

OBAVEZNO POPUNITI VRIJEME RJEŠAVANJA ISPITA: OD

DO

MATEMATIKA 1: Trajanje 100 minuta. Zabranjen je razgovor sa drugim studentima. Na klupama je dozvoljen samo pisaci pribor, 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 posuđivanje pribora tijekom trajanja ispita. Povreda ovih pravila može za posljedicu imati udaljšavanje s ispita. ZADATKE RIJEŠAVATE JEDNOSTRANO NA PAPIRE KOJE DOBIJETE OD NASTAVNIKA.

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Broj ↓  
bodova

1. Riješiti jednađbu:  $\overline{1-i} = z^4 - (-i)^{113}$ .

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2. Odrediti inverz i determinantu matrice:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Izračunati matrični umnožak  $AA^{-1}$ .

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3. Ispitati tok funkcije:  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$ .

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4. Ispitati domen, periodičnost, parnost i pronaći prvu i drugu derivaciju funkcije:  $g(x) = \cos^2(3x)$ .

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2)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$D = -3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$D = -3 [0 \cdot 2 + (1 \cdot 1)]$

$D = -3 \cdot 1$

$D = -3 \checkmark$

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\times} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & -3 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \times(-2) \quad \times(-3) \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}$

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

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & | & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)$

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

$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$

VIDI KORIĆ  
MIKULANDRA

$A \cdot A^{-1}$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ (0 \cdot 1) + (0 \cdot 2) + (1 \cdot \frac{1}{3}) \right] + (1 \cdot 0) + (0 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot -\frac{1}{3}) \\ & \left[ (0 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot 2) + (2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}) \right] + (0 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot 0) + (2 \cdot 0) + (0 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot 0) + (2 \cdot -\frac{1}{3}) \\ & \left[ (-3 \cdot 1) + (-1 \cdot 2) + (3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}) \right] + (-3 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot 0) + (3 \cdot 0) + (-3 \cdot 0) + (1 \cdot 0) + (3 \cdot -\frac{1}{3}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & \frac{4}{3} \\ -3 & 2 & -\frac{4}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

NEDOZVOLJENO SKRAĆIVANJE

TREBA ZNATI DA  $A A^{-1} = I$ . AKO REZULTAT NIJE JEDINIČNA MATRICA ZNAČI DA JE DOŠLO DO GREŠKE U RAČUNU, ŠTO TREBA PRONAĆI I ISPRAVITI

1)  $\overline{1-i} = 2^4 - (-i)^{113}$   
 $\times \downarrow$   
 $1-i = 2^4 + (-i)^{28 \cdot 4 + 1}$

$\overline{1-i} = 1+i$

$113 : 4 = 28$   
 $33$   
 $32$



$1-i = 2^4 - i$

$2^4 = -1 + i - i$

$2^4 = -1$

$2 = \sqrt[4]{-1}$

$z = 1$

$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2}$

$\text{tg } \varphi = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{0}{1} = \frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos \varphi}$

$\text{tg } \varphi = 0^\circ \quad \left[ \varphi_1 = 0^\circ \right]$

$|z| = \sqrt{1}$

$|z| = 1$

$\varphi_2 = 180^\circ$

0

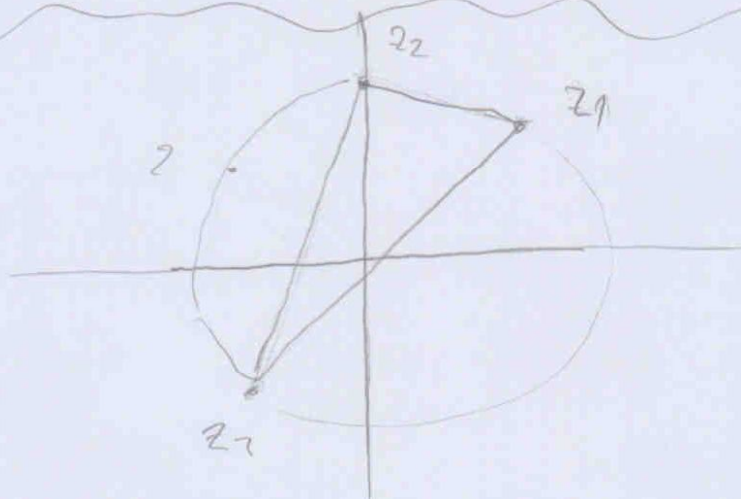
$n=4 \quad k=0$

$z_1 = |z| \left( \cos \left( \varphi + \frac{2k\pi}{n} \right) + i \sin \left( \varphi + \frac{2k\pi}{n} \right) \right)$

$z_1 = \sqrt{1} \left( \cos \left( 0^\circ + \frac{0 \cdot 180}{4} \right) + i \sin \left( 0^\circ + \frac{0 \cdot 180}{4} \right) \right) = 45^\circ$

$z_2 = \sqrt{1} \left( \cos \left( 0^\circ + \frac{2 \cdot 180}{4} \right) + i \sin \left( 0^\circ + \frac{2 \cdot 180}{4} \right) \right) = 90^\circ$   $n=4 \quad k=1$

$z_3 = \sqrt{1} \left( \cos \left( 0^\circ + \frac{3 \cdot 180}{4} \right) + i \sin \left( 0^\circ + \frac{3 \cdot 180}{4} \right) \right) = 135^\circ$   $n=4 \quad k=2$



$z^4 = 1$  ima tačno 4 rjesenja

3) ISPITATI TOK FUNKCIJE

1)

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

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$(x-1)(x+1) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = -1$$

	$-\infty$	$-1$	$1$	$\infty$
$x-1$		+	+	-
$x+1$		-	+	+

$$Df \in \mathbb{R} = [-1, 1]$$

2)

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

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

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

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

NIJE PARNA NI NEPARNA

$$f(x) \neq f(-x)$$

$$f(x) \neq -f(x)$$

3) NEMA NAZIVNIKA  
HIK

NEMA VERTIKALNIH ASIMPTOTA

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

$$y = k \cdot l \cdot x$$

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

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

NEMA HORIZ  
I KOŠIH  
ASIMPTOTA

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{12x^2 - 6}{1} = 12\infty^2 - 6 = \infty - 6$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{12x^2 - 4}{1} = 12\infty^2 - 4 = \infty - 4$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{24x}{1} = 24\infty = \infty$$

$$k = 24$$

$$l = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) \cdot k \cdot x]$$

NUL TOČKE

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

$$x^2 - 1 \leq 0$$

$$(x-1)(x+1) \leq 0$$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = -1$$

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

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

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

$$f'(x=1) = 2 \cdot 1^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$f'(x=-1) = 2 \cdot (-1)^2 - 2 = 0$$

3)

$$f'(x) = 0$$

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

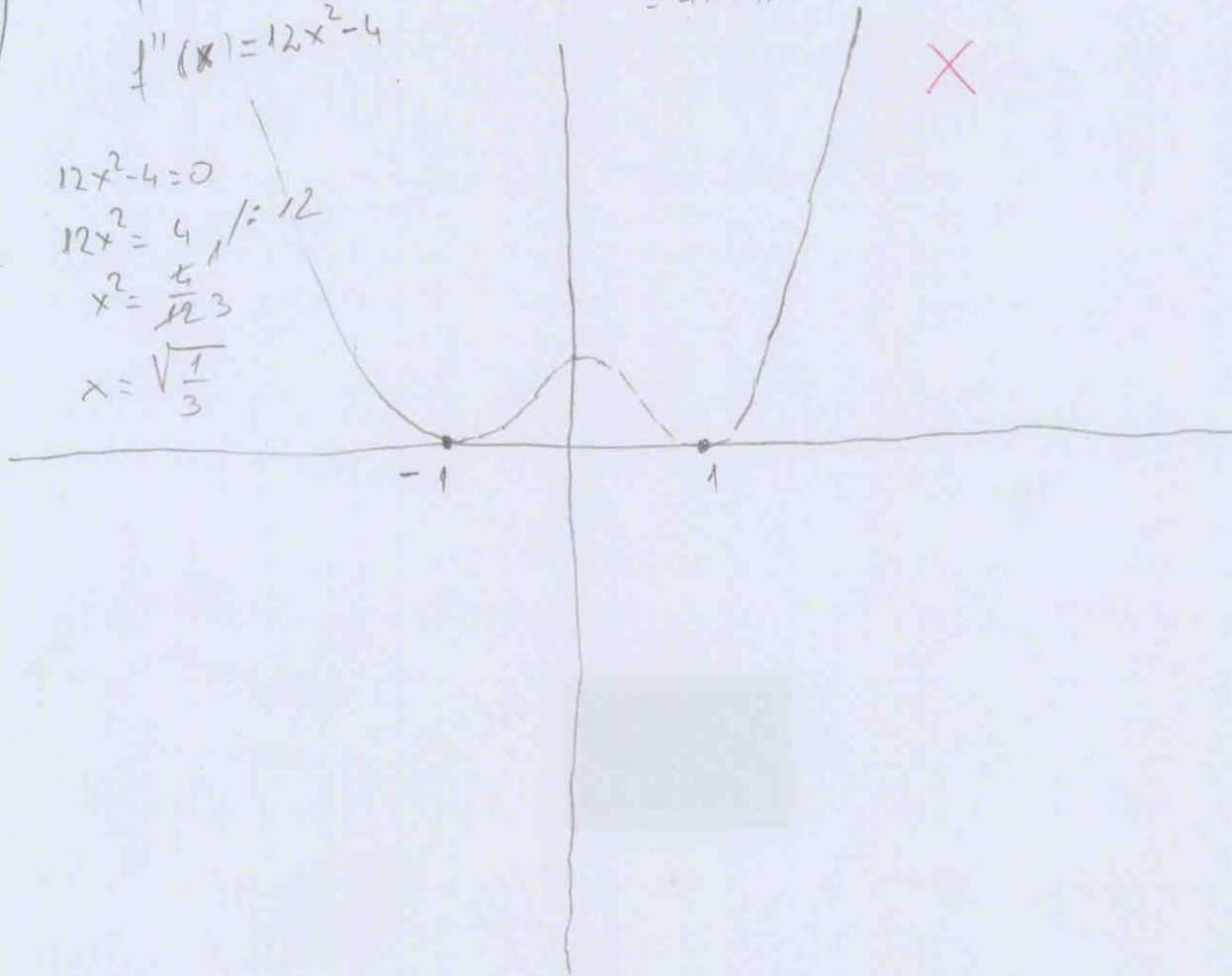
$$f'''(x) = 12x^2 - 4$$

$$12x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$12x^2 = 4 \quad | :12$$

$$x^2 = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$$



4)

$$g(x) = \cos^2(3x)$$

$$g'(x) = 2 \cos \sin \cdot 3 = 6 \cos(3x) \sin(3x)$$

$$g''(x) = 2 \sin \cos$$

$$g(-x) = \cos^2(-3x)$$

$$g'(x) = 2 \cdot \cos(3x) \cdot (-\sin(3x)) \cdot 3 = -6 \cos(3x) \sin(3x)$$

$$g''(x) = (-6) \left[ -\sin(3x) \cdot 3 \cdot \sin(3x) + \cos(3x) \cdot \cos(3x) \cdot 3 \right]$$

$$= -18 \left[ -\sin^2(3x) + \cos^2(3x) \right]$$

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