

Pismeni ispit iz predmeta Matematika, 16.06.2009.
 Neki zadaci nisu detaljno raspisani,
 Za uočene greške pisati na infoarrt@gmail.com

1) U razvoju binoma $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3}} + \frac{\sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt[8]{x^3}}\right)^{35}$ naći član koji sadrži x^7 .

$$R_j: \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3}} + \frac{\sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt[8]{x^3}}\right)^{35} = \left(x^{-\frac{3}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{8}}\right)^{35} = \sum_{k=0}^{35} \binom{35}{k} \left(x^{-\frac{3}{2}}\right)^{35-k} \left(x^{-\frac{1}{8}}\right)^k =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{35} \binom{35}{k} x^{\frac{-105+3k}{2} - \frac{k}{8}} = \sum_{k=0}^{35} \binom{35}{k} x^{\frac{-420+11k}{8}}$$

$$\frac{-420+11k}{8} = 7 \Rightarrow 11k = 476$$

$$k \approx 43,2$$

Ni jedan član u razvoju binoma ne sadrži x^7 .

2) Dokazati metodom matematičke indukcije tvrdnju $\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{j}{5^j} = \frac{5}{16} - \frac{4n+5}{16 \cdot 5^n}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$).

$$R_j: \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5^2} + \frac{3}{5^3} + \dots + \frac{n}{5^n} = \frac{5}{16} - \frac{4n+5}{16 \cdot 5^n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

BAZA INDUKCIJE

$$n=1: \frac{1}{5} = \frac{5}{16} - \frac{4+5}{16 \cdot 5} = \frac{25-9}{16 \cdot 5} = \frac{16}{16 \cdot 5} = \frac{1}{5}$$

tvrdnja je tačna za $n=1$.

KORAK INDUKCIJE

pretpostavimo da je jednakost $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5^2} + \dots + \frac{k}{5^k} = \frac{5}{16} - \frac{4k+5}{16 \cdot 5^k}$ tačna za $k=1,2,\dots,n$. Dokazimo da je tačna i za $n+1$

$$t_j: \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} + \dots + \frac{n}{5^n} + \frac{n+1}{5^{n+1}} = \frac{5}{16} - \frac{4(n+1)+5}{16 \cdot 5^{n+1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} + \dots + \frac{n}{5^n} + \frac{n+1}{5^{n+1}} = \frac{5}{16} - \frac{4n+5}{16 \cdot 5^n} + \frac{n+1}{5^{n+1}} =$$

$$= \frac{5}{16} - \frac{4n+5}{16 \cdot 5^n} + \frac{n+1}{5^n \cdot 5} = \frac{5}{16} + \frac{(-4n-5) \cdot 5 + (n+1) \cdot 16}{16 \cdot 5^n \cdot 5} =$$

$$= \frac{5}{16} + \frac{-20n-25+16n+16}{16 \cdot 5^{n+1}} = \frac{5}{16} + \frac{-4n-4-5}{16 \cdot 5^{n+1}} = \frac{5}{16} - \frac{4(n+1)+5}{16 \cdot 5^{n+1}}$$

prema tome, tvrdnja je tačna za $n+1$

ZAKLJUČAK

Jednakost je tačna za sve prirodne brojeve

3. Nadi sve vrijednosti $\sqrt[3]{z}$ ako je $z = (\sqrt{3}-i)^5(1+i\sqrt{3})$.

Rj: $z_1 = \sqrt{3}-i$

$$z_1 = 2 \left[\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right]$$

$$|z_1| = 2, \varphi_1 = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$z_1^5 = 2^5 \left[\cos\left(-\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) \right]$$

$$z_2 = 1+i\sqrt{3}$$

$$z_2 = 2 \left(\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin\frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$|z_2| = 2, \varphi_2 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$z_1^5 \cdot z_2 = 2^6 \left[\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] = z$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[3]{|z|} \left(\cos \frac{\varphi + 2k\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\varphi + 2k\pi}{3} \right)$$

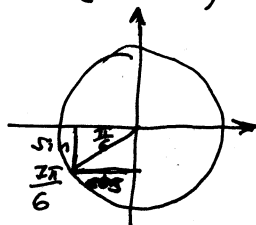
$$z_0 = 4 \left[\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right] = 2(\sqrt{3}-i)$$

$$\sqrt[3]{z} \in \left\{ 2(\sqrt{3}-i), \right.$$

$$z_1 = 4 \left(\cos\frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 4i$$

$$4i, -2(\sqrt{3}+i) \left. \right\}$$

$$z_3 = 4 \left(\cos\frac{7\pi}{6} + i \sin\frac{7\pi}{6} \right) \rightarrow$$



tri različita rešenja

4. Riješiti matricnu jednačinu $AX = (X^{-1} + B^{-1})^{-1}$,

ako je $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$,

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

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Rj: $AX = (X^{-1} + B^{-1})^{-1} \quad |^{-1}$

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

$$X^{-1} = B^{-1} (A^{-1} - I)^{-1} \quad | \cdot$$

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

$$X^{-1} = (A^{-1} - I) B$$

$$\det A = 9$$

$$X^{-1} (A^{-1} - I) = B^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{4}{9} & \frac{11}{9} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{8}{9} & -\frac{38}{9} & -\frac{5}{3} \\ -\frac{10}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 3 \\ -4 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

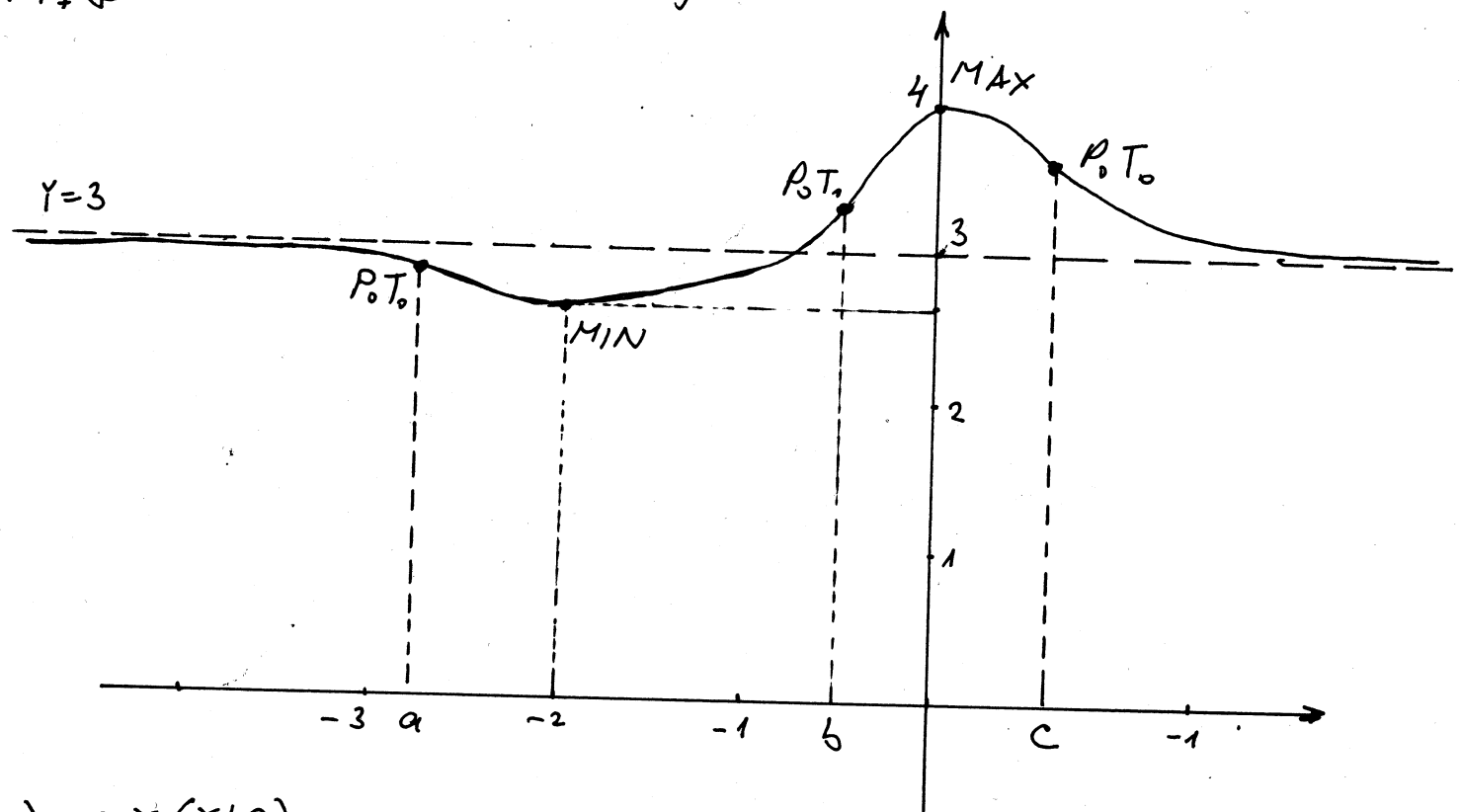
5. Ispitati f-ju i nacrtati joj grafik $y = \frac{3x^2 + 4x + 4}{x^2 + x + 1}$.

Rj: D: $x \in \mathbb{R}$ (0,4) je tačka presjeka sa y-ocom

f-ja nije ni parna ni neparna f-ja nema nula
 nije periodična $f(x) > 0 \forall x$ (znak f-je)

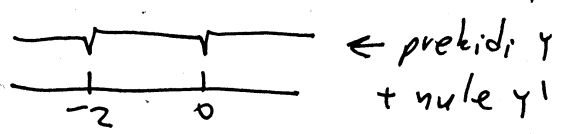
f-ja je definisana u svakoj tački \Rightarrow nema $V_0 A_0$.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = 3 \Rightarrow y=3$ je $H_0 A_0$.



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

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



$g(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 1$
 $g(-3) = -1, g(-2) = 19 \Rightarrow$ postoji nula između -3 i -2
 $g(0) = -1, g(1) = 3 \Rightarrow$ postoji nula između 0 i 1
 $g(0) = -1, g(-1) = 1 \Rightarrow$ postoji nula između 0 i -1
 označimo je sa a
 označimo je sa b

x	$(-\infty, -2)$	$(-2, 0)$	$(0, +\infty)$
y'	-	+	-
y	↘	↗	↘
		MIN	MAX

rast i opadanje

$(-2, 2\frac{2}{3})$ je tačka minimuma
 $(4, 0)$ je tačka maksimuma

x	$(-\infty, a)$	(a, b)	(b, c)	$(c, +\infty)$
y''	-	+	-	+
y	∩	∪	∩	∪
	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.	

konv. i konk.

6) Ispitati f_j i nacrtati joj grafik: $y = x+1 - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}$.

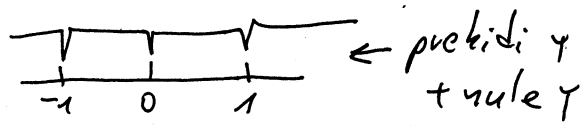
Rj. $y = \frac{x^3 + x^2 - x - 1}{x^2}$

D: $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

f_j nije ni parna ni neparna
nije periodična

$x^3 + x^2 - x - 1 = 0$
 $x^2(x+1) - 1(x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow (x^2-1)(x+1) = 0$
 $(1,0)$ i $(-1,0)$ nule f_j e $(x-1)(x+1)^2 = 0$

f_j ne siječe Y -osu



x	$(-\infty, -1)$	$(-1, 0)$	$(0, 1)$	$(1, +\infty)$
$x+1$	-	+	+	+
x^2-1	+	-	-	+
y	-	-	-	+

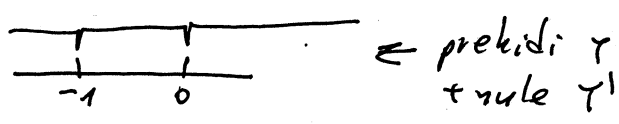
znak f_j e

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty$
 $\Rightarrow x=0$ je $V_0 A_0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \Rightarrow$ nema $H_0 A_0$.

$y = kx + n$, $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$, $n = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - kx] = 1$
 $Y = x+1$ je $K_0 A_0$

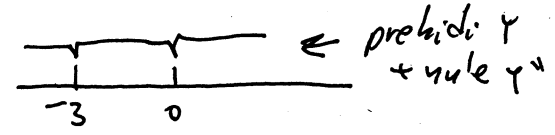
$y' = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} = \frac{x^3 + x + 2}{x^3} = \frac{(x+1)(x^2-x+2)}{x^3}$



x	$(-\infty, -1)$	$(-1, 0)$	$(0, +\infty)$
y'	+	-	+
y	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow

rast i opadanje

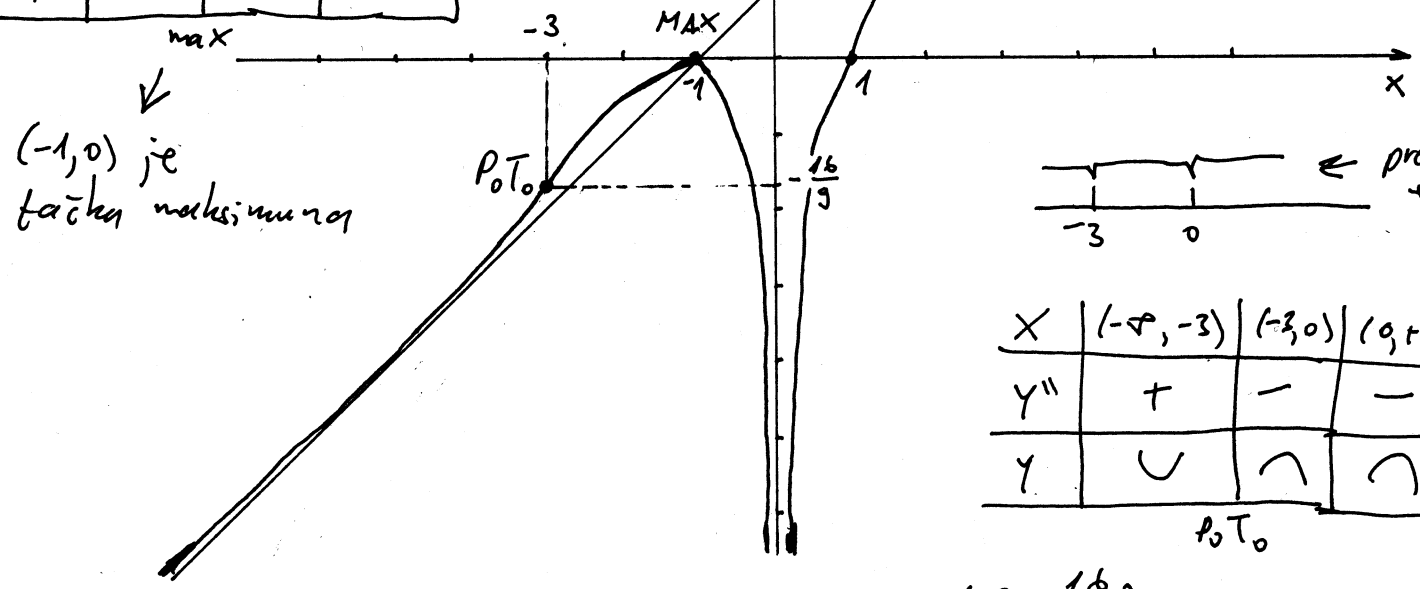
$y'' = -\frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{6}{x^4}$
 $y'' = \frac{-2x-6}{x^4} = \frac{(-2)(x+3)}{x^4}$



x	$(-\infty, -3)$	$(-3, 0)$	$(0, +\infty)$
y''	+	-	-
y	\cup	\cap	\cap

$P_0 T_0$

$(-3, -\frac{16}{9})$ je prevojna tačka



$(-1, 0)$ je tačka maksimuma

7. Ispitati f-ju i nacrtati joj grafik $y = e^{\frac{x-8}{x+3}}$

Rj. D: $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3\}$

$y > 0 \quad \forall x \in D$ (znak f-je)

f-ja nije ni parna ni neparna

f-ja nije periodična

$x = -3$ je prekid f-je

$(0, e^{-\frac{8}{3}})$ je presjek sa y-osom

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3-0} f(x) = 0$

$e^{-\frac{8}{3}} \approx 0,06$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3+0} f(x) = \infty \Rightarrow x = -3$ je $V_0 A_0$

f-ja nema nule

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$ je $H_0 A_0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ f-ja nema $K_0 A_0$

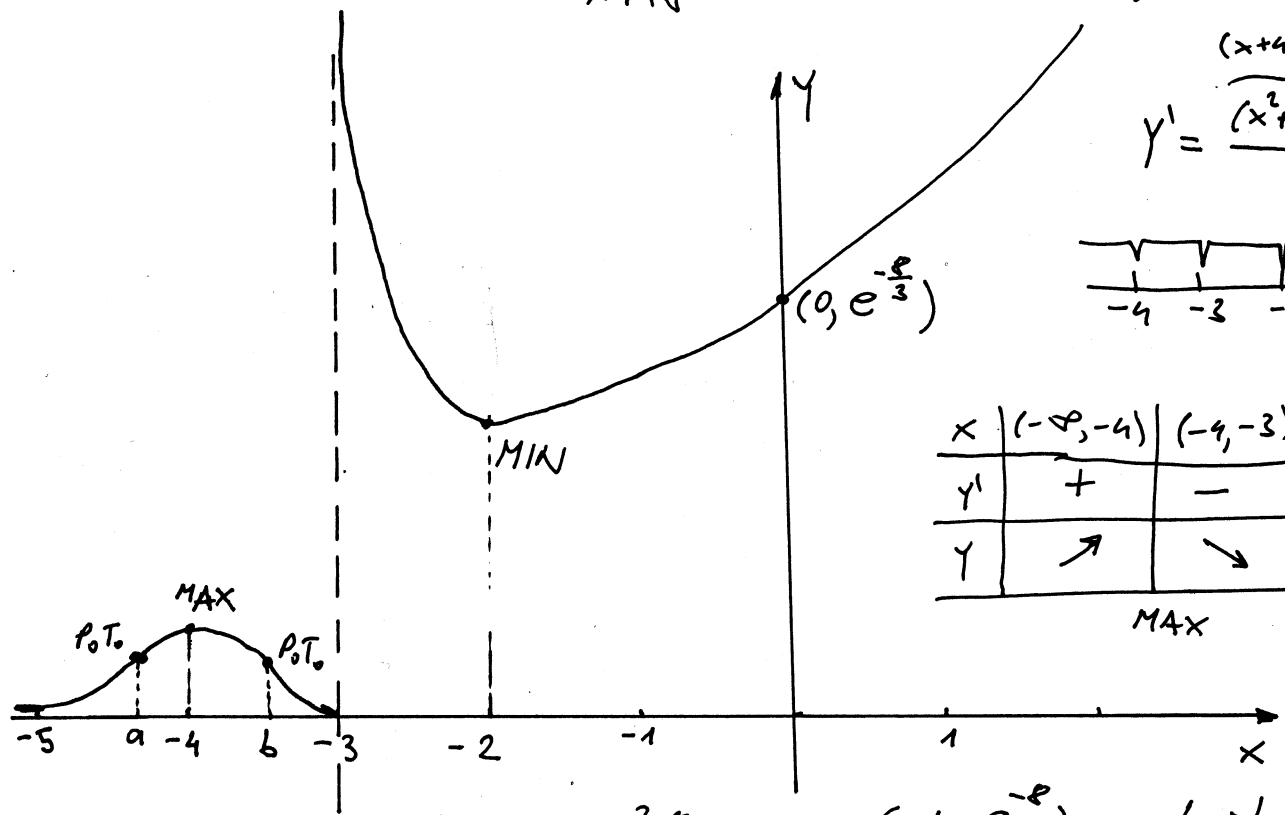
$y' = \frac{(x+4)(x+2)}{(x+3)^2} e^{\frac{x-8}{x+3}}$

prekidi y
+ nule y'

x	$(-\infty, -4)$	$(-4, -3)$	$(-3, -2)$	$(-2, +\infty)$
y'	+	-	-	+
Y	↗	↘	↘	↗

MAX

MIN rast i opad



$(-4, e^{-8})$ je tačka maksimuma

$(-2, e^{-4})$ je tačka minimuma

$y'' = \frac{(x^4 + 12x^3 + 52x^2 + 98x + 70)}{(x+3)^4} e^{\frac{x-8}{x+3}}$

$g(x) = x^4 + 12x^3 + 52x^2 + 98x + 70$

$\left. \begin{matrix} g(-5) = 5 \\ g(-4) = -2 \\ g(-3) = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow a \in (-5, -4) \text{ i } b \in (-4, -3)$
su nule f-je y''

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

PoT₀ PoT₁ konvek i konkav

8) Ispitati f-ju i nacrtati joj grafik $y = \frac{1}{\ln(x+3)-1}$

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

$y \neq 0 \forall x$ f-ja nema nula

$(0, \frac{1}{\ln 3 - 1})$ presjek sa y-osom

f-ja nije ni parna ni neparna
f-ja nije periodična

$\lim_{x \rightarrow (e-3)^-} f(x) = -\infty \Rightarrow x = e-3 \text{ Vo } A_0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow (e-3)^+} f(x) = +\infty \Rightarrow x = e-3 \text{ Vo } A_0$

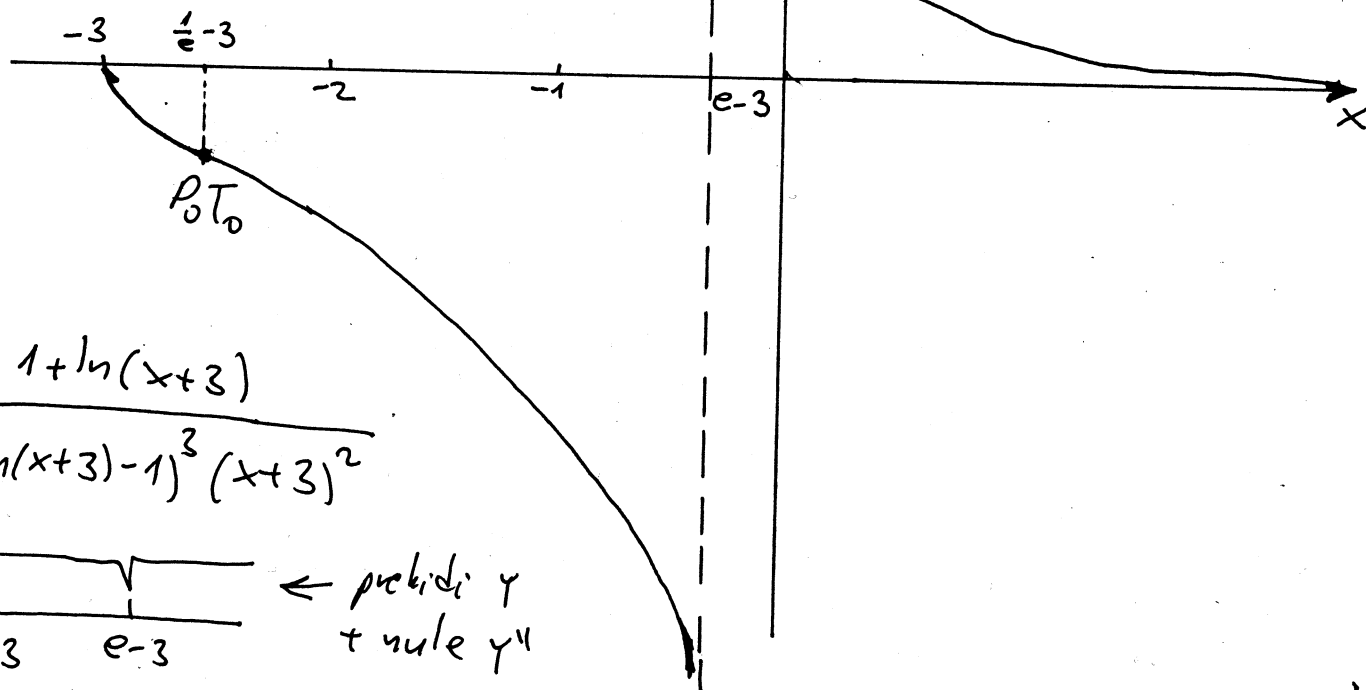
$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

$\Rightarrow y=0$ je H. A.

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

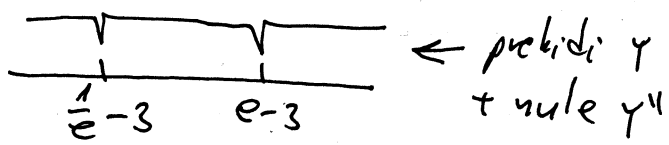
$y' \neq 0, \forall x \in D$ f-ja nema ekstremna

x	$(-\infty, e-3)$	$(e-3, +\infty)$
y'	-	-
y	↘	↘



$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

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



x	$(-3, \frac{1}{e}-3)$	$(\frac{1}{e}-3, e-3)$	$(e-3, +\infty)$
y''	+	-	-
y	∪	∩	∩

P. T.

9) Izračunati integral $I = \int \frac{21x^2 - 94x + 72}{x^3 - 7x^2 + 12x} dx$.

Rj:

$$\frac{21x^2 - 94x + 72}{x^3 - 7x^2 + 12x} = \frac{21x^2 - 94x + 72}{x(x-3)(x-4)}$$

$$\frac{21x^2 - 94x + 72}{x(x-3)(x-4)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-3} + \frac{C}{x-4} \quad | \cdot x(x-3)(x-4)$$

$$21x^2 - 94x + 72 = A(x^2 - 7x + 12) + B(x^2 - 4x) + C(x^2 - 3x)$$

$$A + B + C = 21$$

$$-7A - 4B - 3C = -94 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A = 6, \quad B = 7, \quad C = 8$$

$$12A = 72$$

$$I = \int \left(\frac{6}{x} + \frac{7}{x-3} + \frac{8}{x-4} \right) dx = 6 \ln|x| + 7 \ln|x-3| + 8 \ln|x-4| + C$$

10) Izračunati integral $I = \int \frac{\arctg 2x}{x^2} dx$.

Rj: $I = \int \frac{\arctg 2x}{x^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \arctg 2x \quad dv = \frac{dx}{x^2} \\ du = \frac{2}{1+4x^2} dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right| =$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} \arctg 2x + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x(1+4x^2)} = -\frac{1}{x} \arctg 2x + 2 I_1$$

$$\frac{1}{x(1+4x^2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{1+4x^2} \quad | \cdot x(1+4x^2)$$

$$1 = A(1+4x^2) + (Bx+C)x = A(4x^2+1) + Bx^2 + Cx$$

$$4A + B = 0 \quad A = 1$$

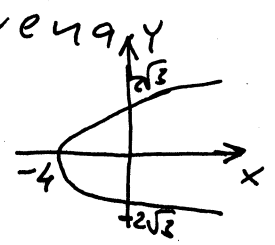
$$C = 0 \quad B = -4$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{4x}{1+4x^2} \right) dx$$

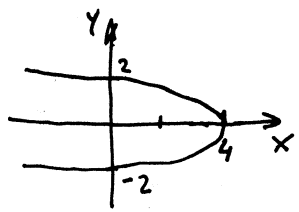
$$= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{8x}{1+4x^2} dx = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+4x^2|$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{x} \arctg 2x + 2 \ln|x| - \ln|1+4x^2| + C$$

11) Izračunati površinu figure koja je zatvorena parabola $y^2 = 4 - x$ i $y^2 = 3x + 12$.



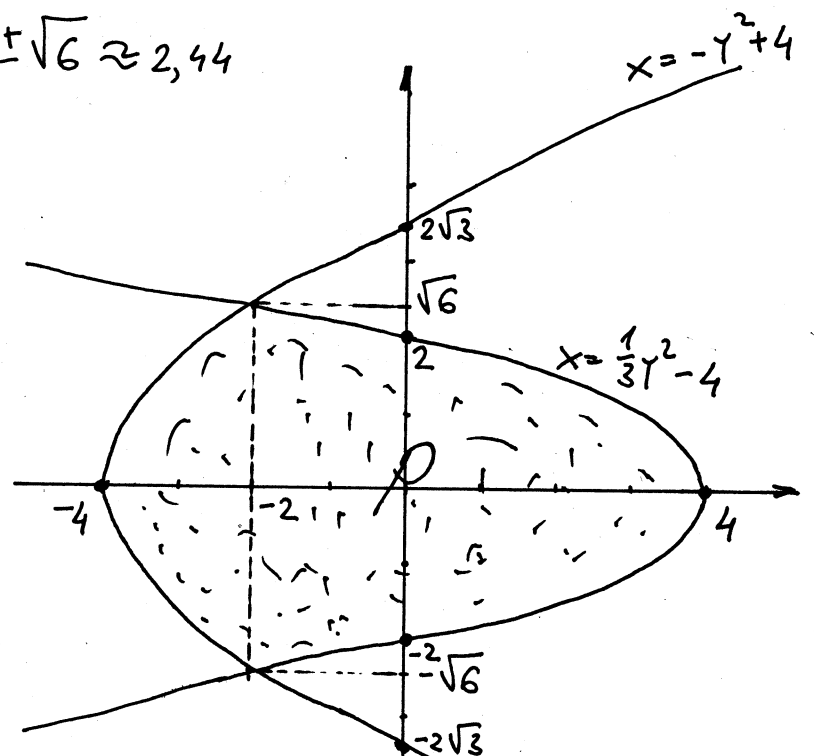
Rj. $y^2 = 4 - x$
 $x = 0 \Rightarrow y_{1,2} = \pm 2$
 $y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4$



$y^2 = 3x + 12$
 $x = 0 \Rightarrow y = \pm 2\sqrt{3} \approx 3,46$
 $y = 0 \Rightarrow x = -4$

$y^2 = 4 - x$
 $y^2 = 3x + 12$
 $4 - x = 3x + 12$
 $x = -2$

$P = \int_{-\sqrt{6}}^{\sqrt{6}} [(-y^2 + 4) - (\frac{1}{3}y^2 - 4)] dy = \dots = \frac{32}{3} \sqrt{6}$



12) U presječnim tačkama pravne $y = x$ i parabole $y = x^2 - 2$ povučene su tangente na parabolu. Nacrtati sliku, te izračunati veličinu površine što je zatvoraju tangente sa parabolom.

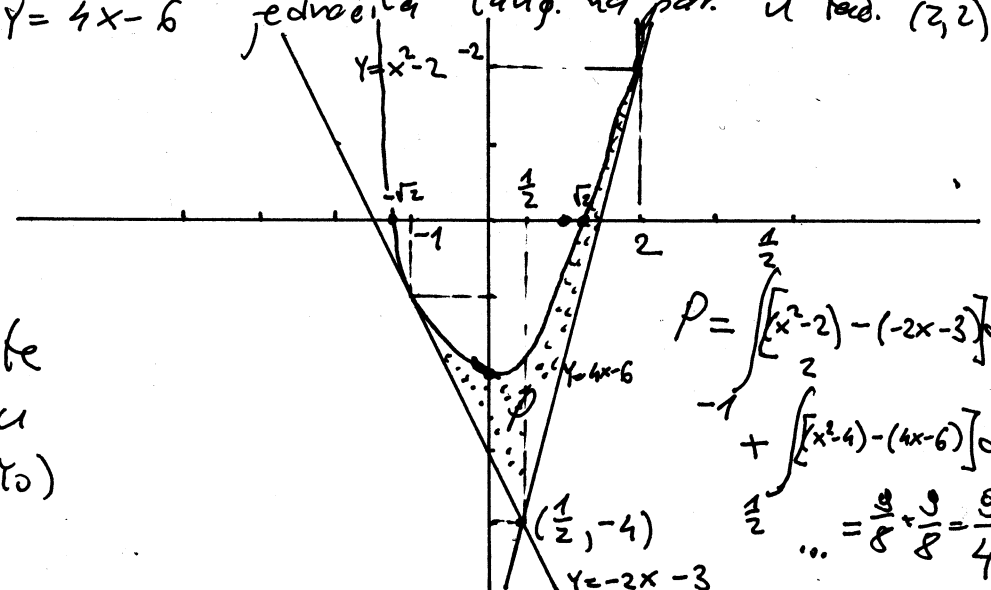
Rj. $y = x$
 $y = x^2 - 2$
 $y = -2x - 3$
 $y = 4x - 6$

Presječne tačke pravne i parabole su $(-1, -1)$ i $(2, 2)$

$y - y_0 = y'(x_0)(x - x_0)$
 jednačina tangente na krivu $y = f(x)$ u datoj tački (x_0, y_0)

$y' = 2x$
 $y'(-1) = -2$
 $y'(2) = 4$

jednačina tangente na parabolu u tački $(-1, -1)$
 jednačina tang. na par. u tački $(2, 2)$



$P = \int_{-1}^2 [(x^2 - 2) - (-2x - 3)] dx + \int_{1/2}^2 [(x^2 - 2) - (4x - 6)] dx$
 $\dots = \frac{9}{8} + \frac{9}{8} = \frac{9}{4}$

13. Naći ekstreme f-je $z = 6xy - x^2y - xy^2$.

$$R_j: \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 6y - 2xy - y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 6x - x^2 - 2xy$$

$$6y - 2xy - y^2 = 0$$

$$6x - x^2 - 2xy = 0$$

$$y(6 - 2x - y) = 0$$

$$x(6 - x - 2y) = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$x(6 - x - 2y) = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

ili

$$y = 0$$

$$6 - x - 2y = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$x = 6$$

$$M_1(0, 0)$$

$$M_2(6, 0)$$

$$6 - 2x - y = 0$$

$$x(6 - x - 2y) = 0$$

$$6 - 2x - y = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$y = 6$$

$$M_3(0, 6)$$

$$M_4(2, 2)$$

ili

$$6 - 2x - y = 0$$

$$6 - x - 2y = 0$$

$$x = 2$$

$$y = 2$$

Stacionarne tačke su $M_1(0, 0)$, $M_2(6, 0)$, $M_3(0, 6)$ i $M_4(2, 2)$.

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -2y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 6 - 2x - 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -2x$$

za tačku $M_1(0, 0)$

$$D = AC - B^2 = -36 \quad f\text{-ja nema ekstrem}$$

za tačku $M_2(6, 0)$

$$D = AC - B^2 < 0 \quad f\text{-ja nema ekstrem}$$

za tačku $M_3(0, 6)$

$$D = AC - B^2 < 0 \Rightarrow f\text{-ja nema ekstrem}$$

za tačku $M_4(2, 2)$

$$A = -4$$

$$D = AC - B^2 = 16 - 4 = 12 > 0$$

$$B = -2$$

f-ja u tački $M_4(2, 2)$ ima ekstrem

$$C = -4$$

$A < 0 \Rightarrow f\text{-ja ima maksimum}$

$$z_{\max}(2, 2) = 6 \cdot 4 - 4 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 4 = 24 - 8 - 8 = 8$$

14) Nadi uslovne ekstreme f-je $z = x^3 y^3$ ako je $x^4 + y^4 = 162$.

Rj. $F(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda g(x, y)$

$F(x, y, \lambda) = x^3 y^3 + \lambda (x^4 + y^4 - 162)$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 3x^2 y^3 + 4\lambda x^3 = 0$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 3x^3 y^2 + 4\lambda y^3 = 0$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = x^4 + y^4 - 162 = 0$

$3x^2 y^3 + 4\lambda x^3 = 0$

$3x^3 y^2 + 4\lambda y^3 = 0$

$x^4 + y^4 - 162 = 0$

$x^2(3y^3 + 4\lambda x) = 0$

$y^2(3x^3 + 4\lambda y) = 0$

$x^4 + y^4 = 162$

(*)



$x^2 = 0$
 $y^2(3x^2 + 4\lambda y) = 0$
 $x^4 + y^4 = 162$

ili: $3y^3 + 4\lambda x = 0$
 $y^2(3x^2 + 4\lambda y) = 0$
 $x^4 + y^4 = 162$

∴ (*)

$x = 0$ $y = 3\sqrt[4]{2}$
 $\lambda = 0$

$3y^3 + 4\lambda x = 0$
 $y^2 = 0$
 $x^4 + y^4 = 162$

ili

$3y^3 + 4\lambda x = 0$ $\cdot y (y \neq 0)$
 $3x^2 + 4\lambda y = 0$ $\cdot x (x \neq 0) \Rightarrow$
 $x^4 + y^4 = 162$

$3y^4 + 4\lambda xy = 0$
 $3x^4 + 4\lambda xy = 0$
 $x^4 + y^4 = 162$

$3y^4 = 3x^4$
 $x^4 + y^4 = 162$

$|x| = |y| \Rightarrow$
 $x = \pm 3$ i $\lambda = \pm \frac{27}{4}$

Stacionarne tačke su

$M_1(0, 3\sqrt[4]{2})$ za $\lambda = 0$, $M_2(3\sqrt[4]{2}, 0)$ za $\lambda = 0$, $M_3(-3, 3)$ za $\lambda = +\frac{27}{4}$

$M_4(3, 3)$ za $\lambda = \frac{27}{4}$, $M_5(-3, -3)$ za $\lambda = \frac{27}{4}$, $M_6(3, -3)$ za $\lambda = +\frac{27}{4}$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6xy^3 + 12\lambda x^2$

za M_1 , $A=0, B=0, C=0$
 potrebno ispitati f_{ij} u okolini tačke

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 9x^2 y^2$

za M_2 , $A=0, B=0, C=0$
 potrebno ispitati f_{ij} u okolini tačke

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 6x^3 y + 12\lambda y^2$

za $M_3(-3, 3)$
 $D < 0$ f_{ij} nema ekstrem

za $M_4(3, 3)$, $D < 0$ f_{ij} nema ekstrem ($A=-243, B=729, C=-243, D=-472392$)

za $M_5(-3, -3)$, $D < 0$ f_{ij} nema ekstrem ($A=-243, B=729, C=-243, D=-472392$)

za $M_6(3, -3)$, $D < 0$ f_{ij} nema ekstrem ($A=243, B=729, C=243, D=-472392$)

15. Riješiti diferencijalnu jednačinu $(y')^3 = 3(xy' - y)$.

Rj. $y'^3 = 3xy' - 3y$

$$xp' - p^2 p' = 0$$

$$3y = 3xy' - y'^3 \quad | :3$$

$$(x - p^2)p' = 0$$

$$y = xy' - \frac{1}{3}y'^3$$

ovo je Lagranžova
difer. jednačina
oblika $y = xf(y') + g(y')$

$$p' = 0$$

$$p = C \quad (*) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y = xC - \frac{1}{3}C^3$$

Uvodimo smjenu $y' = p$

$$y = xp - \frac{1}{3}p^3 \quad | \frac{d}{dx} \dots (*)$$

$$x - p^2 = 0$$

$$p^2 = x$$

$$p = \pm \sqrt{x}$$

$$\rightarrow y'^2 = x$$

$$y'^3 = 3xy' - 3y$$

$$y' = p + xp' - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3p^2 \cdot p'$$

$$y' = p \Rightarrow p = p + xp' - p^2 \cdot p'$$

$$3y = 3xy' - xy'^2$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}xy'$$

$$y = \pm \frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{x}$$

singularno
rješenje

16. Nadi opće i singularno rješenje diferencijalne jednačine $(x^2 - 1)y' + 2xy^2 = 0$, te partikularno rješenje za koje je $y(0) = 1$.

Rj. $(x^2 - 1)y' + 2xy^2 = 0$

$$y(0) = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\ln|-c|} = 1$$

$$\ln|-c| = 1$$

$$c = e$$

$$c = e$$

$$(x^2 - 1) \frac{dy}{dx} = -2xy^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{y^2} = -2x \cdot \frac{dx}{x^2 - 1}$$

ovo je dif.
jedn. sa razdv.
promjenjivim

$$\int \frac{dy}{y^2} = - \int \frac{2x dx}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{y^{-1}}{-1} = -\ln|x^2 - 1| + \ln C$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\ln e(x^2 - 1)}$$

partikularno
rješenje

$$\frac{1}{y} = \ln|x^2 - 1| \cdot C$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\ln|x^2 - 1| \cdot C}$$

opće
rješenje
diferencijalne
jednačine

Singularno rješenje ne može se dobiti iz općeg rješenja ni za jednu vrijednost konstante C , a zadovoljava datu jednačinu.

$y = 0$ singularno rješenje.