



UPUTSTVO ZA OCJENJIVANJE

MATURSKI ISPIT – ANALIZA SA ALGEBROM (OSNOVNI NIVO)

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1. Tačan odgovor: D

Kako je polinom $Q(x) = (x-1)(x+1)$ drugog stepena to ostatak mora biti oblika

$$R(x) = ax + b.$$

Onda je $P(1) = a + b = -2$ i $P(-1) = -a + b = -6$

Rješavanjem sistema $\begin{cases} a+b=-2 \\ -a+b=-6 \end{cases}$ dobija se $b = -4$ i $a = 2$.

Odnosno $R(x) = 2x - 4$.

2. Tačan odgovor: A

Kako je y djeljivo sa 5, to će dati izraz imati ostatak koji daje $3x - 4$ pri dijeljenju sa 5.

$3(5k+3) - 4 = 5(3k+1)$, gdje je $x = 5k+3, k \in \mathbb{Z}$, pa je traženi ostatak jednak nuli.

3. Tačan odgovor: C

Imenilac razlomka se može uprostiti na sljedeći način:

$$\sqrt{\frac{3^{-4} \cdot 9^3 \cdot 2}{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2}}} \cdot a - \sqrt[4]{64^{\frac{2}{3}} - 49^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot b = \sqrt{\frac{3^2 \cdot 2}{3^2}} \cdot a - \sqrt[4]{4^2 - 7} \cdot b = \sqrt{2a} - \sqrt{3b}$$

Koristeći dobijeni rezultat, dobija se: $\frac{(\sqrt{2a} - \sqrt{3b})(\sqrt{2a} + \sqrt{3b})}{\sqrt{2a} - \sqrt{3b}} = \sqrt{2a} + \sqrt{3b}$

4. Tačan odgovor: B

$$x^{\log_2 x} = 16 \Leftrightarrow \log_2 x \cdot \log_2 x = \log_2 16, \quad x > 0$$

$$(\log_2 x)^2 = 4, \quad x > 0$$

$$\log_2 x = 2 \quad \vee \quad \log_2 x = -2$$

$$x = 2^2 \quad \vee \quad x = 2^{-2}$$

$$2^2 \cdot 2^{-2} = 1$$

5. Tačan odgovor: B

$$\left(\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2}}\right)^{32} = \sum_{k=0}^{32} \binom{32}{k} \left(2^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^k \left(2^{-\frac{1}{4}}\right)^{32-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{32} \binom{32}{k} 2^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{32-k}{4}} = \sum_{k=0}^{32} \binom{32}{k} 2^{\frac{3k-32}{4}}$$

Da bi sabirak bio racionalan, izraz $\frac{3k-32}{4}$ mora biti cio broj, a to je slučaj samo

ako je k djeljivo sa 4.

Među brojevima 0,1,...,32 ima 9 brojeva djeljivih sa 4, pa u razvoju ima 9 racionalnih sabiraka.

6.

Iz relacije $a^2 + 4b^2 = 8ab$ dopunom do kvadrata binoma izraza s lijeve strane, dobija se sljedeće: $(a+2b)^2 = 12ab$ i $(a-2b)^2 = 4ab$ 2 boda

Slijedi da je: $\frac{a+2b}{a-2b} = \frac{\sqrt{12ab}}{\sqrt{4ab}} = \sqrt{3}$ 1 bod

7.

Određen NZS za razlomke u brojiocu i imeniocu, posebno:

$$\frac{\frac{(x+y)^2}{x+y} - \frac{4xy}{x+y}}{x^2 - xy + xy + y^2 - 2xy} = \frac{\frac{x^2 + 2xy + y^2}{x+y} - \frac{4xy}{x+y}}{x^2 - y^2} = \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ boda}$$

$$\frac{(x-y)^2}{x+y} = x-y \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

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

gdje je $x \neq \pm y$ 1 bod

8.

Primjenom Vietovih formula za jednačinu $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ dobija se:

$$x_1 + x_2 = -1, x_1 \cdot x_2 = 1 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

Kako je $A = 1$ u jednačini $y^2 + By + C = 0$ to je:

$$-\frac{B}{A} = ax_1 + x_2 + x_1 + ax_2 = -1 - a \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$\frac{C}{A} = (ax_1 + x_2)(x_1 + ax_2) = a((x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1x_2) + a^2 + 1 = a^2 - a + 1 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

Tražena jednačina je oblika $y^2 + (a+1)y + a^2 - a + 1 = 0$

pa je zbir koeficijenata $1 + a + 1 + a^2 - a + 1 = 3 + a^2$ 1 bod

9.

$$\frac{x^3 + x^2}{x^2 + 4x + 3} > \frac{x^2}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2(x+1)}{x^2 + 4x + 3} - \frac{x^2}{3} > 0, x \neq -1, x \neq -3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{x+3} - \frac{x^2}{3} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 \left(\frac{1}{x+3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) > 0 \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ boda}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3-x-3}{3(x+3)} > 0, x \neq -1, x \neq 0, x \neq -3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-x}{x+3} > 0 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{x+3} < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in (-3, 0), x \neq -1, x \neq 0, x \neq -3$$

$$x \in (-3, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ boda}$$

10.

$$2^{4x} + 3^{4x} = 13 \cdot 6^{2x-1}$$

$$2^{4x} + 3^{4x} = 13 \cdot 2^{2x-1} \cdot 3^{2x-1} / : 2^{2x} \cdot 3^{2x}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2x} + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2x} = \frac{13}{6} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

Smjena $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2x} = t, t > 0 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$

$$t + \frac{1}{t} = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$6t^2 + 6 - 13t = 0$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{13 \pm 5}{12},$$

$$t_1 = \frac{3}{2}, \quad t_2 = \frac{2}{3} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2x} = \frac{3}{2} \vee \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} \vee x = \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

11.

Domen date funkcije je presjek skupova rješenja sljedećih nejednačina:

$$-x^2 + 6x - 7 > 0, \quad \log_2(-x^2 + 6x - 7) > 0, \quad 3x - 9 > 0, \quad 3x - 9 \neq 1 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

Prve dvije nejednačine ekvivalentne su sa rješenjem nejednačine $-x^2 + 6x - 8 > 0$, pa je $x \in (2, 4) \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$

Treći i četvrti uslov daju $x \in \left(3, \frac{10}{3}\right) \cup \left(\frac{10}{3}, +\infty\right) \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$

Domen funkcije je $x \in \left(3, \frac{10}{3}\right) \cup \left(\frac{10}{3}, 4\right) \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$

12.

$$b_1 + b_1q + b_1q^2 + \dots = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{b_1}{1-q} = \frac{4}{3} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$\sqrt{b_1} + \sqrt{b_1q} + \sqrt{b_1q^2} + \dots = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{b_1} \left(1 + \sqrt{q} + (\sqrt{q})^2 + (\sqrt{q})^3 + \dots \right) = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{b_1}}{1-\sqrt{q}} = 2 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$\text{Iz sistema: } \begin{cases} 3b_1 = 4 - 4q \\ \sqrt{b_1} = 2 - 2\sqrt{q} \end{cases} \text{ slijedi: } 4 - 4q = 3(2 - 2\sqrt{q})^2$$

$$4 - 4q = 12(1 - 2\sqrt{q} + q) \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$\text{Smjena: } \sqrt{q} = t \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$12 - 24t + 12t^2 = 4 - 4t^2$$

$$16t^2 - 24t + 8 = 0$$

$$2t^2 - 3t + 1 = 0$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{4}, \quad t_1 = 1 \quad t_2 = \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$q = 1(\perp) \quad q = \frac{1}{4} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

13.

Nema vertikalnih asimptota..... 1 bod

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1 + e^x) = +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \ln(1 + e^x) = 0$$

Horizontalna asimptota $y = 0$ kad $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 1 bod

Ispitujemo da li ima kosih asimptota kad $x \rightarrow +\infty$.

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + e^x)^{l.p.}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x}^{l.p.} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x} = 1 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\ln(1 + e^x) - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\ln \left(e^x \left(\frac{1}{e^x} + 1 \right) \right) - x \right) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(x + \ln \left(\frac{1}{e^x} + 1 \right) - x \right) = 0 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

Prava $y = x$ je kosa asimptota grafika funkcije kad $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 1 bod

14.

$$l = l_1 + l_2 + l_3$$

$$l_1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1} + 3^{n+1}}{2^n + 3^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \cdot 2 + 3}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + 1} = 3 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$l_2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n \cdot \sin(n\pi) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n \cdot 0 = 0 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$l_3 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}-1 / :n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}+1 / :n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n^2}} - \frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n^2}} + \frac{1}{n}} = 1 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

$$l = 4 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ bod}$$

15.

$$V = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \, dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \, dx = \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ boda}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \left(x + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ boda}$$