

UPUTSTVO ZA OCJENJIVANJE
MATURSKI ISPIT – ANALIZA SA ALGEBROM (OSNOVNI NIVO)

19.05. 2022. GODINA

1. Tačan odgovor: A

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(ab)^{-1}(a^2+ab+b^2)^{-2}}{8\sqrt{a-b}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a^3b^2-a^2b^3}}{(a^4b-ab^4)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{(a^2+ab+b^2)^2 8ab\sqrt{a-b}} \cdot \frac{a^2b^2(a-b)^2(a^2+ab+b^2)^2}{ab\sqrt{a-b}} \\ &= \frac{|a-b|}{8} = \frac{2}{8} = 0,25. \end{aligned}$$

2. Tačan odgovor: A

 Po uslovu zadatka $a = 3k + 1$ i $b = 3m + 2$, gdje su $k, m \in N$. Tada je

$$\begin{aligned} & a^2 + 2ab + 2b^2 + 8b + 16 \\ &= 9k^2 + 18m^2 + 18k + 54m + 45 + 18km \\ &= 9(k^2 + 2m^2 + 2k + 6m + 5 + 2km) \end{aligned}$$

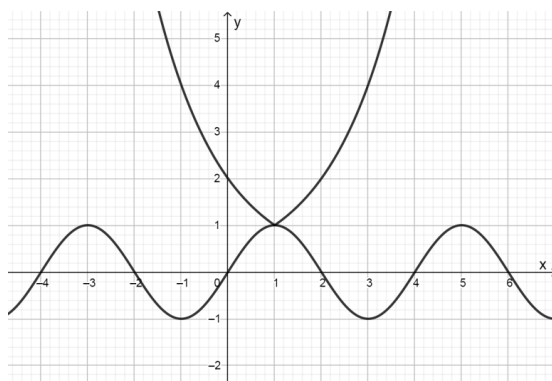
pa je traženi ostatak 0.

3. Tačan odgovor: D

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{3}}\sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}+1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+2\sqrt{3}+3}\sqrt{2-2\sqrt{2}+1}}{(\sqrt{2}+1)(\sqrt{3}+1)} + 2\sqrt{2} \\ &= \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{3}+1)}{(\sqrt{2}+1)(\sqrt{3}+1)} + 2\sqrt{2} = \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)}{(\sqrt{2}+1)} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)}{(\sqrt{2}-1)} + 2\sqrt{2} \\ &= 2 - 2\sqrt{2} + 1 + 2\sqrt{2} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

4. Tačan odgovor: B

Skiciranjem grafika datih funkcija vidimo da jednačina ima 1 rješenje.


5. Tačan odgovor: C

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{x^{1001}} - x^{10}\right)^{2022} &= \sum_{k=0}^{2022} \binom{2022}{k} (x^{-1001})^k (-x^{10})^{2022-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{2022} \binom{2022}{k} x^{-1001k + 20220 - 10k} (-1)^{2022-k} \\ -1001k + 20220 - 10k &= 2022, \quad k = 18 \\ \binom{2022}{18} \cdot (-1)^{2022-18} &= \binom{2022}{18} = \binom{2022}{2004} \end{aligned}$$

6.

Neka je traženi kompleksni broj $z = x + yi$. Tada datu jednačinu pišemo u obliku

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + 3x + 3yi = 1 + 3i \text{ odakle dobijamo sistem:}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + 3x = 1$$

$$3y = 3 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$\text{Dakle } y = 1, \text{ pa dobijamo jednačinu } \sqrt{x^2 + 1} = 1 - 3x, \quad x \leq \frac{1}{3} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

Jedino rješenje jednačine $8x^2 - 6x = 0$ koje zadovoljava prethodnu nejednakost je $x = 0 \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ boda}$

$$\text{Dakle, } z = i. \text{ Tada je } 1 + z\sqrt{3} = 1 + \sqrt{3}i = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$\text{Otuda se dobija } (1 + z\sqrt{3})^{2022} = 2^{2022} \left(\cos \frac{2022\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2022\pi}{3} \right) = 2^{2022} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

7.

Ako polinom $P(x) = p_0 + p_1x + p_2x^2 + p_3x^3 + \dots + p_nx^n$ pri dijeljenju sa polinomom $x^2 - 1 = (x-1)(x+1)$ daje ostatak $ax + b$, to važi

$$P(1) = a + b \text{ i } P(-1) = -a + b \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$P(1) = p_0 + p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + \dots + p_n = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$P(-1) = p_0 - p_1 + p_2 - p_3 + \dots + (-1)^n p_n = 1 - 2 = -1 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$\text{Pa imamo } \begin{cases} a + b = 3 \\ b - a = -1 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$\text{Odakle je } b = 1 \text{ i } a = 2, \text{ pa je } 2b - a = 0 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

8.

Nakon dodavanja prve jednačine drugoj dobija se ekvivalentan sistem jednačina:

$$x - y = a$$

$$(|a| - 1)y = a \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

Sistem nema rješenja ako je druga jednačina oblika $0y = a$, gdje je $a \neq 0$ 1 bod

Dakle, mora važiti $|a| - 1 = 0$, pa sistem nema rješenja za

$$a = 1 \text{ i } a = -1 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

9.

Uvođenjem smjene $t = \frac{1}{1+x}$ dobijamo 1 bod

$$t = \frac{1}{1+x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t} - 1, \text{ pa je } f(t) = \frac{1}{t} - 1 - 1, \text{ odnosno } f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 2. \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$f\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{4x}{2x+1} \text{ i } f(1+x) = -\frac{2x+1}{1+x} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

Data nejednačina se može zapisati na sljedeći način:

$$\frac{4x(1+x)}{(2x+1)^2} \leq 0, x \neq -1, x \neq -\frac{1}{2} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$\text{Rješenje posljednje nejednačine je } \left(-1, -\frac{1}{2}\right) \cup \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right]. \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

10.

Jednačinu treba logaritmovati (sa osnovom 8) 1 bod

Nakon sređivanja i primjenom osnovnih svojstava logaritma dobija se ekvivalentna jednačina: $(3 + 2\log_8 x)\log_8 x = 3 + 2\log_8 x$ 1 bod

Odnosno $(3 + 2\log_8 x)(-1 + \log_8 x) = 0$ 1 bod

Rješenja posljednje jednačine su $x = 8^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{32}$ i $x = 8$ 1 + 1 bod

11.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{ax} = \begin{cases} +\infty, a > 0 \\ 1, a = 0 \\ 0, a < 0 \end{cases}$ 1 bod

pa je $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{ax}} = +\infty$ za $a = 0$ i $a < 0$ 2 boda

Za $a > 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{ax}} \stackrel{l.p.}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x^2)'}{(e^{ax})'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{ae^{ax}} \stackrel{l.p.}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{a^2 e^{ax}} = 0$ 2 boda

12.

$D_f = (0, +\infty)$ 1 bod

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} = (+\infty) \cdot (-\infty) = -\infty$. Prava $x = 0$ je vertikalna asimptota 1 bod

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} \stackrel{l.p.}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1}$ 1 bod

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0$. Prava $y = 0$ je horizontalna asimptota 1 bod

13.

Kako je $a_2 = a_1 + d$, $a_5 = a_1 + 4d$ to su brojevi $a_1, a_1 + d, a_1 + 4d$ uzastopni članovi geometrijskog niza 1 bod

Važi $(a_1 + d)^2 = a_1(a_1 + 4d)$ 1 bod

$$a_1^2 + 2a_1d + d^2 = a_1^2 + 4a_1d \text{ tj. } d(2a_1 - d) = 0 \text{ pa je } d = 0 \text{ ili je } a_1 = \frac{d}{2} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

Kako je niz strogo rastući mora biti $d > 0$ 1 bod

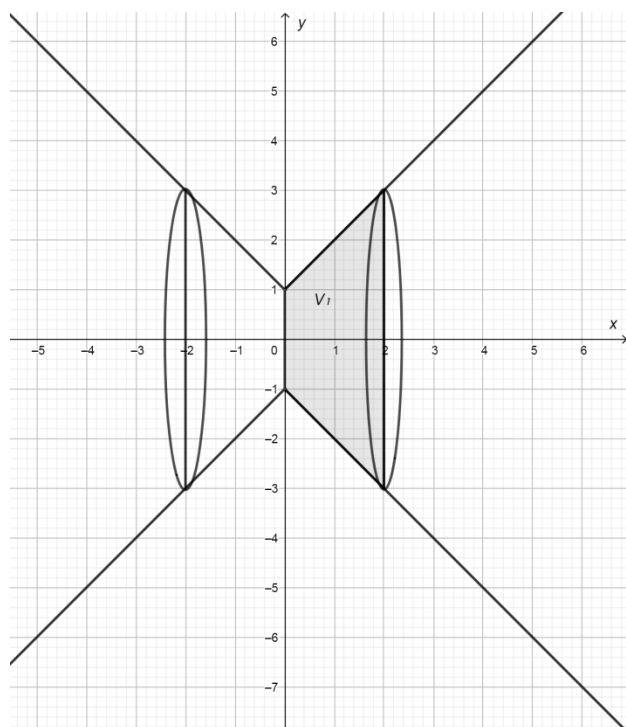
Slijedi da je:

$$\frac{a_5}{a_1} - \frac{a_7}{a_3} = \frac{a_1 + 4d}{a_1} - \frac{a_1 + 6d}{a_1 + 2d} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{d}{2} + 4d}{\frac{d}{2}} - \frac{\frac{d}{2} + 6d}{\frac{d}{2} + 2d} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{9}{2}d}{\frac{1}{2}d} - \frac{\frac{13}{2}d}{\frac{5}{2}d} = 9 - \frac{13}{5} = \frac{32}{5} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

14.



..... 1 bod

$$|x| + 1 = x + 1 \text{ za } x \in [0, 2]$$

$$V = 2V_1 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^2 (x+1)^2 dx \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^2 (x+1)^2 dx = 2\pi \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^2}{2} + x \right) \Big|_0^2 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$V = \left(\frac{8}{3} + 4 + 2 \right) = \frac{52\pi}{3} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

15.

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x+1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot (x+1)}{(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{x^2}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots\dots 1+1 \text{ bod}$$

$$f'(0) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

Jednačina tangente u tački $(0, f(0))$: $(y-0) = y'(0)(x-0) \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}x \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$