



Univerzitet u Zenici
Mašinski fakultet
Odsjek: Opšte mašinstvo
Zenica, 04.01.2010.

Pismeni ispit iz predmeta Matematika 1

1. Naći sve racionalne članove u razvoju binoma $(\sqrt[6]{x} - \sqrt[9]{x})^{42}$.

2. Riješiti matričnu jednačinu $AX - 2B = 3X + A$ gdje je $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ i

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

3. Kroz središte S duži određene tačkama $A(1, 3, 0)$ i $B(-3, 7, 2)$ postaviti pravu s paralelnu pravoj koja je zadana kao presjek ravni $\alpha : 6x - 4y + z = 16$ i $\beta : y + 2z + 1 = 0$.

4. Ispitati i grafički predstaviti funkciju $y = \frac{x^2 - 9x + 18}{x - 2}$.

(Za uočene greške pisati na infoarrt@gmail.com)

#) Naći sve racionalne članove u razvoju binoma
 $(\sqrt[6]{x} - \sqrt[9]{x})^{42}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 R.) \quad (\sqrt[6]{x} - \sqrt[9]{x})^{42} &= \sum_{k=0}^{42} \binom{42}{k} (\sqrt[6]{x})^{42-k} (\sqrt[9]{x})^k = \sum_{k=0}^{42} \binom{42}{k} x^{7-\frac{k}{6}} \cdot x^{\frac{k}{9}} = \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^{42} \binom{42}{k} x^{7-\frac{k}{6}+\frac{k}{9}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Da bi član u razvoju našeg binoma bio racionalan potrebno je i dovoljno da je $7-\frac{k}{6}+\frac{k}{9}$ cio broj. tj. da su $\frac{k}{6}$ i $\frac{k}{9}$ cijeli brojevi.

$\frac{k}{6}$ je cio broj ako je $k \in \{0, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42\}$

$\frac{k}{9}$ je cio broj ako je $k \in \{0, 9, 18, 27, 36\}$

Racionalni članovi u razvoju binoma su za vrijednost
 $k=0$, $k=18$; $k=36$.

Prvi, devetnaesti i tridesetredni član u razvoju binoma je racionalan.

Riješiti matricnu jednačinu: $AX - 2B = 3X + A$ gdje je

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Rj: $AX - 2B = 3X + A$

$$AX - 3X = 2B + A$$

$$\underbrace{(A - 3I)}_M X = \underbrace{2B + A}_N$$

$$MX = N \quad | \cdot M^{-1} \text{ sa lijeve str.}$$

$$M^{-1}MX = M^{-1}N$$

$$X = M^{-1} \cdot N$$

$$M = A - 3I = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N = 2B + A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 6 & 2 \\ 8 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 0 \\ 4 & 11 & 4 \\ 8 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det M} M_{\text{kof}}^T$$

$$\det M = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 6$$

$$M_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$M_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$M_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$M_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$

$$M_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$M_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$M_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$M_{32} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -6$$

$$M_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6$$

$$M_{\text{kof}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -6 & 6 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$M_{\text{kof}}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$X = M^{-1} \cdot N = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 0 \\ 4 & 11 & 4 \\ 8 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 20 & -1 & 16 \\ -36 & 33 & 48 \\ 48 & 0 & 60 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$8 - 4 + 16$$

$$0 + 12 - 48$$

$$10 - 11 + 0$$

$$0 + 33 + 0$$

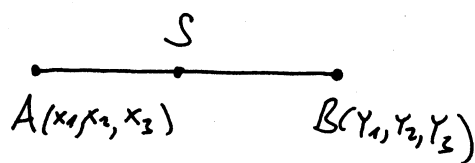
$$0 - 4 + 20$$

$$12 - 60$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{10}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{8}{3} \\ -6 & \frac{11}{2} & 8 \\ 8 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \text{ traženo vještice}$$

(#) Kroz središte S duži određene tačkama $A(1, 3, 0)$ i $B(-3, 7, 2)$ postaviti pravu ℓ paralelnu pravoj koja je zadana kao presjek ravni $\alpha: 6x - 4y + z = 16$ i $\beta: y + 2z + 1 = 0$.

Rj.



S središte duži AB

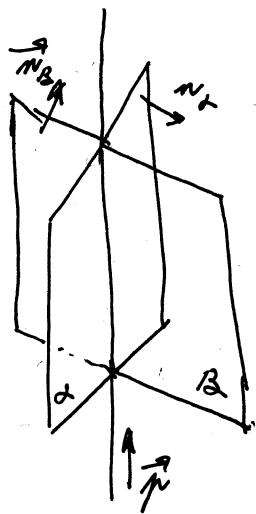
$$S\left(\frac{x_1+y_1}{2}, \frac{x_2+y_2}{2}, \frac{x_3+y_3}{2}\right)$$

$$A(1, 3, 0)$$

$$B(-3, 7, 2)$$

$$S(-1, 5, 1) \text{ središte duži } AB$$

$$\ell: \frac{x-x_1}{p} = \frac{y-y_1}{m} = \frac{z-z_1}{n} \quad \text{jednačin prave kroz jednu tačku}$$



$$\vec{n} = (p, m, n)$$

$$\vec{n} \perp \vec{n}_\alpha$$

$$\vec{n} \perp \vec{n}_\beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{n} \parallel \vec{n}_\alpha \times \vec{n}_\beta$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\exists k: \vec{n} = k(\vec{n}_\alpha \times \vec{n}_\beta)$$

$$\vec{n}_\alpha \times \vec{n}_\beta = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 6 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -9\vec{i} - 12\vec{j} + 6\vec{k} = (-9, -12, 6)$$

Pa za \vec{n} možemo uzeti $\vec{n} = (3, 4, -2)$

$$\ell: \frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y-5}{4} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$$

tražena jednačina prave

#) Ispitati i grafički predstaviti f-ju $y = \frac{x^2 - 9x + 18}{x - 2}$.

R.) definiciono područje

$$x - 2 \neq 0 \quad D: x \in (-\infty, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$x \neq 2$$

nule, presjek grafa sa y-osom, znak f-je

$$y = 0: \text{akko } x^2 - 9x + 18 = 0$$

$$(x - 3)(x - 6) = 0$$

(3, 0) i (6, 0) su nule f-je

$$x = 0: f(0) = \frac{18}{-2} = -9$$

(0, -9) je presjek grafa sa y-osom

parnost (neparnost), periodičnost
 D nije simetrično \Rightarrow
 \Rightarrow f-ja nije ni parna ni neparna
 (f-ja nije periodična)

prekidi y
+ nule y

| x | $(-\infty, 2)$ | $(2, 3)$ | $(3, 6)$ | $(6, +\infty)$ |
|-----|----------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| x-3 | - | - | + | + |
| x-6 | - | - | - | + |
| x-2 | - | + | + | + |
| Y | - | + | - | + |

znak f-je

ponašanje na krajevima intervala definisanosti i asimptote
 za $x = 2$ f-ja ima prekid

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} \frac{x^2 - 9x + 18}{x - 2} = \frac{(2-0)^2 - 9(2-0) + 18}{2-0-2} = \frac{\text{pozitivan broj}}{-0} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} \frac{x^2 - 9x + 18}{x - 2} = \frac{(2+0)^2 - 9(2+0) + 18}{2+0-2} = \frac{\text{pozitivan broj}}{+0} = +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow x = 2$ je V.o.A.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 9x + 18}{x - 2} \stackrel{1: x^2}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{9}{x} + \frac{18}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{0} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty \Rightarrow \text{f-ja nema H.o.A.}$$

Tražimo kosu asimptotu u obliku $y = kx + n$

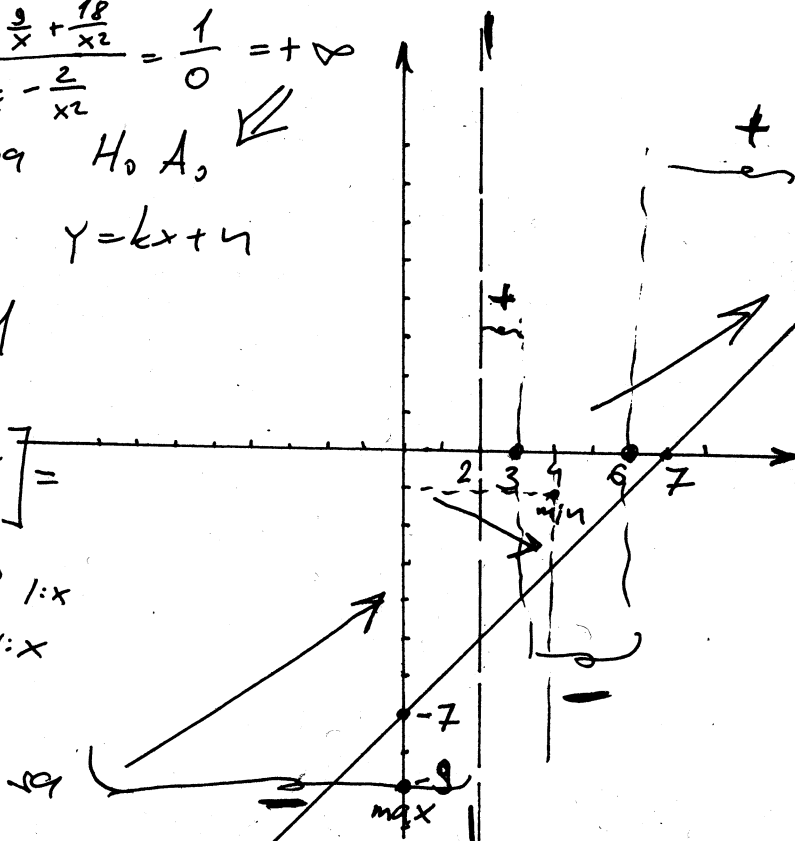
$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 9x + 18}{x^2 - 2x} \stackrel{1: x^2}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{9}{x} + \frac{18}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{2}{x}} = 1$$

$$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - k \cdot x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{x^2 - 9x + 18}{x - 2} - x \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 9x + 18 - x^2 + 2x}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-7x + 18}{x - 2} \stackrel{1: x}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-7 + \frac{18}{x}}{1 - \frac{2}{x}} = -7$$

$$= -7 \quad y = x - 7 \text{ je K.o.A.}$$

Nakon ovog koraka počnemo skicirati u grafa f-je.



rast i opadanje

$$y' = \left(\frac{x^2 - 9x + 18}{x-2} \right)' = \frac{(2x-9)(x-2) - (x^2 - 9x + 18)}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 13x + 18 - x^2 + 9x - 18}{(x-2)^2}$$

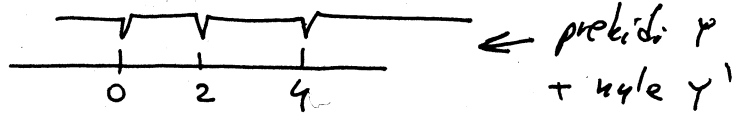
$$= \frac{x^2 - 4x}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 4 - 4}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{(x-2)^2 - 4}{(x-2)^2} = 1 - \frac{4}{(x-2)^2}$$

↑ mogu samo ostaviti i u ovom obliku

$y' = 0$ ako $x^2 - 4x = 0$

$x(x-4) = 0$

$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 4$



| | | | | |
|----|----------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| x | $(-\infty, 0)$ | $(0, 2)$ | $(2, 4)$ | $(4, +\infty)$ |
| y' | + | - | - | + |
| y | ↗ | ↘ | ↗ | ↗ |
| | | max | min | |

ekstremi: f-je

$y' = 0$ ako $x_1 = 0$; $x_2 = 4$

$x_1 = 0$; $x_2 = 4$ su stacionarne tačke

i u njima f-ja može imati ekstrem

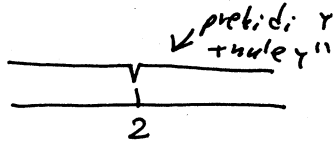
Na osnovu tabele rasta i opadanja za $x_1 = 0$ imamo maksimum a za $x_2 = 4$ minimum. $f(0) = -9$, $f(4) = \frac{16 - 36 + 18}{2} = -1$

$(0, -9)$ je tačka min a $(4, -1)$ je tačka maksimuma.

prevojne tačke

$$y'' = \left(1 - 4(x-2)^{-2} \right)' = (-4)(-2)(x-2)^{-3}$$

$$y'' = \frac{8}{(x-2)^3}$$



Kako je $y'' \neq 0$ za $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ to f-ja nema prevojnih tački

| | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|
| x | $(-\infty, 2)$ | $(2, +\infty)$ |
| y'' | - | + |
| y | ↖ | ↘ |

konveksnost i konkavnost

