

Popuniti odmah! PISATI JEDNOSTRANO!

IME I PREZIME: LUKA STIPIĆ

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DATUM: 26.6.2012. VRIJEME: OD

DO

MATEMATIKA 1: Trajanje 120 minuta. Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj odgovornosti studenata.

Broj ↓  
bodova

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1. Zadan je skup linearnih jednadžbi:

$$2x + 3y - 3z - w = -5$$

$$3z - 2y = 5$$

$$2y - x - w = -1$$

$$w - 4x + 3z = 9$$

- (a) zapisati dani sustav matrično,
- (b) riješiti matrični sustav Gaussovom metodom
- (c) provjeriti izračunato rješenje matričnim množenjem

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2. Riješiti u kompleksnim brojevima sljedeće jednadžbe:

(a)  $z^3 + |3 - 4i| = \frac{5}{i}$ .

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(b)  $-z + |z - 4i| = \overline{3 + 4i}$ .

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3. Za funkciju  $f(x) = x - \sqrt{x^2 - x}$ :

- (a) odrediti asimptote i
- (b) odrediti prvu derivaciju

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4. Za funkciju  $g(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2}$ :

(a) uz pomoć L'Hopitalovog pravila odrediti:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x)$

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(b) uz pomoć zaključka iz (a) diskutirati konvergenciju reda:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{2n}}{n^2}$

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5. Zadana je funkcija:  $h(x) = \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 3}$ . Na temelju ispitivanja toka funkcije:

- (a) diskutirati da li je funkcija globalno ograničena ili ne,
- (b) navesti sve lokalne ekstreme,
- (c) navesti sve točke infleksije i
- (d) napraviti skicu grafa funkcije.

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$$1. \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 3 & -3 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 9 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} -1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & -3 & -1 & -5 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 9 \end{array} \right] \cdot (-1)$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & -3 & -1 & -5 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 9 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /-R_2 \\ /+R_4 \end{array} \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 7 & -3 & -3 & -7 \\ 0 & -8 & 3 & 5 & 13 \end{array} \right] \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 7 & -3 & -3 & -7 \\ 0 & -8 & 3 & 5 & 13 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /+2R_2 \\ /-2R_7 \\ /+2R_8 \end{array} \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -3 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -3 & \frac{9}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & 5 & -7 \end{array} \right] \cdot \frac{2}{15}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -3 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -3 & \frac{9}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & 5 & -7 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /+3R_3 \\ /+3R_3 \\ /+3R_3 \end{array} \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{7}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{5} & \frac{28}{5} \end{array} \right] \cdot \frac{5}{7}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{7}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /+4R_1 \\ /+4R_2 \\ /+4R_3 \end{array} \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 3 - 4 = -5$$

$$3 \cdot 3 - 2 \cdot 2 = 5$$

$$2 \cdot 2 - 1 - 4 = -1$$

$$4 - 4 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 3 = 9$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 3 & -3 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 9 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 + (-3) \cdot 3 + (-1) \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 1 + (-2) \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot 4 \\ (-1) \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 3 + (-1) \cdot 4 \\ (-4) \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 4 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{c} -5 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ 9 \end{array} \right]$$



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$$3.) f(x) = x - \sqrt{x^2 - x} \Rightarrow f(x) = x - (x^2 - x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

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

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 - x}} \quad \checkmark \quad \underline{10}$$

ASIMPTOTE

V.A.  $x^2 - x = 0 \quad x(x-1) = 0 \quad x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 1$

V.A. = ~~1/2~~

HORIZONTALNA I KOSA

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

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

$$l = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - k \cdot x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x - \sqrt{x^2 - x} - (2x - 1)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [-x - \sqrt{x^2 - x} + 1]$$

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~~K.A.~~

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$$4. g(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2}$$

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{e^{2x} \cdot 2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1 \cdot 2}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

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