

Popunite odmah! PISATI JEDNOSTRANO!

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BROJ INDEKSA: 17-1-0083-11

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

80

1. Zadan je skup linearnih jednadžbi:

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 3y - 3z - w &= -5 \\ 3z - 2y &= 5 \\ 2y - x - w &= -1 \\ w - 4x + 3z &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

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

2
10
3

2. Riješiti u kompleksnim brojevima sljedeće jednadžbe:

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

5
5
5
10

①

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2x & 3 & -3 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 9 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} +IV \\ +IV \\ \checkmark \end{array} \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} -2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ -5 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 8 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 9 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} :3 \\ \downarrow \\ \sim \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} -2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ -5 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} \\ -4 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 9 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} -III \cdot 3 \\ \sim \\ -III \cdot 3 \end{array} \\ &\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} -2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ -5 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} \\ -4 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right] :4 \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} -2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ -5/4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3/4 \\ 0 & -2/3 & 1 & 0 & 5/3 \\ -4 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} -3 \cdot II \\ +2/3 II \\ -2 \cdot II \end{array} \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3/4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 7/4 \\ 5/4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3/4 \\ -5/6 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 13/6 \\ -3/2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5/2 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} :7/4 \\ :7/4 \\ :13/6 \\ :5/2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

VIDI RJEŠENJE 1

OTRAGA NIJE SKENIRANO!

$$(2) \quad b) \quad -2 + |z - 4i| = \overline{3 + 4i}$$

$$-2 + \sqrt{z^2 + 4^2} = 3 - 4i$$

$$\sqrt{z^2 + 4^2} = (2 + 3 - 4i)^2$$

$$z^2 + 16 = z^2 + \underline{3z} - \underline{4zi} + \underline{3z} + 9 - \underline{12i} - \underline{4zi} - \underline{12i} - 16$$

$$16 = 3z - 8zi - 24i - 16$$

$$-3z + 8zi = -32 - 24i$$

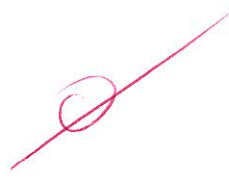
$$z(-3 + 8i) = -32 - 24i \quad | : -3 + 8i$$

$$z = \frac{(-32 - 24i)}{-3 + 8i} \cdot \frac{(-3 - 8i)}{(-3 - 8i)}$$

$$z = \frac{96 + 72i + 256i - 192}{9 + 64}$$

$$z = \frac{-92 + 328i}{73}$$

$$z = -\frac{92}{73} + \frac{328}{73}i$$



③ $f(x) = x - \sqrt{x^2 - x}$ $x \in \langle -\infty, 0 \rangle \cup [1, +\infty)$

$x - \sqrt{x^2 - x} = 0$

$x_1 = 0$

$x^2 - x > 0$

NEMA VERTIKALNIH ASIMPTOTA ✓

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

NEMA HORIZONTALNIH ASIMPTOTA ✗

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

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x - \sqrt{x^2 + x}}{-x} = 2 \quad \alpha = 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x - \sqrt{x^2 - x} = 0$ *usluga* $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} -x - \sqrt{x^2 + x} + 2x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x - \sqrt{x^2 + x} = -\infty$

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

b) NEMA ASIMPTOTA ✗

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

a) $f(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(e^{2x})'}{(x^2)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{2x} \cdot 2}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{2x}}{x} = \frac{e^{2x} \cdot 2}{1} = 2e^{2x} = \infty$ ✓

b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{2n}}{n^2}$ NE KONVERGIRA JER $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ NIJE JEDNAK NULI ✓

5) $h(x) = \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 3}$

$x \in \langle -\infty, +\infty \rangle$
 a) FUNKCIJA JE OGRANIČENA ✓
 SUPREMUM
 GLOBALNI MAX JOS JE 1
 A GLOBALNI MIN JE -1 ✓

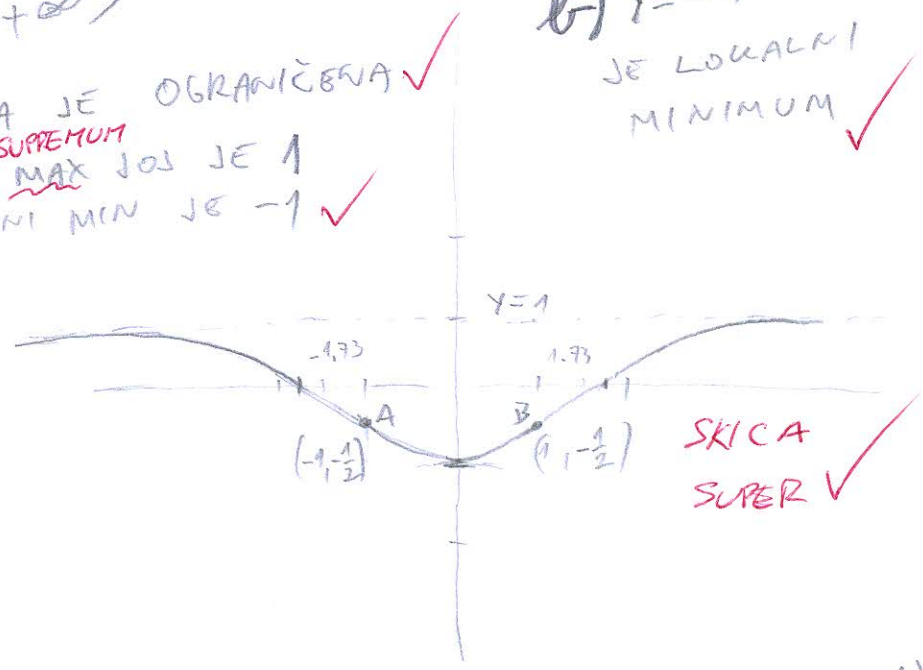
b) $y = -1$
 JE LOKALNI MINIMUM ✓

$x^2 - 3 = 0$
 $x_1 = \sqrt{3} = 1.73$
 $x_2 = -\sqrt{3} = -1.73$

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

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

$y = 1$ - HORIZONTALNA ASIMPTOTA ✓

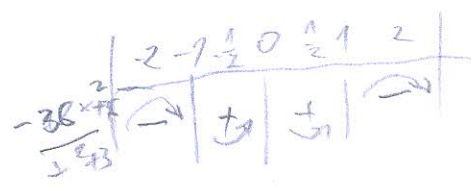


$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 3} = 1$

a) $h(x) \in [-1, 1]$

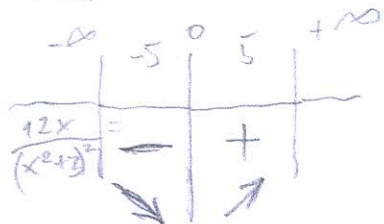
c) $A(-1, -\frac{1}{2}), B(1, -\frac{1}{2})$
 TOČKE INPLEKSIJE ✓

$h(x)' = \frac{2x \cdot (x^2 + 3) - (2x \cdot (x^2 - 3))}{(x^2 + 3)^2}$



$h(x)' = \frac{2x^3 + 6x - 2x^3 + 6x}{(x^2 + 3)^2}$

$h(x)' = \frac{12x}{(x^2 + 3)^2}$ $h(x)' = 0$ KAD JE $x = 0$



$h(x)'' = \frac{12 \cdot (x^2 + 3)^2 - (12x \cdot 2(x^2 + 3) \cdot 2x)}{(x^2 + 3)^4}$

$h(x)'' = \frac{12(x^2 + 3)^2 - 48x^2(x^2 + 3)}{(x^2 + 3)^4}$

$h(x)'' = \frac{12x^2 + 36 - 48x^2}{(x^2 + 3)^3} = \frac{-36x^2 + 36}{(x^2 + 3)^3}$