

MATEMATIKA 2: Trajanje 120 minuta. Zabranjen je razgovor sa drugim studentima. Na klupama je dozvoljen samo pisači pribor, tablica osnovnih integrala, kalkulator, indeks ili iksica i prazni papiri koji nose ime studenta. Sav ostali pribor, formule, uređaji, bilješke i nepotpisane prazne papire zabranjeno je koristiti i trebaju ostati u torbi ili pohranjeni kod nastavnika (elektronički uređaji trebaju biti isključeni) tokom cijelog trajanja ispita. Studenti koji primijete zabranjene predmete dužni su ih prijaviti nastavniku. Nije dozvoljeno međusobno posudjivanje pribora tijekom trajanja ispita. Povreda ovih pravila može za posljedicu imati udaljavanje s ispita.

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ZADATKE RIJEŠAVATE JEDNOSTRANO NA PAPIRE KOJE DOBIJETE OD NASTAVNIKA.

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1. Riješiti integrale:

(a) $\int \frac{x^3}{x^2 + 3x + 5} dx,$

(b) $\int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx.$

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2. Odrediti površinu između krivulja $y = x + 2$ i $y = 4 + x - x^2$. 203. Odrediti ekstreme funkcije $f(x, y) = 3x^2 + xy - y^3 + 2$. 54. Riješiti diferencijalnu jednadžbu: $y'' + y' - 2y = 1$.5. Razviti funkciju $f(x) = \cos x$ u Taylorov red po potencijama $x - \frac{\pi}{2}$. Izračunati barem prva 4 člana. 20

3.

$y = 3x^2 + xy - y^3 + 3$

$\partial_x = 6x + y \quad 6x + 1 = 0$

$\partial_y = x - 3y^2 \quad \begin{array}{l} x - 3y^2 = 0 \quad | -6 \\ 6x + y = 0 \\ -6x - 18y^2 = 0 \\ \hline + \quad -17y^2 = 0 \end{array}$

$\partial_{xx} = 6 \quad \partial_{xy} = 1$

$\partial_{yx} = 0 \quad \partial_{yy} = -6y$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 0 = 0 \quad \text{X}$$

IMAMO LOVRAČNI MINIMO

U TOČKI $T(0,0)$ X

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VIDI ZVONIMIR DUNATOV

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$$\begin{aligned} 5. \cos x & \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \checkmark \\ & f_0 = 0 \\ \cos x' & = -\sin x \quad f_1' = -1 \\ -\sin x' & = -\cos x \quad f_2' = 0 \\ -\cos x' & = \sin x \quad f_3' = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{f_0(x)}{1!} + \frac{f_1'(x-x_0)}{1!} + \frac{f_2''(x-x_0)^2}{2!} + \frac{f_3'''(x-x_0)^3}{3!}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{-1(x-\frac{\pi}{2})^1}{1!} + \frac{0(x-\frac{\pi}{2})^2}{2!} + \frac{1(x-\frac{\pi}{2})^3}{3!}$$

$$f(x) \approx 0 - 1(x-\frac{\pi}{2}) + 0 + \frac{(x-\frac{\pi}{2})^3}{6} + \dots \quad \checkmark \quad \underline{20}$$

$$1.b) \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \ln x = u \quad du = \frac{1}{x} \\ \int \frac{dx}{x^2} = dv \Rightarrow \int x^{-2} dx \quad v = \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} = -\frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right. \quad \underline{10}$$

$$\ln x \cdot \frac{-1}{x} - \int -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\ln x}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{\ln x}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + C \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left(-\frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \right)' = -\frac{\frac{1}{x} \ln x + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2} = \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \quad \checkmark$$

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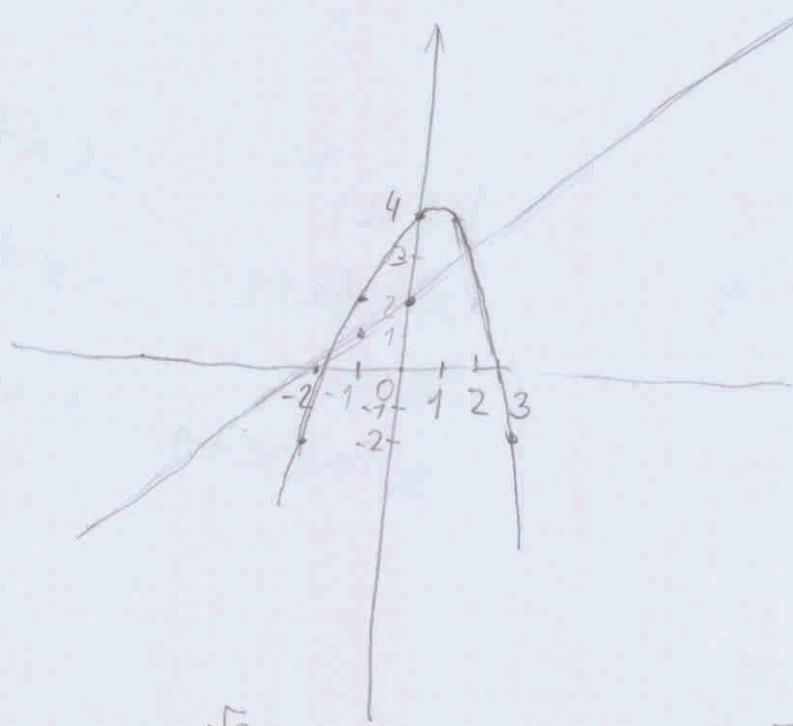
$$\textcircled{2} \quad Y = x + 2$$

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

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

$$-x^2 = -2$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt{2}$$



$$P = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} (4+x-x^2) - (x+2) \, dx = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} -x^2 + 2 \, dx = \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + 2x \right]_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}^3}{3} + 2\sqrt{2} - \left(-\frac{-\sqrt{2}^3}{3} - 2(-\sqrt{2}) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} + 2\sqrt{2} + \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} + 2\sqrt{2} \right) = 4\sqrt{2} = 5,65 \quad \underline{\underline{20}}$$

$$a \int \frac{x^3}{x^2 + 3x + 5} dx$$

$U = x^3 \quad dv = 3x^2$
 $\text{①} \quad dv = \int x^2 + 3x + 5 \quad v = \frac{x^3}{3} + 3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + 5x$

~~$x^3(\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 5x)dx$~~

~~0~~

$$1. \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 5} = \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + (x+4)} = \frac{A}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{C+D}{(x+1)} + \frac{D+E}{(x+4)}$$

=

$$\begin{aligned} & x^3 : (x^2 + 3x + 5) = x - 3 \\ & - (x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x) \\ \hline & -3x^2 - 5x \\ & - (-3x^2 - 9x - 15) \\ \hline & 4x + 15 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 + 3x + 5 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9-20}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{11}i}{2} \notin \mathbb{R}$$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + 3x + 5$ nema realni
korijen, ne može se
razlaziti na faktore

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^3}{x^2 + 3x + 5} dx &= \int \left(x - 3 + \frac{4x + 15}{x^2 + 3x + 5} \right) dx = \int x dx - 3 \int dx + \int \frac{4x + 15}{x^2 + 3x + 5} dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} - 3x + 2 \ln|x^2 + 3x + 5| + \frac{18}{\sqrt{11}} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{11}}\right) + C \\ \int \frac{4x + 15}{x^2 + 3x + 5} dx &= \int \frac{2(2x+3) + 9}{x^2 + 3x + 5} dx = 2 \int \frac{2x+3}{x^2 + 3x + 5} dx + 9 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 3x + 5} \\ &= 2 \ln|x^2 + 3x + 5| + 9 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} \arctan\left(\frac{x+\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 3x + 5} &= \int \frac{dx}{\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 5 - \frac{9}{4}} = \int \frac{dx}{\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{11}{4}} = \frac{1}{\frac{11}{4}} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x+\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}}\right)^2 + 1} = \begin{cases} t = \frac{x+\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}} \\ dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} dx \end{cases} \\ &= \frac{4}{11} \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{11}}{2} dt}{t^2 + 1} = \frac{4}{11} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2} \arctant = \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} \arctan\left(\frac{x+\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$