

**Rješenja zadataka sa kvalifikacionog ispita za prvi ciklus studija
u akademskoj 2009/2010. godini**

- Grupa A -

1. zadatak

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

Nule funkcije:

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-4) = 25$$

$D = 25 > 0$, imamo dva realna i različita rješenja.

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{2} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = 4 \end{array}$$

Tjeme funkcije $y = x^2 - 3x - 4$ je u tački $T\left(\frac{-b}{2a}, \frac{-D}{4a}\right)$

$$T\left(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{25}{4}\right)$$

$D > 0$, $a > 0$ slijedi da je oblik funkcije

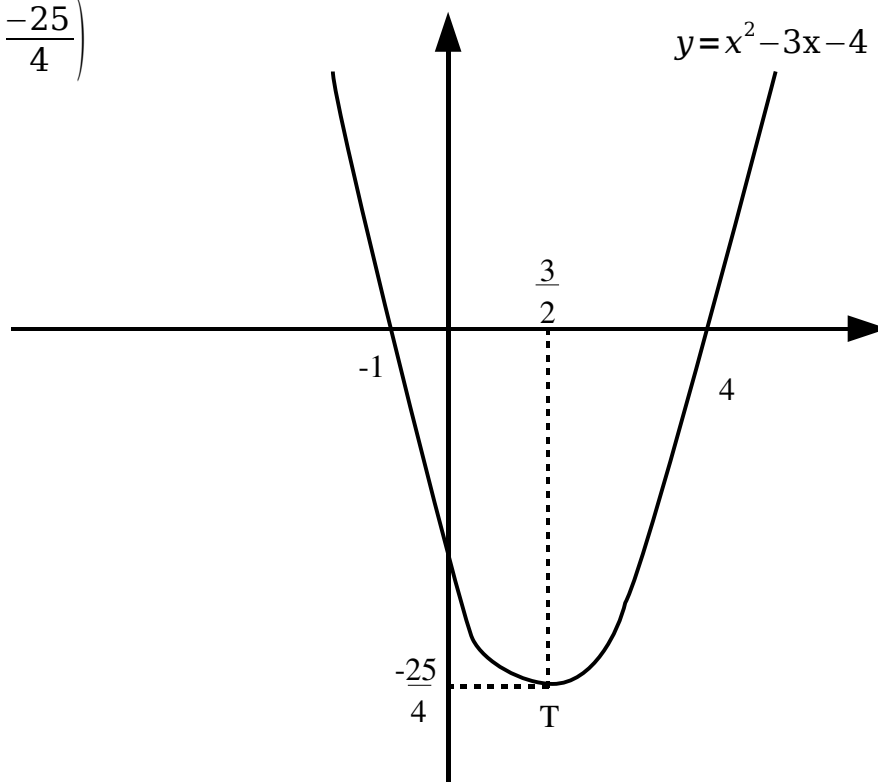
Znak funkcije:

$$\begin{array}{llll} y = x^2 - 3x - 4 & \longrightarrow & y > 0 & \longrightarrow & x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (4, +\infty) \\ & & y < 0 & \longrightarrow & x \in (-1, 4) \end{array}$$

Grafik:

$$y(0) = -4$$

$$T_{jeme}: T\left(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{25}{4}\right)$$



2. zadatak:

$$z = \frac{1-2i}{1+i} - \frac{i}{2-i} = \frac{(1-2i)(2-i) - i(1+i)}{(1+i)(2-i)}$$

$$z = \frac{2-i-2i-1-i-1}{2-i} = \frac{1-7i}{2-i} \cdot \frac{2+i}{2+i} = \frac{2-i-14i-7}{5}$$

$$z = \frac{-3-15i}{5}$$

Trigonometrijski oblik: $z = \rho \cdot (\cos \varphi + i \cdot \sin \varphi)$

Eksponecijalni oblik: $z = \rho e^{i\varphi}$

$$\rho = \sqrt{\left(\frac{-3}{10}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-19}{10}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9+361}{100}} = \sqrt{\frac{370}{100}} = \frac{\sqrt{370}}{10}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\frac{-19}{10}}{\frac{-3}{10}} = \frac{19}{3}$$

$$z = x + iy$$

$x < 0, y < 0$, treći kvadrant

$$\varphi = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} + \pi = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{19}{3} + \pi$$

$$z = \frac{\sqrt{370}}{10} \cdot [\cos(\arctg \frac{19}{3} + \pi) + i \cdot \sin(\arctg \frac{19}{3} + \pi)]$$

$$z = \frac{\sqrt{370}}{10} \cdot e^{i(\arctg \frac{19}{3} + \pi)}$$

3. zadatak:

$$\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x - 2}} < 2$$

Definiciono područje:

$$\frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x - 2} \geq 0 \quad \frac{(x - 3)(x - 1)}{x - 2} \geq 0$$

$$x - 2 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 2$$

Tabela:

	$-\infty$	1	2	3	$+\infty$
$x-1$	-	• +	+	+	
$x-2$	-	-	• +	+	
$x-3$	-	-	-	• +	
$\frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{x-2}$	-	+	-	+	

Definiciono područje:

$$x \in [1, 2) \cup [3, +\infty)$$

Rješenje:

$$\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x - 2}} < 2 \quad \xrightarrow{\quad} \quad \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x - 2} < 4$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 4x + 3 - 4(x - 2)}{x - 2} < 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\quad} \quad \frac{x^2 - 8x + 11}{x - 2} < 0$$

Diskriminanta brojnika je $D = 8^2 - 4 \cdot 11 = 20$, $D > 0$, $a = 1 > 0$

Nule funkcije $y = x^2 - 8x + 11$ su

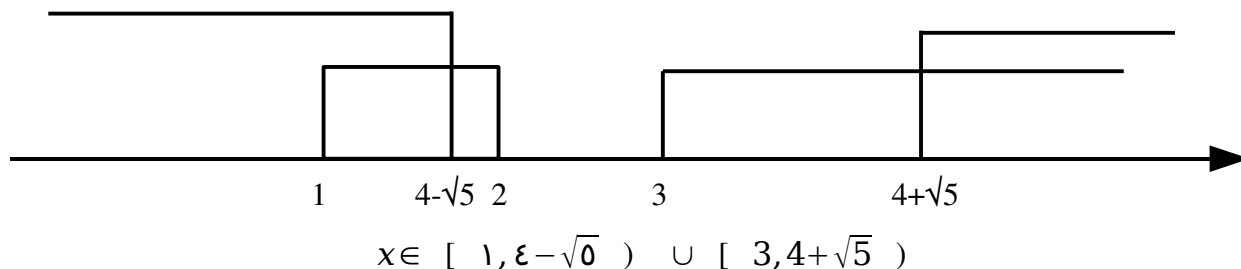
$$x_{1/2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4 \cdot 11}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2} = 4 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$x_1 = 4 - \sqrt{5}, \quad x_2 = 4 + \sqrt{5}$$

$$4 - \sqrt{5} < 2 \implies \text{poredak je } 4 - \sqrt{5}, 2, 4 + \sqrt{5}$$

(1)

Konačno rješenje nejednačine dobije se presjekom uslova (1) sa definicionim područjem:



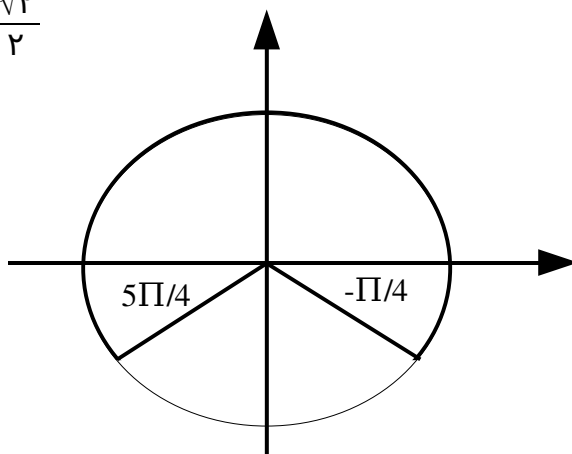
4. zadatak:

$$\cos 4x + \sqrt{3} \sin 4x > -\sqrt{2} \quad / :2$$

$$\cos \varepsilon x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sin \varepsilon x > -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos \varepsilon x \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \sin \varepsilon x > -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sin(\varepsilon x + \frac{\pi}{4}) > -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$



Funkcija sinus je negativna u četvrtom i trećem kvadrantu pa je:

$$\arcsin(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -\frac{\pi}{4} \quad \wedge \quad \arcsin(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

Sada je rješenje nejednačine:

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi < \varepsilon x < \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi < \varepsilon x < \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

$$\frac{-5\pi}{12} + 2k\pi < 4x < \frac{13\pi}{12} + 2k\pi$$

$$\frac{-5\pi}{48} + \frac{k\pi}{2} < x < \frac{13\pi}{48} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

5. zadatak:

p: $2x + y + m = 0, \quad m \in \mathbb{R}$

k: $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y - 2 = 0$

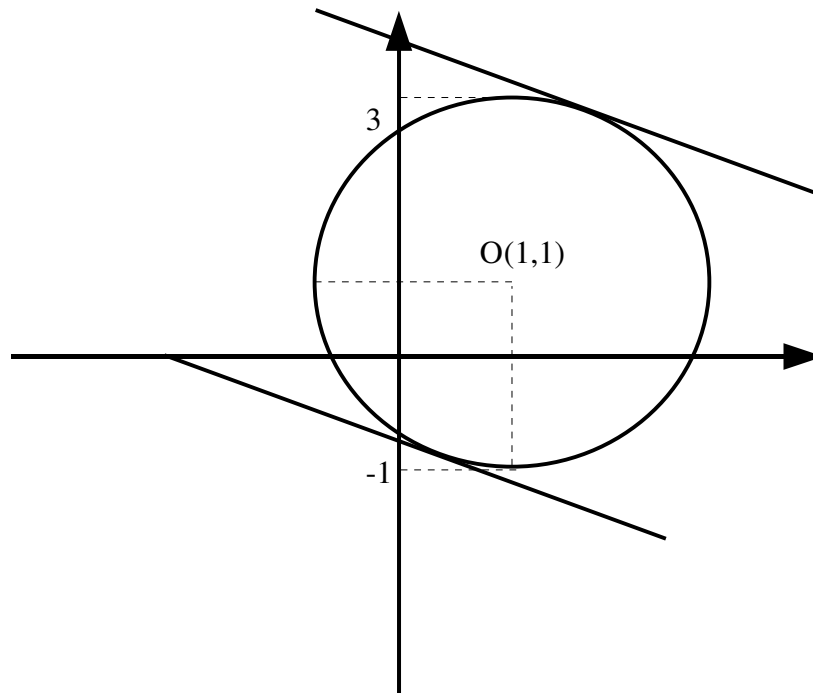
Jednačina prave: $y = -2x - m$

Jednačina kružnice: $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 4$

Parametri prave: $k=-2; n=-m$

Parametri kružnice: $p=1; q=1; r=2;$

centar kružnice tačka $O(1,1)$; poluprečnik kružnice $r=2$



Uslov da prava p bude tangenta kružnice k :

$$(kp - q + n)^2 = r^2 \cdot (k^2 + 1)$$

$$(-2 \cdot 1 - 1 - m)^2 = 4 \cdot (4 + 1)$$

$$(-3 - m)^2 = 20$$

$$m^2 + 6m + 9 = 20$$

$$m^2 + 6m - 11 = 0$$

$$m_{1/2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4 \cdot (-11)}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{80}}{2}$$

$$m_{1/2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{16 \cdot 5}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm 4\sqrt{5}}{2} \longrightarrow m_1 = -3 - 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$m_2 = -3 + 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$p_1: y = -2x + 3 + 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$p_2: y = -2x + 3 - 2\sqrt{5}$$