

Pismeni ispit iz predmeta **Matematika 1**

1. Izračunati x ako je četvrti član u razvoju binoma $((\sqrt{x})^{\frac{1}{\log x + 1}} + \sqrt[12]{x})^6$ jednak 200.
2. Riješiti matricnu jednačinu $AX^{-1}B = BA$, ako je $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ i $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.
3. Odrediti jednačinu ravni koja prolazi kroz tačke $M(1; 2; 6)$ i $N(3; -3; 7)$ a normalna je na ravan koja je zadana jednačinom $4x - 2y + z - 11 = 0$.
4. a) Odrediti brojeve a i b tako da funkcija $y = \frac{ax + b}{x^2 + x + 1}$ ima ekstrem u tački $T(1; \frac{2}{3})$.
 b) Izračunati $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2 + n}}{n + 1}$.

Pismeni ispit iz predmeta **Matematika 1**

1. Izračunati x ako je četvrti član u razvoju binoma $((\sqrt{x})^{\frac{1}{\log x + 1}} + \sqrt[12]{x})^6$ jednak 200.
2. Riješiti matricnu jednačinu $AX^{-1}B = BA$, ako je $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ i $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.
3. Odrediti jednačinu ravni koja prolazi kroz tačke $M(1; 2; 6)$ i $N(3; -3; 7)$ a normalna je na ravan koja je zadana jednačinom $4x - 2y + z - 11 = 0$.
4. a) Odrediti brojeve a i b tako da funkcija $y = \frac{ax + b}{x^2 + x + 1}$ ima ekstrem u tački $T(1; \frac{2}{3})$.
 b) Izračunati $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2 + n}}{n + 1}$.

Izračunati x ako je četvrti član u razvoju binoma $\left[(\sqrt{x})^{\frac{1}{\log x + 1}} + \sqrt[12]{x} \right]^6$ jednak 200.

Rj. $(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[(\sqrt{x})^{\frac{1}{\log x + 1}} + \sqrt[12]{x} \right]^6 &= \left(x^{\frac{1}{2\log x + 2}} + x^{\frac{1}{12}} \right)^6 = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^6 \binom{6}{k} \left(x^{\frac{1}{2\log x + 2}} \right)^{6-k} \cdot \left(x^{\frac{1}{12}} \right)^k = \sum_{k=0}^6 \binom{6}{k} x^{\frac{6-k}{2\log x + 2} + \frac{k}{12}} = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^6 \binom{6}{k} x^{\frac{36 - 6k + k(\log x + 1)}{12\log x + 12}} \end{aligned}$$

$\binom{6}{3} = \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4}{2 \cdot 3}$

Četvrti član dobijemo za $k=3$

$$\binom{6}{3} x^{\frac{6-k}{2\log x + 2} + \frac{k}{12}} = 200$$

$$20 x^{\frac{6-k}{2\log x + 2} + \frac{k}{12}} = 200 \quad | :20$$

$$x^{\frac{6-k}{2\log x + 2} + \frac{k}{12}} = 10$$

$$k=3 \text{ pa inače } x^{\frac{3}{2\log x + 2} + \frac{1}{12}} = 10 \quad (\log x + 1)$$

$$\log x = t$$

$$(7+t) \cdot t = 4t + 4$$

$$t^2 + 7t - 4t - 4 = 0$$

$$t^2 + 3t - 4 = 0$$

$$(t-1)(t+4) = 0$$

$$t_1 = 1 \quad t_2 = -4$$

$$\log x = 1$$

$$\log x = 1$$

$$x = 10$$

$$\log x = -4$$

$$x = 10^{-4}$$

$$x^{\frac{6 + \log x + 1}{4\log x + 4}} = 10 \Rightarrow \frac{7 + \log x}{4\log x + 4} \cdot \log x = 1$$

Riješiti matricnu jednačinu $A \cdot X^{-1} \cdot B = B \cdot A$, ako je $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ i $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

R.

$$A X^{-1} B = B \cdot A \quad / \cdot A^{-1} \text{ sa lijeve strane}$$

$$X^{-1} B = A^{-1} B \cdot A \quad / \cdot B^{-1} \text{ sa desne strane}$$

$$X^{-1} = A^{-1} B \cdot A \cdot B^{-1} \quad /^{-1}$$

$$X = B A^{-1} B^{-1} A$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot A_{\text{kof}}^T$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$A_{\text{kof}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{11} = 1 \quad A_{21} = -1$$

$$A_{12} = 0 \quad A_{22} = 1$$

$$A_{\text{kof}}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det B} \cdot B_{\text{kof}}^T$$

$$B_{11} = 1$$

$$B_{\text{kof}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_{12} = -1$$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det B = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$B_{21} = 0$$

$$B_{\text{kof}}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_{22} = 1$$

$$B \cdot A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

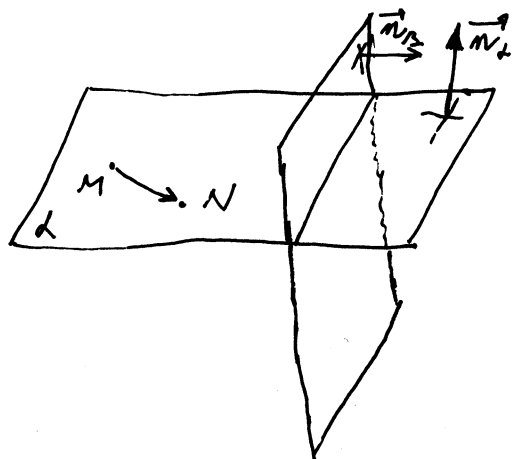
$$X = B A^{-1} \cdot B^{-1} A =$$

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

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{traženo rješenje}$$

Odrediti jednačinu ravni koja prolazi kroz tačke $M(1; 2; 6)$ i $N(3; -3; 7)$ a normalna je na ravan koja je zadana jednačinom $4x - 2y + z - 11 = 0$.

Rj.



$\alpha = ?$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{n}_\beta = (4, -2, 1)$$

$$\beta: 4x - 2y + z - 11 = 0$$

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

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

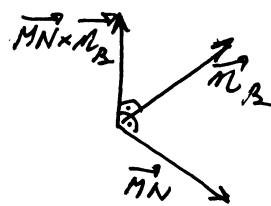
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} M(1; 2; 6) \\ N(3; -3; 7) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{MN} = (2; -5; 1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{n}_\alpha \perp \vec{n}_\beta \\ \vec{n}_\alpha \perp \overrightarrow{MN} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{n}_\beta \times \overrightarrow{MN} \parallel \vec{n}_\alpha$$



$$\vec{n}_\alpha = k(\vec{n}_\beta \times \overrightarrow{MN}) \text{ za neko } k \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$\vec{n}_\beta \times \overrightarrow{MN} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2+5; -(4-2); -20+4) = (3; -2; -16)$$

$$\vec{n}_\alpha = k(3; -2; -16) = (3k; -2k; -16k) \text{ za neko } k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A(x-x_1) + B(y-y_1) + C(z-z_1) = 0 \text{ jednačina ravni kroz jednu tačku } (x_1, y_1, z_1)$$

U našem slučaju

$$\vec{n}_\alpha = (3k; -2k; -16k) \quad ; \quad M(1; 2; 6)$$

$$3k(x-1) - 2k(y-2) - 16k(z-6) = 0 \quad | :k$$

$$3x - 3 - 2y + 4 - 16z + 96 = 0$$

$$3x - 2y - 16z + 97 = 0 \text{ jednačina tražene ravni}$$

Ⓝ Odrediti brojeve a i b tako da f -ja $y = \frac{ax+b}{x^2+x+1}$ ima ekstrem u tački $T(1; \frac{2}{3})$.

Rj. Znamo da f -ja $f(x) = \frac{ax+b}{x^2+x+1}$ prolazi kroz tačku $T(1; \frac{2}{3})$.

$$f(1) = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{a+b}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow a+b=2$$

Kako f -ja ima ekstrem u tački $T(1; \frac{2}{3})$ znamo da $f'(1) = 0$

$$y' = \frac{a(x^2+x+1) - (ax+b)(2x+1)}{(x^2+x+1)^2}$$

$$y' = 0 \text{ ako}$$

$$a(x^2+x+1) - (ax+b)(2x+1) = 0$$

$$y'(1) = 0$$

$$a(1+1+1) - (a+b)(2+1) = 0$$

$$3a - 3a - 3b = 0$$

$$-3b = 0$$

$$b = 0$$

$$a + 0 = 2$$

$$a = 2$$

Za vrijednosti $a=2$ i $b=0$ f -ja ima ekstrem u tački $T(1; \frac{2}{3})$.

Ⓝ Izračunati $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2+n}}{n+1}$.

$$\text{Rj. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2+n}}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1/n}{1/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\frac{n^2}{n^3} + \frac{n}{n^3}}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$