

# Neke osnovne funkcije iz MatLab-a za rješavanje zadataka iz Analize i Linearne algebre (primjeri, 1. dio)

## Osnovni zadaci

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### Primjer 1.

Odrediti integral:  $\int x^3 e^{3x} dx$ .

Rješenje:

```
>> syms x
>> f=x^3*exp(3*x)

f =
x^3*exp(3*x)
>> int(f, x)

ans =
(exp(3*x)*(27*x^3 - 27*x^2 + 18*x - 6))/81
>> simplify(ans)
>> pretty(ans)

      3      2
exp(3 x) (9 x  - 9 x  + 6 x - 2)
-----
      27
```

---

### Primjer 2.

Odrediti integral:  $\int \frac{3-x}{2x^2+2x+1} dx$ .

Rješenje:

```
>> syms x
>> g=(3-x)/(2*x^2+2*x+1)

g =
-(x - 3)/(2*x^2 + 2*x + 1)
>> int(g, x)

ans =
(7*atan(2*x + 1))/2 - log(x^2 + x + 1/2)/4
```

>> simplify(ans)

>> pretty(ans)

$$\frac{7 \arctan(2x + 1)}{2} - \frac{\ln(x^2 + x + 1/2)}{4}$$

---

### **Primjer 3.**

Izračunati:  $\int_1^2 ((-y^2 + y + 4) - \frac{4}{y}) dy$ .

Rješenje:

```
>> syms y
>> f=(-y^2+y+4)-(4/y)
```

f =

y - 4/y - y^2 + 4

```
>> int(f, y, 1, 2)
```

ans =

19/6 - log(16)

---

### **Primjer 4.**

Izračunati:  $\int_{-1}^3 ((7x+7) - (-x^2 + 3x+4)) dx$ .

Rješenje:

```
>> syms x
>> f=(7*x+7)-(-x^2+3*x+4)
```

f =

x^2 + 4\*x + 3

```
>> int(f, x, -1, 3)
```

ans =

112/3

---

---

**Primjer 5.**

Izračunati determinantu:  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$ .

*Rješenje:*

```
>> M=[1 2 3; 4 -5 6; 7 8 9]
```

```
M =
```

```
     1     2     3
     4    -5     6
     7     8     9
```

```
>> det(M)
```

```
ans =
```

```
    120
```

---

**Primjer 6.**

Izračunati determinantu:  $\begin{vmatrix} 10 & k & 1 & -6 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 & k \\ k & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$ .

*Rješenje:*

```
>> syms k
```

```
>> K=[10 k 1 -6; -1 3 2 k; k 2 1 -1; 1 1 -1 -1]
```

```
K =
```

```
[ 10, k, 1, -6]
 [ -1, 3, 2, k]
 [  k, 2, 1, -1]
 [  1, 1, -1, -1]
```

```
>> det(K)
```

```
ans =
```

```
k^3 + k - 30
```

```
>> factor(ans)
```

```
ans =
```

```
(k - 3)*(k^2 + 3*k + 10)
```

---

**Primjer 7.**

Broj 345672 napisati kao proizvod prostih brojeva.

Rješenje:

```
>> factor(345672)
```

ans =

2                    2                    2                    3                    3                    4801

---

**Primjer 8.**

Uprostiti izraz:  $\frac{a^2(\frac{1}{b}-\frac{1}{c})+b^2(\frac{1}{c}-\frac{1}{a})+c^2(\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{b})}{\frac{a}{bc}(c-b)+\frac{b}{ca}(a-c)+\frac{c}{ab}(b-a)}$ .

Rješenje:

```
>> syms a b c
>> f=(a^2*(1/b-1/c)+b^2*(1/c-1/a)+c^2*(1/a-1/b))/((a/(b*c))*(c-
b)+(b/(c*a))*(a-c)+(c/(a*b))*(b-a))
```

f =

$-(a^2*(1/b - 1/c) - b^2*(1/a - 1/c) + c^2*(1/a - 1/b))/((c*(a - b))/(a*b) - (b*(a - c))/(a*c) + (a*(b - c))/(b*c))$

```
>> pretty(f)
```

$$\frac{a^2 \left( \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{c} \right) - b^2 \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{c} \right) + c^2 \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right)}{\frac{c(a-b)}{ab} - \frac{b(a-c)}{ac} + \frac{a(b-c)}{bc}}$$

```
>> simplify(f)
```

ans =

a + b + c

---

**Primjer 9.**

Naći inverznu matricu matrice  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

Rješenje:

```
>> A=sym([3 -4 5; 0 -3 1; 0 0 -1])
```

A =

```
[ 3, -4, 5]
[ 0, -3, 1]
[ 0,  0, -1]
```

```
>> inv(A)
```

ans =

```
[ 1/3, -4/9, 11/9]
[  0, -1/3, -1/3]
[  0,  0, -1]
```

---

### **Primjer 10.**

Izračunati:  $(\sqrt{3} - i)^5(1 + i\sqrt{3})$

Rješenje:

```
>> (sqrt(3)-i)^5*(1+i*sqrt(3))
```

ans =

```
-0.0000 -64.0000i
```

---

### **Primjer 11.**

Riješiti sistem linearnih jednačina  $Ax=b$  gdje su  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $x = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$  i  $b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

Rješenje:

A =

```
[ 1, 2, 3]
[ 4, 5, 6]
[ 7, 8, 1]
```

```
>> b=[1 2 3]
```

b =

```
1      2      3
```

```
>> b=b'
```

b =

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

>> x=A\b

x =

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

### **Primjer 12.**

Naći prvi i drugi izvod funkcije:  $y = \frac{x^3}{1-x^3}$ .

*Rješenje:*

```
>> syms x
>> y=x^3/(1-x^3)
```

y =

$$-x^3/(x^3 - 1)$$

```
>> diff(y, x)
```

ans =

$$(3*x^5)/(x^3 - 1)^2 - (3*x^2)/(x^3 - 1)$$

```
>> simplify(ans)
```

ans =

$$(3*x^2)/(x^3 - 1)^2$$

```
>> pretty(ans)
```

$$\frac{3x^2}{(x^3 - 1)^2}$$

```
>> diff(y, x, 2)
```

ans =

$$(24*x^4)/(x^3 - 1)^2 - (6*x)/(x^3 - 1) - (18*x^7)/(x^3 - 1)^3$$

```
>> simplify(ans)
```

```
ans =
-(6*x*(2*x^3 + 1))/(x^3 - 1)^3
>> pretty(ans)
```

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


---

### Primjer 13.

Naći prvi i drugi izvod funkcije  $f(x) = 3 \ln \frac{x}{x-3} - 1$ .

*Rješenje:*

```
>> syms x
>> f=3*log(x/(x-3))-1
```

f =

```
3*log(x/(x - 3)) - 1
```

```
>> diff(f, x)
```

ans =

```
-(3*(x/(x - 3)^2 - 1/(x - 3))*(x - 3))/x
```

```
>> simplify(ans)
```

ans =

```
9/(3*x - x^2)
```

```
>> pretty(ans)
```

$$\frac{9}{3x - x^2}$$

```
>> diff(f, x, 2)
```

ans =

```
(3*(x/(x - 3)^2 - 1/(x - 3))*(x - 3))/x^2 - (3*(x/(x - 3)^2 - 1/(x - 3)))/x + (3*((2*x)/(x - 3)^3 - 2/(x - 3)^2)*(x - 3))/x
```

```
>> simplify(ans)
```

ans =

```
3/(x - 3)^2 - 3/x^2
```

```
>> pretty(ans)
```

$$\frac{3}{(x-3)^2} - \frac{3}{x^2}$$

## Crtanje grafa 1D funkcija

### Primjer 14.

Grafički predstaviti funkciju:  $y = x^2$ .

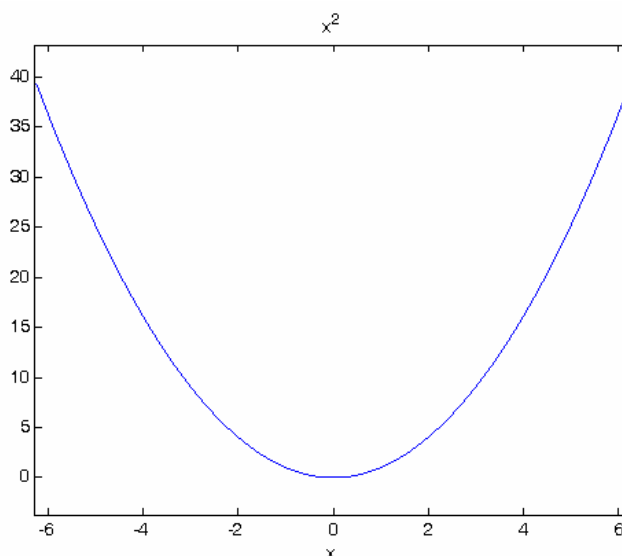
Rješenje:

I način:

```
>> x=-20:0:20;
>> y=x.*x;
>> plot(x,y)
```

II način:

```
>> syms x
>> f=x^2;
>> ezplot(f)
```



### Primjer 15.

Grafički predstaviti funkciju  $\sin x$  i  $\cos x$  u istom prozoru.

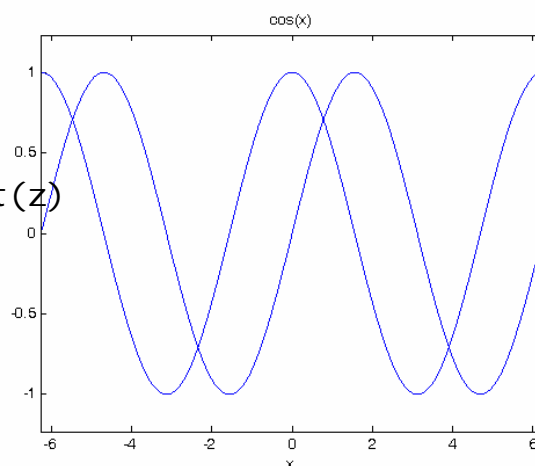
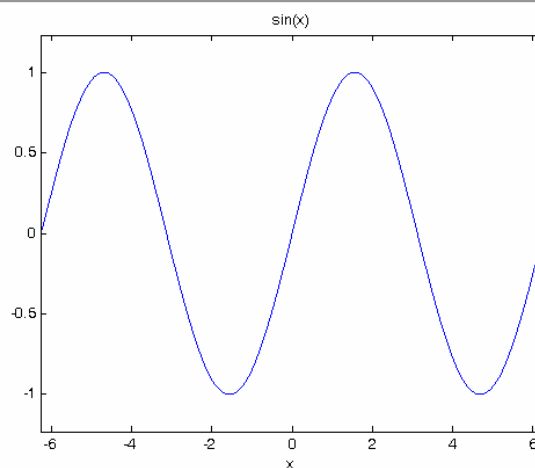
Rješenje:

I način:

```
>> x=0:0.1:2*pi;
>> y=sin(x);
>> z=cos(x);
>> plot(x,y,x,z)
```

II način:

```
>> syms x
>> y=sin(x);
>> z=cos(x);
>> figure(1); ezplot(y)
>> figure(2); ezplot(y); hold on; ezplot(z)
```





### Primjer 16.

Grafički predstaviti funkciju:  $y = \frac{x^3}{(x^2 - 4)^2}$ .

Rješenje:

I način:

```
>> syms x  
>> f=x^3/(x^2-4)^2
```

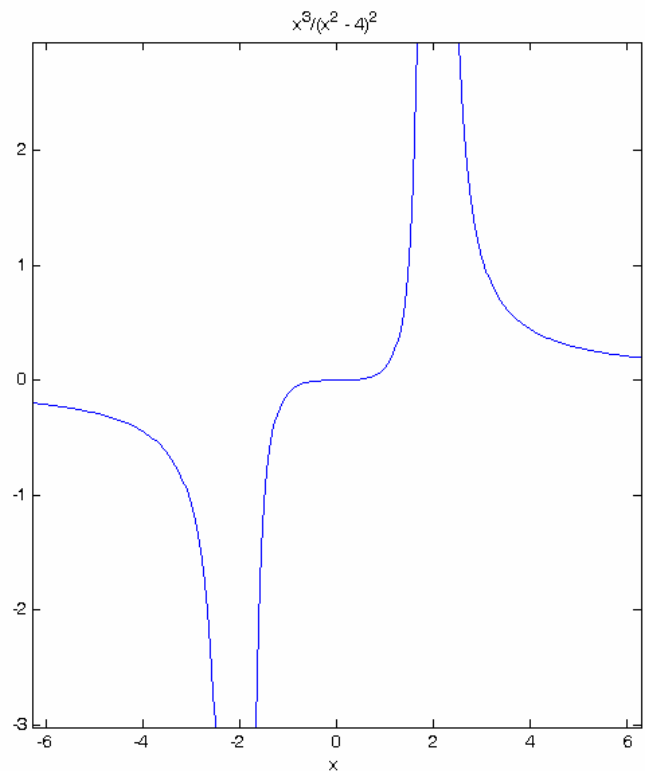
f =

$x^3/(x^2 - 4)^2$

```
>> ezplot(f)
```

II način:

```
>> x=-6:0.1:6;  
>> y=((x.*x). *x) ./((x.*x)-4).^2;  
>> plot(x, y)
```



### Primjer 17.

Grafički predstaviti funkciju:  $y = (x-6)e^{-\frac{1}{x}}$ .

Rješenje:

I način:

```
>> syms x  
>> f=(x-6)*exp(-1/x)
```

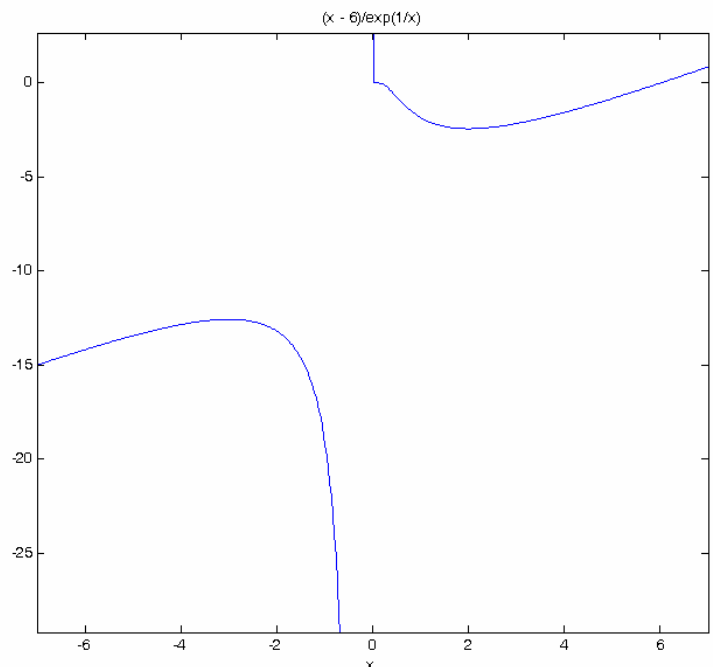
f =

$(x - 6)/\exp(1/x)$

```
>> ezplot(f, [-7, 7])
```

II način:

```
>> x=-6:1:6;  
>> y=(x-6). *exp((-1). /(x));  
>> plot(x, y)
```



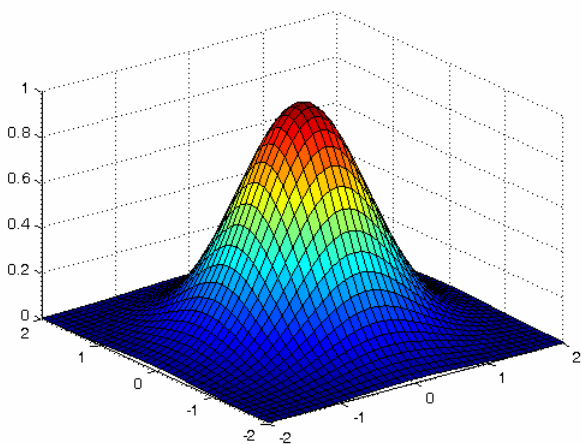
## Crtanje grafa 2D funkcija

### Primjer 18.

Grafički predstaviti funkciju:  $z(x, y) = e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$ .

Rješenje:

```
>> [x, y]=meshgrid(-2:0.1:2, -2:0.1:2);  
>> z=exp(-(x.*x+y.*y));  
>> mesh(x, y, z)
```

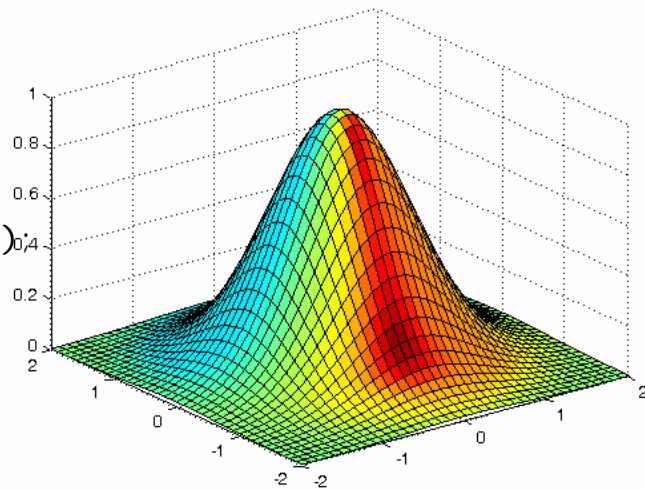


```
>> [x, y]=meshgrid(-2:0.1:2, -2:0.1:2);  
>> z=exp(-(x.*x+y.*y));  
>> surf(x, y, z)
```

ili

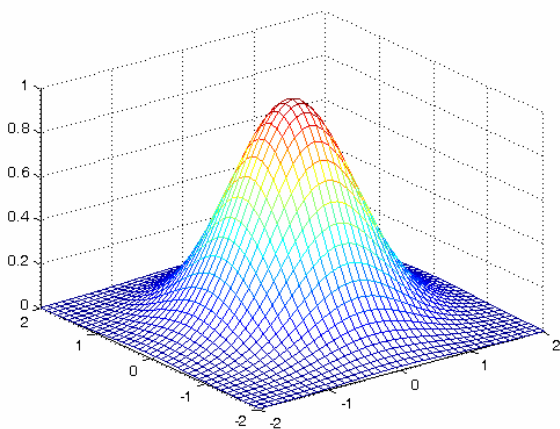
```
>> [x, y]=meshgrid(-2:0.1:2, -2:0.1:2);  
>> z=exp(-(x.*x+y.*y));  
>> surf(x, y, z)
```

ili



ili

```
>> [x, y]=meshgrid(-2:0.1:2, -2:0.1:2);  
>> z=exp(-(x.*x+y.*y));  
>> meshc(x, y, z)
```

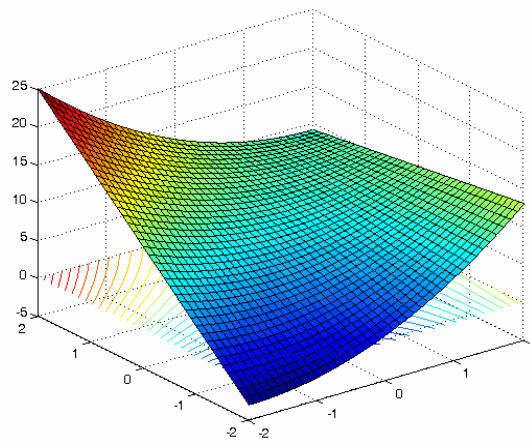
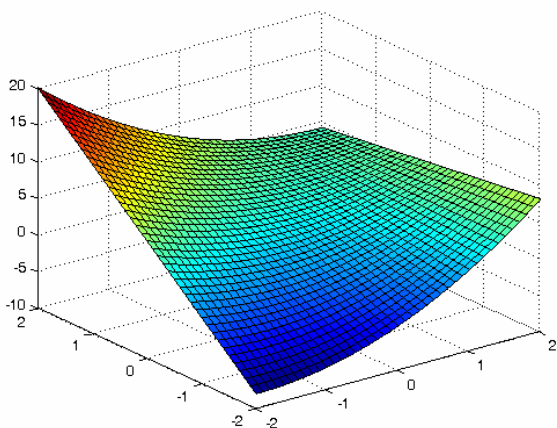


### Primjer 19.

Grafički predstaviti funkciju  $z = x^2 - 2xy + 3y + 2$  i njezine konture.

*Rješenje:*

```
>> [x, y]=meshgrid(-2:0.1:2, -2:0.1:2);  
>> z=x.^2-2*(x.*y)+3*y+2;  
>> surf(x, y, z)  
>> surf(x, y, z+5); hold on; contour(x, y, z+5, 30);
```



### Primjer 20.

Grafički predstaviti površ  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$  i njezine dvije tangentne ravni  $x+4y+6z=-21$  i  $x+4y+6z=21$ .

*Rješenje:*

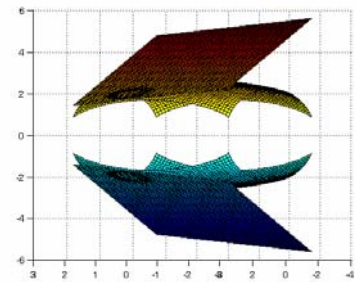
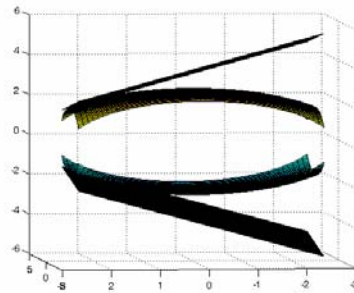
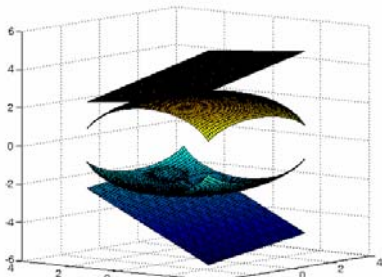
Fajl povrs\_tang.m sadrži sljedeći kod:

```
[x, y]=meshgrid(-2.5:0.1:2.5, -2.5:0.1:2.5);  
z1=sqrt((1/3)*(-x.^2-2*y.^2+21));  
z2=-sqrt((1/3)*(-x.^2-2*y.^2+21));  
surf(x, y, z1)  
hold on;  
surf(x, y, z2)  
z3=(1/6)*(21-x-4*y);  
hold on;  
surf(x, y, z3)  
z4=-(1/6)*(21-x-4*y);  
hold on;  
surf(x, y, z4)
```

Kad ukucamo

```
>> povrs_tang
```

dobićemo jednu od sljedećih slika koju kasnije nije teško rotirati:



Puno ljepši izgled površi  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$  ćemo dobiti na sljedeći način.

povrs.m

```
[x, y]=meshgrid(-5:0.1:5, -3.5:0.1:3.5);
z1=x;
z2=x;
[visina, sirina]=size(x);

for i=1:visina
    for j=1:sirina
        z1(i,j)=(1/3)*(21-x(i,j)^2-2*y(i,j)^2);
        if z1(i,j)<-0.5
            z1(i,j)=NaN;
        end
        if (z1(i,j)>-0.5 && z1(i,j)<0)
            z1(i,j)=0;
        end
        if (z1(i,j)>=0)
            z1(i,j)=sqrt(z1(i,j));
        end
    end
end

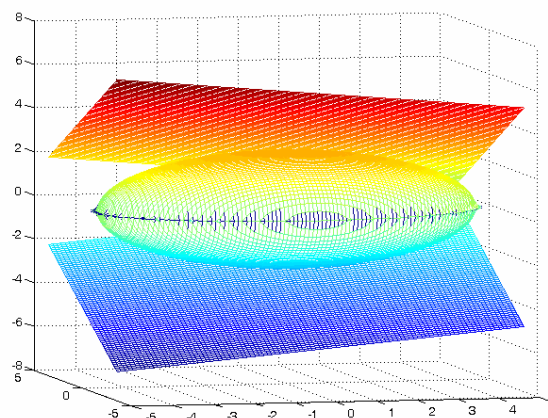
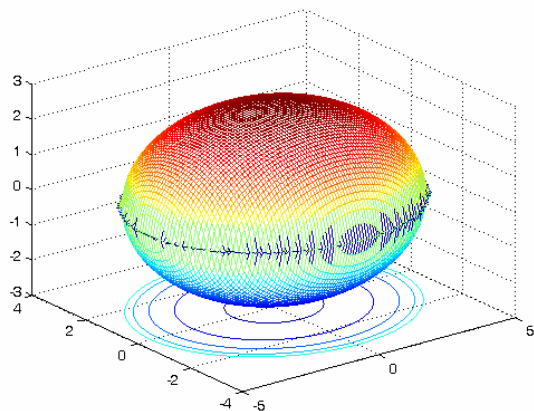
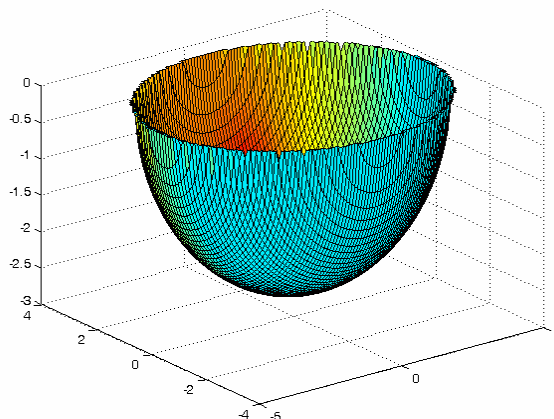
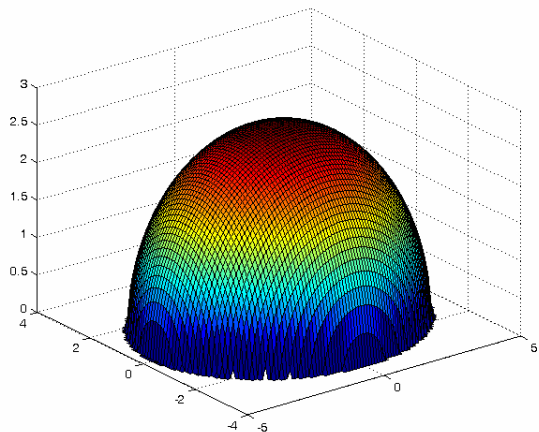
for i=1:visina
    for j=1:sirina
        z2(i,j)=(1/3)*(21-x(i,j)^2-2*y(i,j)^2);
        if z2(i,j)<-0.5
            z2(i,j)=NaN;
        end
        if (z2(i,j)>-0.5 && z2(i,j)<0)
            z2(i,j)=0;
        end
        if (z2(i,j)>=0)
            z2(i,j)=-sqrt(z2(i,j));
        end
    end
end

figure(1);
surf(x, y, z1)

figure(2);
surf(x, y, z2)
```

```
figure(3);  
meshc(x, y, z1)  
hold on;  
meshc(x, y, z2)
```

```
figure(4);  
mesh(x, y, z1)  
hold on;  
mesh(x, y, z2)
```



Četvrta slika predstavlja površ i njezine dvije tangentne ravni. Kod za ovu sliku smo izostavili.

## Riječnik

### Neki MatLab operatori

*	skalarno ili matrično množenje
.*	element po element množenje nizova
/	skalarno djeljenje
^	skalarni ili matrični stepen
.^	element po element stepen
%	komentar
.'	transponovano od matrice

### Neke ugrađene konstante

exp(1)	$e = 2,71828\dots$
i	$i = \sqrt{-1}$
Inf	$\infty$
NaN	Nije broj
pi	$\pi = 3,14159\dots$

### Neke ugrađene funkcije

abs	$ a $
exp	$e^x$
sin	$\sin x$
cos	$\cos x$
sqrt	$\sqrt{x}$
tan	$\operatorname{tg} x$
imag	$\operatorname{imag}(z)$ , imaginarni dio kompleksnog broja

### Neke MatLab naredbe

ctranspose	konjugovano transponovano od matrice
det	determinanta matrice
diff	simbolični operator diferencijala (izvoda)
eig	računa karakteristične vrijednosti i karakteristične vektore kvadratne matrice
expand	raširuje algebarski izraz
fminbnd	traži najmanju (približno) vrijednost na datom intervalu
int	operator integriranja za određene i neodređene integrale
inv	inverz kvadratne matrice
limit	traži obostrane granične vrijednosti ako postoje. Koristiti 'right' ili 'left' je jednostrane granične vrijednosti
pretty	prikazuje simbolički izraz u mnogo čitljivijem formatu
roots	traži korijene polinoma
simple	pokušaj da uprosti izraz korištenjem metoda proizvoda
sym	pravi simboličku varijablu ili broj
syms	kraći oblik za pravljenje simbolički varijabli
symsum	odrađuje simboličku sumu vektora, sa mogućnošću beskonačno mnogo ulaza

### Neke grafičke naredbe

ezplot	komanda za lagano crtanje simboličkog izraza
ezplot3	naredba za lagano crtanje 3D parametarskih krivih
ezsurf	naredba za lagano crtanje standardnih površi
plot3	crtava krive u 3D prostoru