



Univerzitet u Zenici  
Mašinski fakultet  
Odsjek: Opšte mašinstvo  
Zenica, 18.02.2010.

### Pismeni ispit iz predmeta Matematika 1

1. Izračunati: 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -5 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & -7 & 5 \end{vmatrix}.$$

2. Kroz središte  $S$  duži određene tačkama  $A(1, 3, 0)$  i  $B(-3, 7, 2)$  postaviti ravan  $\alpha$  koja će biti okomita na ravan  $\beta : 6x - 4y + z = 16$  i  $\gamma : y + 2z + 1 = 0$ . (Obavezno nacrtati sliku).

3. Izračunati: 
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n - 1)}{n + 1} - \frac{n}{2} \right].$$

4. Ispitati i grafički predstaviti funkciju  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{3 - x}$ .

(Web stranica kursa je \pf.unze.ba\nabokov  
Za uočene greške pisati na **infoarrt@gmail.com**)

# Kroz središte  $S$  duži određene tačkama  $A(1, 3, 0)$  i  $B(-3, 7, 2)$  postaviti ravan  $\alpha$  koja će biti okomita na ravan  $\beta: 6x - 4y + z = 16$  i  $\gamma: y + 2z + 1 = 0$ , (Obavezno nacrtati sliku).

Rj.

$$S\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}, \frac{z_1+z_2}{2}\right)$$

$$A(1, 3, 0) \quad B(-3, 7, 2)$$

$$S(-1, 5, 1)$$

$$\beta: 6x - 4y + z = 16$$

$$\vec{n}_\beta = (6, -4, 1)$$

$$\gamma: y + 2z + 1 = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_\gamma = (0, 1, 2)$$

$$A(x-x_1) + B(y-y_1) + C(z-z_1) = 0$$

jednačina ravni kroz jednu tačku

$$\vec{n}_\alpha = (A, B, C)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{n}_\alpha \perp \vec{n}_\beta \\ \vec{n}_\alpha \perp \vec{n}_\gamma \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \vec{n}_\alpha \parallel \vec{n}_\beta \times \vec{n}_\gamma$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{R} \quad \vec{n}_\alpha = k(\vec{n}_\beta \times \vec{n}_\gamma)$$

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

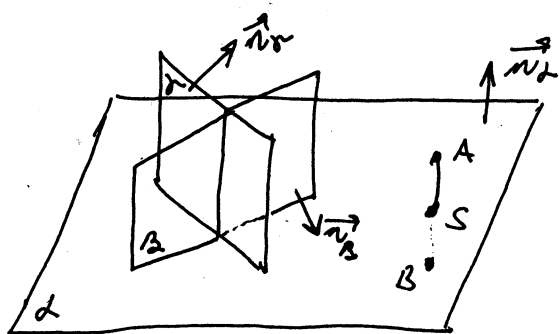
pa za  $\vec{n}_\alpha$  možemo uzeti

$$\vec{n}_\alpha = (3, 4, -2)$$

$$3(x - (-1)) + 4(y - 5) + (-2)(z - 1) = 0$$

$$3x + 4y - 2z + 3 - 20 + 2 = 0$$

$$3x + 4y - 2z - 15 = 0 \quad \text{jednačina tražene ravni}$$



# Izračunati  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -5 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & -7 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$ .

Rj.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -5 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & -7 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} I_k + III_k \\ II_k + III_k \\ III_k + IV_k \cdot 2 \end{array} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & a+3 & 7 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & -3 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & a+3 & 7 & \\ -2 & -2 & -3 & \\ -3 & -3 & 3 & \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} I_k + III_k \\ II_k + III_k \end{array}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 11 & a+10 & 7 \\ -5 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 11 & a+10 \\ -5 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot (-5) \begin{vmatrix} 11 & a+10 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -15(11-a-10)$$

$$= -15(-a+1) = 15a - 15$$

# Izračunati limes  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1+2+3+\dots+(n-1)}{n+1} - \frac{n}{2} \right)$

Rj.

$$1+2+3+\dots+(n-1) = \frac{n-1}{2} (1+(n-1)) \leftarrow \text{suma aritmetičkog niza}$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{2} \cdot n = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1+2+3+\dots+(n-1)}{n+1} - \frac{n}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}{n+1} - \frac{n}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n(n-1)}{2(n+1)} - \frac{n}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n-1) - n(n+1)}{2(n+1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - n - n^2 - n}{2n+2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2n}{2(n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{n} \left( = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right)$$

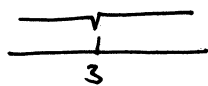
$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = -1$$

# Ispitati i grafički predstaviti f-ju  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{3 - x}$

fj. definiciono područje

$$3 - x \neq 0 \\ x \neq 3$$

$$D: x \in (-\infty, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$$



parnost (neparnost), periodičnost

D nije simetrična  $\Rightarrow$  f-ja nije ni parna ni neparna

F-ja nije periodična (periodične su samo trigonometričke f-je)

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

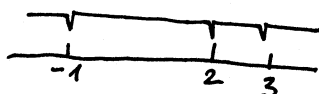
$$y = 0 \text{ akko } x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$(x+1)(x-2) = 0$$

$(-1, 0)$  i  $(2, 0)$  su nule f-je

znak f-je

$$f(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x-2)}{3-x}$$



$\leftarrow$  nule y + prekidi y

presjek sa y-osom

$$f(0) = \frac{-2}{3}$$

$(0, -\frac{2}{3})$  je presjek sa y-osom

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	$(-1, 2)$	$(2, 3)$	$(3, +\infty)$
x+1	-	+	+	+
x-2	-	-	+	+
3-x	+	+	+	-
y	+	-	+	-

znak f-je

ponašanje na krajevima intervala definisanosti i asimptote

Za  $x=3$  f-ja ima prekid

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3-0} \frac{(x+1)(x-2)}{3-x} = \frac{(2-0+1)(3-0-2)}{3-(3-0)} = \frac{(4-0)(1-0)}{+0} = +\infty \Rightarrow x=3 \text{ je } \text{Vo } A_0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3+0} \frac{(x+1)(x-2)}{3-x} = \frac{(3+0+1)(3+0-2)}{3-(3+0)} = \frac{(4+0)(1+0)}{-0} = -\infty \Rightarrow x=3 \text{ je } \text{Vo } A_0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{3 - x} \stackrel{1: x}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - 1 - \frac{2}{x}}{\frac{3}{x} - 1} = \frac{\infty}{-1} = -\infty \Rightarrow f-ja \text{ nema Ho } A_0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x - 1 - \frac{2}{x}}{\frac{3}{x} - 1} = \frac{-\infty}{-1} = +\infty \Rightarrow f-ja \text{ nema Ho } A_0$$

Tražimo kasu asimptote u obliku

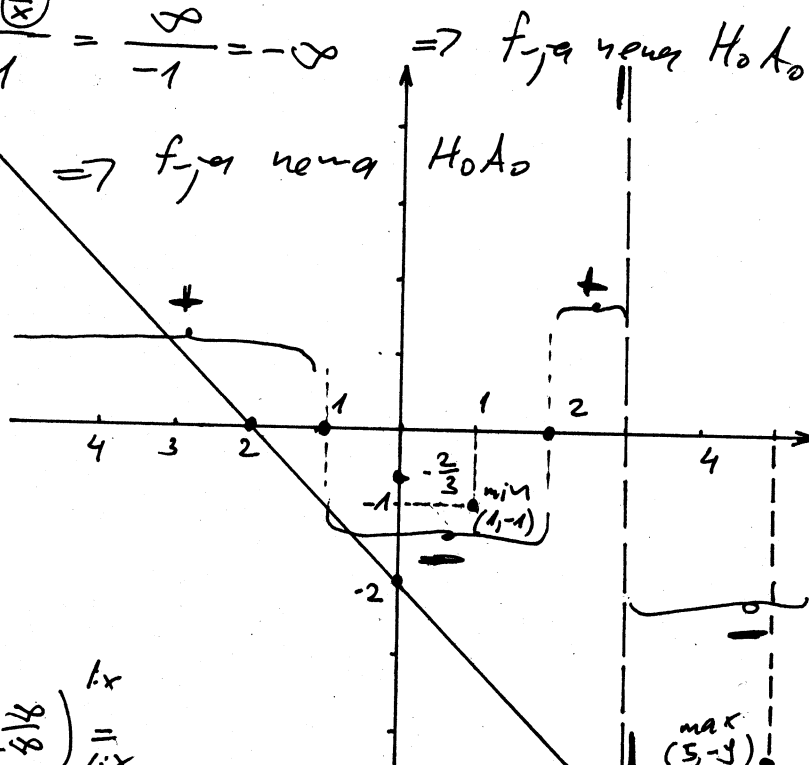
$$y = kx + n$$

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

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

$$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - kx] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{3 - x} + x \right] =$$

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



$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2 - \frac{2}{x}}{\frac{3}{x} - 1} = \frac{2}{-1} = -2 \quad Y = -x - 2 \text{ je kosa asimptota}$$

rast i opadanje

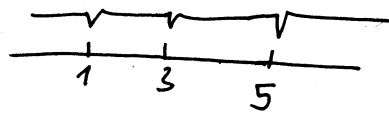
$$Y' = \left( \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{3 - x} \right)' = \frac{(2x - 1)(3 - x) - (x^2 - x - 2)(-1)}{(3 - x)^2} = \frac{-2x^2 + 7x - 3 + x^2 - x - 2}{(3 - x)^2} = \frac{-x^2 + 6x - 5}{(3 - x)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{x^2 - 6x + 5}{(3 - x)^2} = -\frac{(x - 1)(x - 5)}{(3 - x)^2}$$

sad možemo napraviti tabelu rasta i opadanja ovaj izraz napisati drugacijem obliku

$$x^2 - 6x + 5 = x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot (-3) + (-3)^2 - 9 + 5 = (x - 3)^2 - 4$$

$$(3 - x)^2 = [(-1)(x - 3)]^2 = (x - 3)^2$$



← nule  $Y'$  + prekladi  $Y$

$$Y' = -\frac{(x - 3)^2 - 4}{(x - 3)^2} = -1 + \frac{4}{(x - 3)^2}$$

x	$(-\infty, 1)$	$(1, 3)$	$(3, 5)$	$(5, +\infty)$
$Y'$	-	+	+	-
$Y$	↘	↗	↗	↘
		min	max	

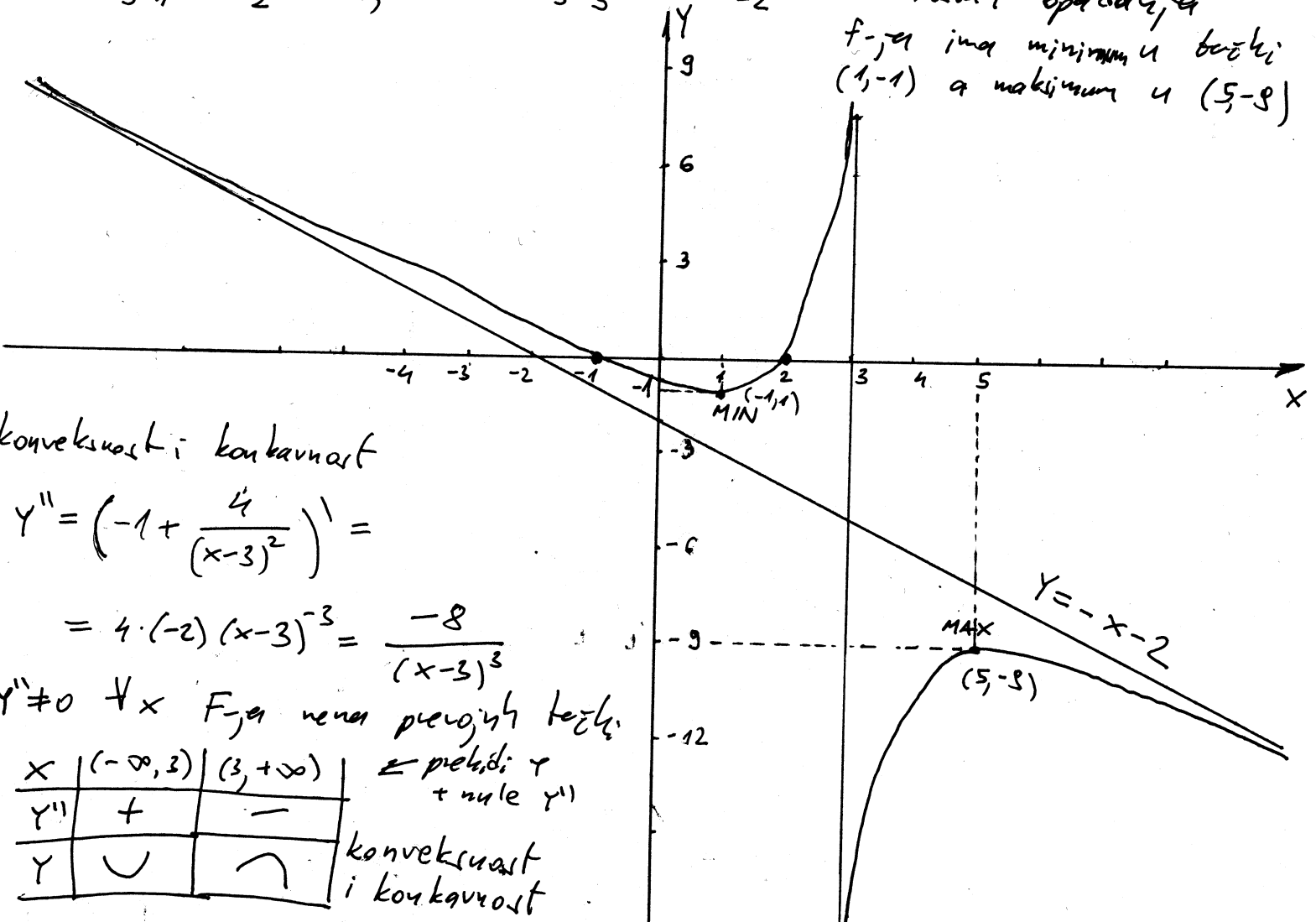
rast i opadanje

ekstremi  $f$ -e

$Y' = 0 \Rightarrow$  Stacionarne tačke su  $x = 1$  i  $x = 5$

$$f(1) = \frac{1 - 3}{3 - 1} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1, \quad f(5) = \frac{25 - 7}{3 - 5} = \frac{-18}{-2} = 9$$

Na osnovu tabele rasti i opadanja  $f$ -e ima minimum u tački  $(1, -1)$  a maksimum u  $(5, 9)$



konveksnost i konkavnost

$$Y'' = \left( -1 + \frac{4}{(x - 3)^2} \right)' = 4 \cdot (-2)(x - 3)^{-3} = \frac{-8}{(x - 3)^3}$$

$Y'' \neq 0 \forall x$   $f$ -e nema prevojnih tački

x	$(-\infty, 3)$	$(3, +\infty)$
$Y''$	+	-
$Y$	∪	∩

← prekladi  $Y$  + nule  $Y''$   
konveksnost i konkavnost