} /:(-1) \\ + \end{matrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

~~1=0~~  
SUSTAV NEMA RJEŠENJA

$$\textcircled{5.} \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} = \frac{(-4)^2 - 3}{(-4)^2 + 8(-4) + 16} = \frac{13}{0} = +\infty$$

LIMES SUIJEVA I ZDESNA

6.

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sin(5x) - 4 \cos(5x) \cdot 5}{(\sin(5x))^2} \quad \times$$

4.  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$

$x \neq 0$   $Df: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$f(x) = 0$

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

$x - 1 = 0 \quad T(1, 0)$

$x = 1$

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

$f(0) = \frac{1}{0} = 0$

SKICA ?  
GRAFA

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

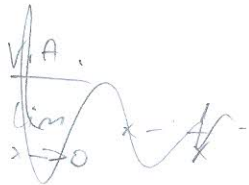
$f'(x) = \frac{2x^2 - x^2 - 1}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2}$

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

$x^2 - 1 = 0$

$x^2 = 1$

$x_{1,2} = \pm 1$



H.A.

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(-x)^2 - 1/x^2}{-x^2} = \frac{1 - 0}{0} = 0$   
 $\frac{-1}{-x} = 0$

K.A.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \frac{x^2 - 1/x^2}{x^2} = 1$

$y = kx + l$

$y = x - 1$

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

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

F4

POPUNJAVA  
NASTAVNIK  
Broj ↓  
bodova

IME I PREZIME: *Luka Grubić*

BROJ INDEKSA: *0269086641*

1. Neka su  $z_1$  i  $z_2$  rjesenja kvadratne jednadzbe  $z^2 - z + 3 = 0$ . Prikaži ih u kompleksnoj ravnini i provjeri uvrštavanjem! Dalje izračunaj:  $\left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3}\right)$ .

4+3+8

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

10+5

$$\begin{array}{rccccrcr} x_1 & - & 2x_2 & + & 3x_3 & - & 4x_4 & = & 8 \\ & & x_2 & - & x_3 & + & x_4 & = & -2 \\ x_1 & + & 3x_2 & & & - & 3x_4 & = & 6 \\ & & - & 7x_2 & + & 3x_3 & + & x_4 & = & -2 \end{array}$$

3. Odrediti domenu i prvu derivaciju funkcije:  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$ .

5+15

4. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$ .

15(graf)

5. Odrediti i provjeriti uvrštavanjem:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} =$

3 4+1

6. Odredi derivaciju funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$

10

7. Odrediti tangentu na funkciju  $f(x) = \cos x$  tamo gdje je  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Nacrtati graf funkcije i nacrtati izračunatu tangentu.

15+3+2

Ukupno:

33



$$(6) f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$$

$$f'(x) = -4 \cdot (\sin(5x))^{-2} \cdot \cos(5x) \cdot 5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(8) f(x) = \ln(x^2+4) + \sin(2x-3)$$

$$x^2+4 > 0$$

$$x^2 > -4$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2+4} + 2 \cos(2x-3) \quad \checkmark$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2-3}{x^2+8x+16} = \frac{(-4)^2-3}{(-4)^2+8 \cdot (-4)+16} = \frac{13}{0} = \infty \quad \checkmark$$

RAZDVOJITI

LIMES

SLIJEVA I ZDESNA

3

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2-3}{x^2+8x+16} \stackrel{:\cdot x^2}{=} \left[ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \frac{1 - \frac{3}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{8}{x} + \frac{16}{x^2}} = 1$$

URŠTAVANJE





②

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

~



GRUBIC



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

POPUNJAVA

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

F4

NASTAVNIK

Broj ↓

bodova

IME I PREZIME: **MARI VO MATEO TORIĆ** BROJ INDEKSA: **17-2-0384-2014**  
**(0269089456)**

1. Neka su  $z_1$  i  $z_2$  rjesenja kvadratne jednadzbe  $z^2 - z + 3 = 0$ . Prikaži ih u kompleksnoj ravnini i provjeri uvrštavanjem! Dalje izračunaj:  $\left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3}\right)$ .

4+3+8

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

10+5

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 &= 8 \\x_2 - x_3 + x_4 &= -2 \\x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_4 &= 6 \\-7x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 &= -2\end{aligned}$$

3. Odrediti domenu i prvu derivaciju funkcije:  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$ .

5+15

4. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$ .

15(graf)

5. Odrediti i provjeriti uvrštavanjem:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} =$

4+1

6. Odredi derivaciju funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$

10

7. Odrediti tangentu na funkciju  $f(x) = \cos x$  tamo gdje je  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Nacrtati graf funkcije i nacrtati izračunatu tangentu.

15+3+2

Ukupno:

**4**

1.  $z^2 - z + 3 = 0$  ( $a=1, b=-1, c=3$ )

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

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 12}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-11}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3,317i}{2}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{1 + 3,317i}{2}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{1 - 3,317i}{2}$$

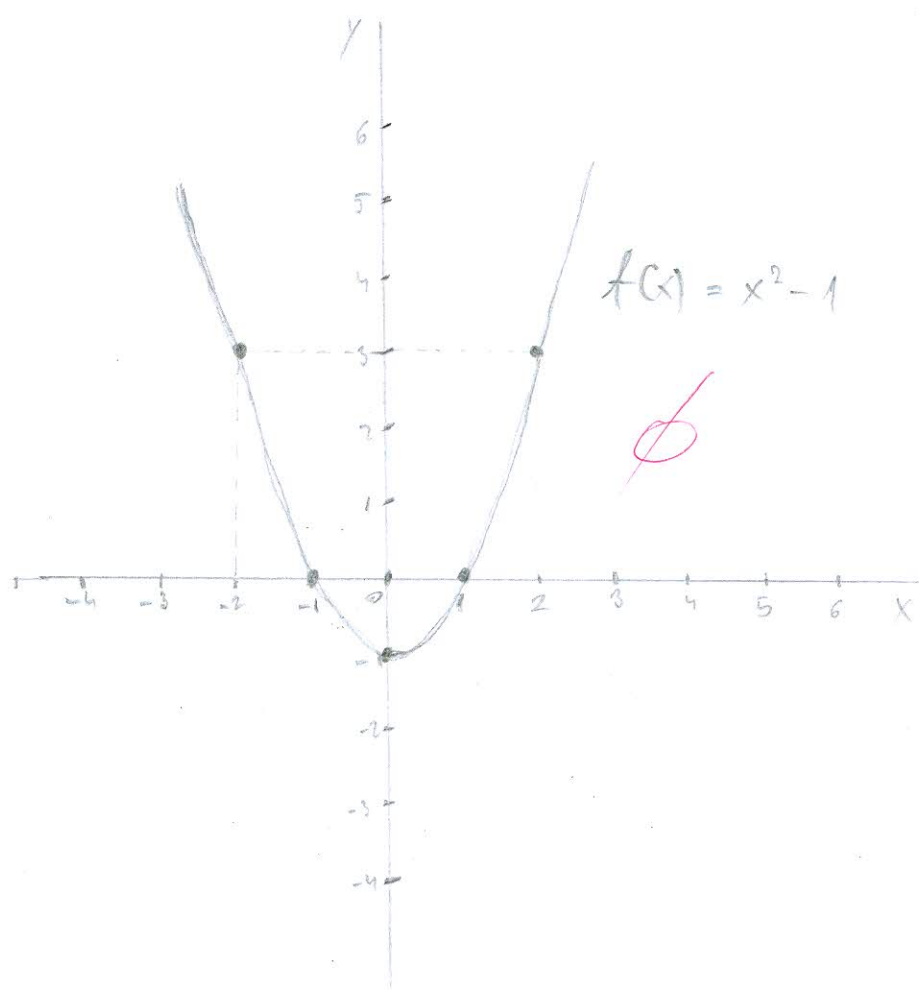
4.

$$f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$$

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

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

x	0	1	2	-1	-2
y	-1	0	3	0	5



**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: **MAJA ŠIKIĆ**

BROJ INDEKSA: **17-2-0101-2011**

F4

1. Neka su  $z_1$  i  $z_2$  rjesenja kvadratne jednadzbe  $z^2 - z + 3 = 0$ . Prikaži ih u kompleksnoj ravnini i provjeri uvrštavanjem! Dalje izračunaj:  $\left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3}\right)$ .

4+3+8

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

10+5

$$\begin{array}{rccccrcr} x_1 & - & 2x_2 & + & 3x_3 & - & 4x_4 & = & 8 \\ & & x_2 & - & x_3 & + & x_4 & = & -2 \\ x_1 & + & 3x_2 & & & - & 3x_4 & = & 6 \\ & & - & 7x_2 & + & 3x_3 & + & x_4 & = & -2 \end{array}$$

3. Odrediti domenu i prvu derivaciju funkcije:  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$ .

5+15

4. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$ .

15(graf)

5. Odrediti i provjeriti uvrštavanjem:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} =$

4+1

6. Odredi derivaciju funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$

10

7. Odrediti tangentu na funkciju  $f(x) = \cos x$  tamo gdje je  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Nacrtati graf funkcije i nacrtati izračunatu tangentu.

15+3+2

Ukupno:

**3**

3.  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$

DOMENA

$$x^2 + 4 > 0$$

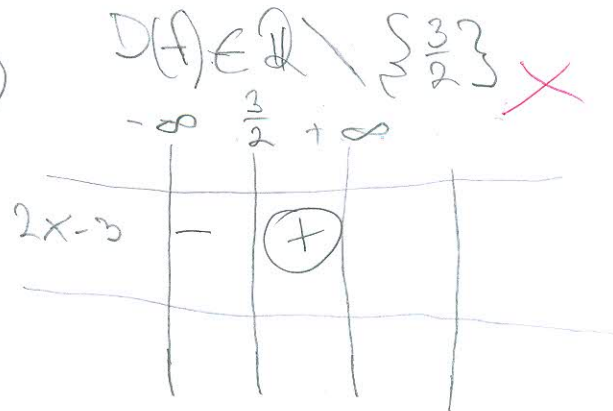
$$x^2 = -4/\sqrt{\quad}$$

$$x = \sqrt{-4}$$

$$2x - 3 = 0$$

$$2x = 3 / :2$$

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



DERIVACIJA

$$f(x)' = \ln(x^2 + 4)' + \sin(2x - 3)'$$

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

6.  $f(x)' = \frac{4 \cdot \sin(5x) - (\sin(5x))' \cdot 4}{(\sin(5x))^2}$   $f(x)' = \frac{-4 \cos(5x)}{(\sin(5x))^2}$

$$f(x)' = \frac{0 \cdot \sin(5x) - 4 \cos(5x)}{(\sin(5x))^2}$$

4.  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$

a) DOMENA  
 $x \neq 0$   
 $x = 0$

$D(f) \in [0, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, 0)$

$-\infty$	0	+	$+\infty$
$f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$			
	-	(+)	

b) PARNOST I NEPARNOST

$f(-x) = -x - \frac{1}{(-x)} = -x + \frac{1}{(-x)}$  Funkcija nije niti parna niti neparna!

c) NUL TAČKE

$x = 0$  A(0,0)  
 $f(0) = 0 - \frac{1}{0} = 0$

$y = 0$  B(1,0)  
 $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x} = 0 / \cdot x$   
 $x - 1 = 0$

d) PERIODIČNOST  $\Rightarrow$  Funkcija nije periodična!

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

e) EKSTREMI

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

$E_{\max}(0,0)$

$-\infty$	0	+	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$			
	+	+	
$f(x)$			
	↗	↗	

f) ASIMPTOTE

1) HORIZONTALNA

D.H.A.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x - \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x} = \boxed{y=1}$

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

GRAF?

d.H.A.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x - \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(-x)}{(-x)} - \frac{1/x}{(-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(-x)}{(-x)} - \frac{1}{(-x)^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{\infty} = 1$$

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

d.H.A.  $y=1$

2) VERTIKALNA

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

3) KOSE NEMA JER IMA HORIZONTALNE!

g) KONVEKSNOST I KONKAVNOST

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

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

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

$$\frac{2x}{x^4} = 0 \quad / \cdot x^4$$

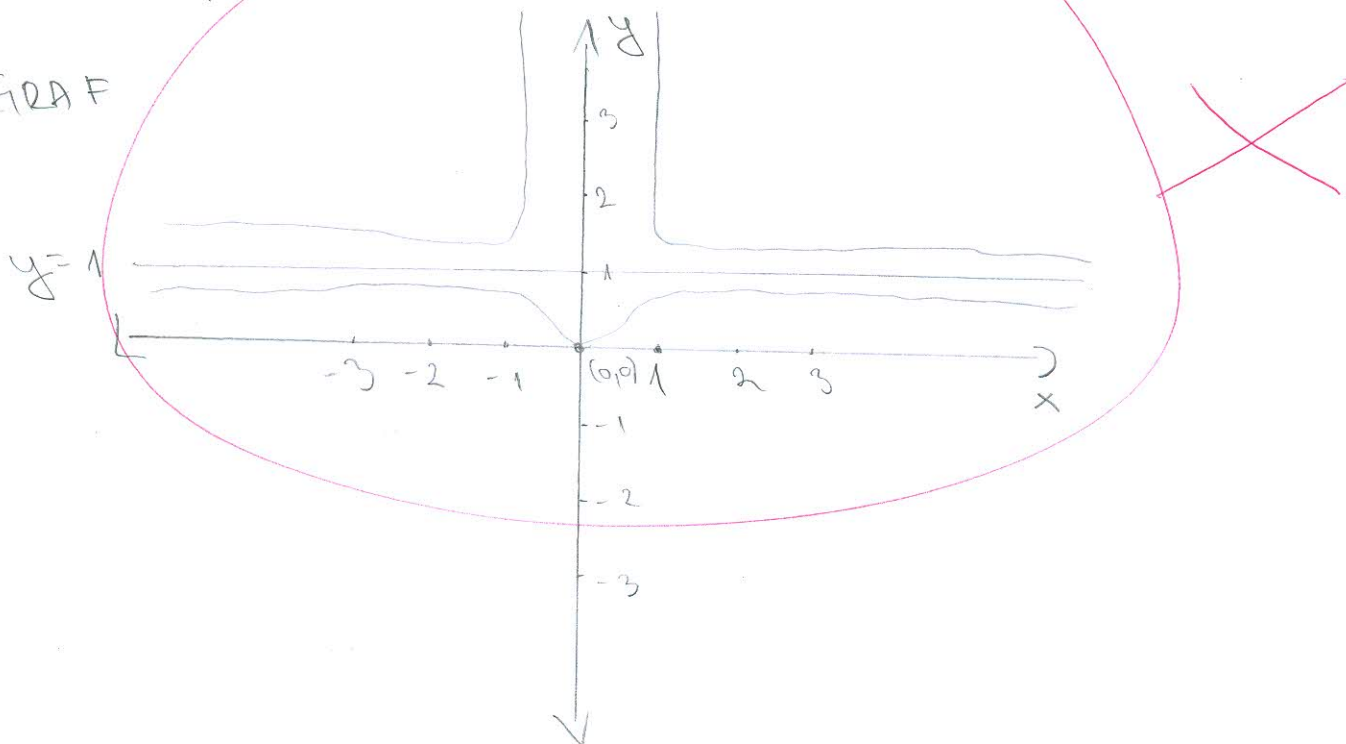
$$2x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$
$f(x)''$	-	+	
$f(x)$	$\cap$	$\cup$	

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

h) GRAF



$$5. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{(-4)^2 - 3}{(-4)^2 + 8 \cdot (-4) + 16} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{16 - 3}{16 - 32 + 16} = \frac{13}{0} = 0 \quad \underline{3}$$

LIMES SLIJEVA I DESNA. ↗

---



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

F4

IME I PREZIME: Hruoje Dejan

BROJ INDEKSA:

1. Neka su  $z_1$  i  $z_2$  rjesenja kvadratne jednadzbe  $z^2 - z + 3 = 0$ . Prikaži ih u kompleksnoj ravnini i provjeri uvrštavanjem! Dalje izračunaj:  $\left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3}\right)$ .

4+3+8

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

~~10+5~~

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 &= 8 \\ x_2 - x_3 + x_4 &= -2 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_4 &= 6 \\ -7x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

5

3. Odrediti domenu i prvu derivaciju funkcije:  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$ .

~~5+15~~

4. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$ .

15(graf)

5. Odrediti i provjeriti uvrštavanjem:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} =$

~~4+1~~

3

6. Odredi derivaciju funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$

10

7. Odrediti tangentu na funkciju  $f(x) = \cos x$  tamo gdje je  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Nacrtati graf funkcije i nacrtati izračunatu tangentu.

15+3+2

Ukupno:

~~48~~ 8

3.  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$

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

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

6)  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$

$f'(x) = \frac{0 \cdot \sin(5x) + 4 \cdot (-\cos(5x)) \cdot 5}{-\cos(5x) \cdot 5} = \frac{-20 \cos(5x)}{-5 \cos(5x)} = \frac{4 \cos(5x)}{\cos(5x)}$

5  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} = \frac{4^2 - 3}{4^2 - 8 \cdot 4 + 16} = \frac{13}{0} = \infty$

3

LIMES SLIJEVA  
I ZDESNA

$$2) \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-2I} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-1II} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{+7II} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & -16 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 5 & -6 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & -16 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} :2 \\ :4 \end{matrix}} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 5 & -6 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 4 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-1III} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 5 & -6 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 5 & -6 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 4 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{: -2} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 5 & -6 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} x_4 = -2 \\ x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 - x_3 + x_4 &= -2 & x_2 &= 0 \\ x_2 - 0 + (-2) &= -2 \\ x_2 - 2 &= -2 & x_1 & \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 - 0 - 0 - 6 \cdot (-2) = 12$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

Provera

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 &= 8 \\ 0 + 0 + 0 - 4 \cdot (-2) &= 8 \\ 8 &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

VIDI NIKOLOVSKI

SUSTAV IMA BESKONACNO  
RESEENJA!!!

**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

F4

IME I PREZIME: LOVRE BARIĆ

BROJ INDEKSA: 17-2-0391-2013

1. Neka su  $z_1$  i  $z_2$  rjesenja kvadratne jednadzbe  $z^2 - z + 3 = 0$ . Prikaži ih u kompleksnoj ravnini i provjeri uvrštavanjem! Dalje izračunaj:  $\left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3}\right)$ .

4+3+8

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

10+5

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 &= 8 \\ x_2 - x_3 + x_4 &= -2 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_4 &= 6 \\ -7x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

3. Odrediti domenu i prvu derivaciju funkcije:  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$ .

5+15

4. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$ .

15(graf)

5. Odrediti i provjeriti uvrštavanjem:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} =$

4+1

6. Odredi derivaciju funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$

10

7. Odrediti tangentu na funkciju  $f(x) = \cos x$  tamo gdje je  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Nacrtati graf funkcije i nacrtati izračunatu tangentu.

15+3+2

Ukupno:

⑥  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$  =  $f'(x) = \frac{(4)' \cdot \sin(5x) - 4 \cdot (\sin(5x))'}{(\sin(5x))^2} =$

=  $\frac{-4 \cdot (\cos(5x) \cdot (5x))}{(\sin(5x))^2}$

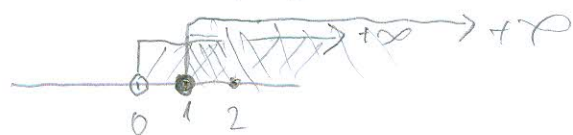
③  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$

①  $\ln(x^2 + 4) > 0$

②  $(\sin(2x - 3)) : [1, +\infty)$

$Df(\ln(x^2 + 4)) : (0, +\infty)$

$Df : [1, +\infty)$



$f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$

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

$$(4) f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$Df(x - \frac{1}{x}) : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

DOMENA

$$(1) x(x) : \mathbb{R}$$

$$(2) x \neq 0$$

$$f+g = f' \pm g'$$

Derivacija

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

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

GRAF?

**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

F4

IME I PREZIME:

BROJ INDEKSA:

Petra Pović

1. Neka su  $z_1$  i  $z_2$  rjesenja kvadratne jednadzbe  $z^2 - z + 3 = 0$ . Prikaži ih u kompleksnoj ravnini i provjeri uvrštavanjem! Dalje izračunaj:  $\left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3}\right)$ .

4+3+8

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

10+5

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 &= 8 \\ x_2 - x_3 + x_4 &= -2 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_4 &= 6 \\ -7x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

3. Odrediti domenu i prvu derivaciju funkcije:  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$ .

5+15

4. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$ .

15(graf)

5. Odrediti i provjeriti uvrštavanjem:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} =$

4+1

6. Odredi derivaciju funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$

10

7. Odrediti tangentu na funkciju  $f(x) = \cos x$  tamo gdje je  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Nacrtati graf funkcije i nacrtati izračunatu tangentu.

15+3+2

Ukupno:

~~0~~

⑥  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(4)' \cdot \sin(5x) - 4 \cdot (\sin(5x))'}{(\sin(5x))^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sin(5x) - 4 \cdot \cos(5x)}{(\sin(5x))^2} \quad \times$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-4 \cos(5x) + \sin(5x)}{(\sin(5x))^2}$$

③  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$

$$x^2 + 4 > 0$$

$$2x - 3 > 0$$

$$x^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$2x - 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 = -4$$

$$2x = 3 / \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{-4}$$

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

$$x_1 = -2$$

$$x_2 = 2$$



+ + + +  
- - - +  
- - - ⊕

D(f) = <2, +∞>

→

$$f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$$

$$f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4)' \cdot \sin(2x - 3) + \ln(x^2 + 4) \cdot (\sin(2x - 3))'$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} \cdot \sin(2x - 3) + \ln(x^2 + 4) \cdot \cos 2$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sin(2x - 3)}{x^2 + 4} + \ln(x^2 + 4) \cdot \cos 2$$

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

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x \neq 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$D_f = \langle 0, +\infty \rangle$$

$$f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$f'(x) = \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) + (x \sqrt{x})$$

IME I PREZIME:

ANDRIJA PAVIN

BROJ INDEKSA:

17-2-0128-2011

1. Neka su  $z_1$  i  $z_2$  rjesenja kvadratne jednadzbe  $z^2 - z + 3 = 0$ . Prikaži ih u kompleksnoj ravnini i provjeri uvrštavanjem! Dalje izračunaj:  $\left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_2 + 3}\right)$ .

~~4+3+8~~

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

~~10+5~~

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 &= 8 \\ x_2 - x_3 + x_4 &= -2 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_4 &= 6 \\ -7x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

3. Odrediti domenu i prvu derivaciju funkcije:  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$ .

~~5+15~~

4. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$ .

15(graf)

5. Odrediti i provjeriti uvrštavanjem:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} =$

~~4+1~~

6. Odredi derivaciju funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{4}{\sin(5x)}$

10

7. Odrediti tangentu na funkciju  $f(x) = \cos x$  tamo gdje je  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Nacrtati graf funkcije i nacrtati izračunatu tangentu.

15+3+2

Ukupno:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & -3 & 6 \\ 1 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \cdot (-1) \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 & 5 & -10 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} (-5)/5 \\ \downarrow \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 10 & -20 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} :2 \\ \downarrow \end{array} \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -10 & 20 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ /: (-10) \end{array}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 = 8$$



$$1. z^2 - z + 3 = 0$$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{11}}{2}$$

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

$$z_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{11}}{2}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{11}}{2}$$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-1 + 12}}{2}$$

$$3. f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4) + \sin(2x - 3)$$

$$f'(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4)' + \sin(2x - 3)'$$

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

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

DOMENA

$$x > 2$$

$$x > 2$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \left( \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 8x + 16} \right)' = \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{2x}{2x + 8} = \frac{2 \cdot (-4)}{2 \cdot (-4) + 8} = \frac{-8}{0} = \infty$$