

POTPUNO RIJEŠENI ZADACI



PRIRUČNIK ZA SAMOSTALNU PRIPREMU PRIJEMNOG ISPITA ZA

EKONOMSKI FAKULTET

2000. / 2001.g.

| MATEMATIČKE FORMULE ZA DRUGI RAZRED SREDNJE ŠKOLE | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>Krug i kružnica</p> $O = 2 \cdot r \cdot \pi$ $P = r^2 \cdot \pi$ <p>Kružni isječak</p> $l(\alpha) = \frac{r \cdot \pi \cdot \alpha}{180^\circ}$ $P(\alpha) = \frac{r^2 \cdot \pi \cdot \alpha}{360^\circ}$ $P(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} l(\alpha) \cdot r$ <p>Kružni vijenac i njegov isječak</p> $P_n = (r_2^2 - r_1^2) \cdot \pi$ $o_n = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot (r_1 + r_2)$ $P_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot l_n \cdot (r_1 - r_2)$ $P_n = (r_2^2 - r_1^2) \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{\alpha}{360^\circ}$ <p>Tangencijski četverokut</p> $P = p \cdot s = \frac{a \cdot p}{2}$ $o = a + b + c + d$ $a + c = b + d$ <p>Kružna piramida</p> $B: B_1 = (v+x)^2 \cdot \pi$ $v+x = h$ $O = B + B_1 + P$ $V = \frac{v}{3} (B + B_1 + \sqrt{B \cdot B_1})$ $V_1: V_2 = (v+x)^2 : x^2$ | <p>Kugla i sfera</p> $O = 4 \cdot r^2 \cdot \pi$ $V = \frac{4}{3} \cdot r^3 \cdot \pi$ <p>Kružni isječak i odjeljak</p> $F = 2 \cdot r \cdot \pi \cdot v$ $O = 2 \cdot r \cdot \pi \cdot v + \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot \pi$ $V = \frac{\pi \cdot v^2}{3} (3 \cdot r - v)$ $V = \frac{\pi \cdot v^2}{6} (3 \cdot r^2 + v^2)$ <p>Kružni odsječak</p> $s = 2 \cdot r \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$ $v = 2 \cdot r \cdot \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{4}$ $r = \frac{s^2 + 4v^2}{8v}$ $P_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot r^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \cdot \alpha - \sin \alpha \right)$ | <p>Pravilni mnogokuti</p> $P = \frac{a \cdot p}{2}$ $o = n \cdot a$ $\alpha = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$ $\beta = \frac{(n-2) \cdot 180^\circ}{n}$ $P = \frac{n \cdot r^2 \cdot \sin \alpha}{2} = n \cdot p^2 \cdot \frac{\alpha}{2}$ $a = 2 \cdot r \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = 2 \cdot p \cdot \frac{\alpha}{2}$ $p = r \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot \cot \frac{\alpha}{2}$ $r^2 = p^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2, r = \frac{a}{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}$ <p>α - središnji kut, β - unutarnji kut</p> <p>Koaksijalni poligon</p> <p>Broj unutarnjih kuteva $S = (n-2) \cdot 180^\circ$</p> <p>Broj dijagonala $D(n) = \frac{n \cdot (n-3)}{2}$</p> <p>Broj elemenata pravokutnih na koaksijalne $\beta = 2n-3$</p> <p>Tešni četverokut</p> $e \cdot f = a \cdot c + b \cdot d$ $\alpha + \gamma = \beta + \delta = 180^\circ$ $o = a + b + c + d$ $P = \sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d)}$ <p>Četverokut s okomitim dijagonalama</p> $P = \frac{a \cdot b}{2}$ <p>Dieloid</p> $P = \frac{e \cdot f}{2}$ $o = 2 \cdot (a + b)$ | <p>TRIGONOMETRIJA PRAVOKUTNOG TROKUTA</p> $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$ <p>sin <math>\alpha</math> = kateta nasuprot kutu / hipotenuza</p> <p>cos <math>\alpha</math> = kateta uz kut / hipotenuza</p> <p>tg <math>\alpha</math> = kateta nasuprot kutu / kateta uz kut</p> <p>ctg <math>\alpha</math> = kateta uz kut / kateta nasuprot kutu</p> <p>sin <math>\alpha</math> = $\frac{a}{c}$</p> <p>cos <math>\alpha</math> = $\frac{b}{c}$</p> <p>tg <math>\alpha</math> = $\frac{a}{b}$</p> <p>ctg <math>\alpha</math> = $\frac{b}{a}$</p> <p>sin <math>\beta</math> = $\frac{b}{c}$</p> <p>cos <math>\beta</math> = $\frac{a}{c}$</p> <p>tg <math>\beta</math> = $\frac{b}{a}$</p> <p>ctg <math>\beta</math> = $\frac{a}{b}$</p> <p>Osnovne relacije</p> $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$ $1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$ $1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha}$ <p>Izvedene formule:</p> $a = c \cdot \sin \alpha = b \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha = c \cdot \cos \beta = b \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \beta = \frac{b}{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha}$ $b = c \cdot \cos \alpha = c \cdot \sin \beta = a \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta = a \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{a}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}$ $c = \frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{a}{\cos \beta} = \frac{b}{\cos \alpha}$ <p>Polumjer kružnice:</p> $r = \frac{c}{2} = \frac{a}{2 \cdot \sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{2 \cdot \cos \alpha}$ (opisan pravokutnom trokutu) $\rho = c \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \left(\frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{a}{2} \right)$ (upisan pravokutnom trokutu) <p>Površina pravokutnog trokuta</p> $P_A = \frac{a \cdot b}{2} = \frac{c \cdot v}{2} = \frac{a \cdot c \cdot \sin \beta}{2} = \frac{b \cdot c \cdot \sin \alpha}{2}$ $P_A = \frac{a^2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta}{2} = \frac{b^2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{2} = \frac{c^2 \cdot \sin 2\alpha}{4}$ <p>Istokraničan trokut</p> $\alpha = 60^\circ$ $\sin \alpha = \frac{v}{a}$ $v = a \cdot \sin \alpha$ $a = \frac{v}{\sin \alpha}$ $P = \frac{a^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} \quad o = 3 \cdot a$ $v^2 = a^2 - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2 \quad v = \frac{a \sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\rho = \frac{a \sqrt{3}}{6} \quad r = \frac{a \sqrt{3}}{3}$ <p>Jednakokraničan trokut</p> $P = \frac{a \cdot v_a}{2} \quad P = \frac{b \cdot v_b}{2} \quad o = a + 2b$ $b^2 = v_a^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2 \quad \frac{\alpha}{2} + \beta = 90^\circ$ <p>Iz trokuta ADB imamo:</p> $\sin \beta = \frac{v_a}{b} \quad v_a = b \cdot \sin \beta \quad b = \frac{v_a}{\sin \beta}$ $\operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{2v_a}{a} \quad v_a = \frac{a \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta}{2} \quad a = \frac{2v_a}{\operatorname{tg} \beta}$ $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{a}{2b} \quad a = 2 \cdot b \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \quad b = \frac{a}{2 \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}$ $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{a}{2v_a} \quad a = 2 \cdot v_a \cdot \frac{a}{2} \quad v_a = \frac{a}{2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}}$ <p>Iz trokuta BEC imamo:</p> $\sin \beta = \frac{v_b}{a} \quad v_b = a \cdot \sin \beta \quad a = \frac{v_b}{\sin \beta}$ <p>Iz trokuta ABC imamo:</p> $\sin \beta = \frac{v_b}{a} \quad v_b = a \cdot \sin \beta \quad a = \frac{v_b}{\sin \beta} \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{v_b}{b}$ |

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Zadatke riješila i grafički obradila * MLADEN SRAGA *

Na prijemnom ispitu 2000/2001. godine bilo je 160 zadataka dakle bilo je 8 različitih testova sa po 20 zadataka u svakom testu...

Ovdje smo odabrali nekih 24 zadataka da otprilike vidite kakvi su tipovi zadataka bili ...

Ako vas zanimaju koji su bili ostali zadatci i kako se rješavaju javite se na: mim-sraga@zg.htnet.hr
Na www.mim-sraga.com bit će još riješenih zadataka sa prijemnih ispita.

45.) Za koju je realnu vrijednost parametra a , polinom $P(x) = x^4 - x^2 + ax + 2$ djeljiv polinomom $Q(x) = x + 2$?

1. 4 2. 5 3. 6 4. 7

$$P(x):Q(x) = ?$$

$$(x^4 - x^2 + ax + 2):(x + 2) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 1(6 - a)$$

$$-(-x^4 \pm 2x^3)$$

$$-2x^3 - x^2 + ax + 2$$

$$-(\mp 2x^3 \mp 4x^2)$$

$$3x^2 + ax + 2$$

$$-(-3x^2 \pm 6x)$$

$$-6x + ax + 2 \quad - \text{ sredimo ovaj izraz}$$

$$-x(6 - a) + 2$$

$$-(\mp x(6 - a) \mp 2(6 - a))$$

$$2(6 - a) + 2 \quad \text{ostatak}$$

Polinom $P(x)$ djeljiv je polinomom $Q(x)$, bez ostatka, rješenje dobijemo tako da naš dobiveni ostatak izjednačimo sa nulom.

$$2(6 - a) + 2 = 0$$

$$12 - 2a + 2 = 0$$

$$14 - 2a = 0$$

$$-2a = -14 \quad /:(-2)$$

$$a = 7$$

Odgovor pod brojem 4.

65.) Odredite $c \in R$ tako da se prilikom dijeljenja $(2x^3 + cx^2 + 4x + 1):(x - 2)$ dobije ostatak 1.

1. -2 2. -4 3. -6 4. -8

$$(2x^3 + cx^2 + 4x + 1):(x - 2) = 2x^2 + x(4 + c) + 2(6 + c)$$

$$-(-2x^3 \mp 4x^2)$$

$$4x^2 + cx^2 + 4x + 1$$

$$x^2(4 + c) + 4x + 1$$

$$-[-x^2(4 + c) \mp 2x(4 + c)]$$

$$2x(4 + c) + 4x + 1$$

→ sredimo ovaj izraz:

$$2x(4 + c) + 4x + 1 =$$

$$= 8x + 2xc + 4x + 1$$

$$= 12x + 2xc + 1$$

$$= 2x(6 + c) + 1$$

$$2x(6 + c) + 1$$

$$-[-2x(6 + c) \mp 4(6 + c)]$$

$4(6 + c) + 1$ ostatak mora biti 1, zato pišemo:

$$4(6 + c) + 1 = 1$$

$$4(6 + c) = 1 - 1$$

$$4(6 + c) = 0 \quad /:4$$

$$6 + c = 0$$

$$c = -6 \quad \text{Odgovor pod brojem 3.}$$

66.) Zadani su kompleksni brojevi $z_1 = 1 - i$, $z_2 = 1 + 2i$. Izračunajte $z_1^3 - z_2^3$.

1. 7 2. 9 3. 11 4. 13

$$z_1 = 1 - i$$

$$z_1^3 = (1 - i)^3 = 1^3 - 3 \cdot 1^2 \cdot i + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot i^2 - i^3 =$$

$$z_2 = 1 + 2i$$

$$= 1 - 3i - 3 - i^2 \cdot i = 1 - 3i - 3 + i = -2 - 2i$$

$$z_1^3 - z_2^3 = ?$$

$$z_2^3 = (1 + 2i)^3 = 1^3 + 3 \cdot 1^2 \cdot 2i + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot (2i)^2 + (2i)^3 =$$

$$= 1 + 6i + 3 \cdot 4i^2 + 8i^3 =$$

$$= 1 + 6i - 12 + 8 \cdot i^2 \cdot i =$$

$$= 1 + 6i - 12 - 8i =$$

$$= -11 - 2i$$

$$z_1^3 - z_2^3 = (-2 - 2i) - (-11 - 2i) =$$

$$= -2 - 2i + 11 + 2i =$$

$$= 9 \quad \text{Odgovor pod brojem 2}$$

- 67.) Kvadratna funkcija $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, gdje su a, b i c realni koeficijenti, ima maksimum u točki $M(-3, 7)$, a graf joj siječe os ordinatu u -29 . Koeficijent a te funkcije iznosi:

1. -2 2. -3 3. -4 4. -5

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$M(-3, 7)$$

$$y = -29 \Rightarrow A(0, -29)$$

$$a = ?$$

Funkcija ima maksimum $M(x_0, y_0)$ što znači da je $a < 0$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} M(x_0, y_0) \\ M(-3, 7) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x_0 = -3, \\ y_0 = 7 \end{array}$$

$$M(-3, 7)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$x = -3 \quad y = 7$$

$$A(0, -29)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$x = 0 \quad y = -29$$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$7 = a \cdot (-3)^2 + b \cdot (-3) + c$$

$$-29 = a \cdot 0^2 + b \cdot 0 + c$$

$$7 = 9a - 3b + c$$

$$-29 = c$$

$$7 = 9a - 3b - 29$$

$$7 + 29 = 9a - 3b$$

$$9a - 3b = 36 \quad /:3$$

$$3a - b = 12$$

$$-b = -3a + 12 \quad /:(-1)$$

$$b = 3a - 12$$

$$x_0 = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$-3 = -\frac{3a-12}{2a} \quad / \cdot 2a$$

$$-6a = -(3a-12) \quad /:(-1)$$

$$6a = 3a - 12$$

$$6a - 3a = -12$$

$$3a = -12 \quad /:3$$

$$a = -4$$

Odgovor pod brojem 3.

70.) Ako je inverzna funkcija $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{3^x + 21}{3}$, tada je $f(10)$ jednako:

1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{3^x + 21}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{3^x + 21}{3} \quad / \cdot 3$$

$$3y = 3^x + 21$$

$$3y - 21 = 3^x$$

$$3^x = 3y - 21 \quad / \log_3$$

$$\log_3 3^x = \log_3 (3 \cdot (y - 7))$$

$$x \cdot \log_3 3 = \log_3 3 + \log_3 (y - 7)$$

$$x \cdot 1 = 1 + \log_3 (y - 7)$$

$$x = 1 + \log_3 (y - 7)$$

↓

$$y = 1 + \log_3 (x - 7)$$

$$f(x) = 1 + \log_3 (x - 7)$$

$$f(10) = 1 + \log_3 (10 - 7)$$

$$f(10) = 1 + \log_3 3$$

$$f(10) = 1 + 1$$

$$f(10) = 2$$

71.) Riješite jednađbu $\sqrt{5^{x^2-|x|}} \cdot (2 \cdot 10^{-1})^{|x|+1} = 4 \cdot 10^{-2}$.

1. $x \in \langle -2, 2 \rangle$ 2. $x \in \langle 1, 2 \rangle$ 3. $x \in \{-2, -1, 1, 2\}$ 4. nema rješenja

$$\sqrt{5^{x^2-|x|}} \cdot (2 \cdot 10^{-1})^{|x|+1} = 4 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\sqrt{5^{x^2-|x|}} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{10}\right)^{|x|+1} = \frac{4}{100}$$

$$\left(5^{x^2-|x|}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{|x|+1} = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$5^{\frac{x^2-|x|}{2}} \cdot (5^{-1})^{|x|+1} = \frac{1}{5^2}$$

$$5^{\frac{x^2-|x|}{2}} \cdot 5^{-|x|-1} = 5^{-2}$$

$$5^{\frac{x^2-|x|}{2} + (-|x|-1)} = 5^{-2}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - |x|}{2} - |x| - 1 = -2 \quad / \cdot 2$$

$$x^2 - |x| - 2|x| - 2 = -4$$

$$x^2 - 3|x| - 2 + 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 3|x| + 2 = 0$$

Za $x < 0$

$$x^2 - 3(-x) + 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm 1}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-3+1}{2} = -1 \quad x_2 = \frac{-3-1}{2} = -2$$

Uvjet $x < 0$

$$x_1 = -1, \quad x_2 = -2$$

Za $x \geq 0$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$x_{3,4} = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{2}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{3+1}{2} = 2 \quad x_4 = \frac{3-1}{2} = 1$$

Uvjet $x \geq 0$

$$x_3 = 2, \quad x_4 = 1$$

Rješenje pod 3. $x \in \{-2, -1, 1, 2\}$

80.) Oko kružnice polumjera $r = 2$ cm opisan je pravokutni trokut. Ako je zbroj kateta jednak hipotenuzi, odredite hipotenuzu.

1. 2 cm 2. 4 cm 3. 8 cm 4. ne postoji takav trokut

$$r = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$a + b = c$$

$$c = ?$$

Odmah možemo odgovoriti da ne postoji takav trokut jer zbroj kateta mora biti veći od hipotenuze ili općenito:

Trokut sa stranicama a, b, c postoji ako i samo ako je $a + b > c$ i $a + c > b$ i $b + c > a$.

Svaka se od tih nejednakosti naziva nejednakošću trokuta.

81.) Roba B je za 500 kn skuplja od robe A, a roba C 20% skuplja od robe B. Ako se sve tri robe mogu kupiti za 7500 kn, tada je prodajna cijena robe B jednaka:

1. 2000 kn 2. 2500 kn 3. 3000 kn 4. 3500 kn

$$B = A + 500 \text{ kn}$$

$$C = B + 20\%B = B + \frac{20}{100}B = B + 0,2B = 1,2B = 1,2(A + 500)$$

$$A + B + C = 7500 \text{ kn}$$

$$B = ?$$

$$A + B + C = 7500$$

$$A + (A + 500) + 1,2(A + 500) = 7500$$

$$A + A + 500 + 1,2A + 600 = 7500$$

$$3,2A = 7500 - 500 - 600$$

$$3,2A = 6400 \quad / :3,2$$

$$A = 2000$$

$$A = 2000 \text{ kn}$$

$$B = A + 500$$

$$B = 2000 + 500$$

$$B = 2500 \text{ kn}$$

Odgovor pod brojem 2.

82.) Izračunajte $\frac{\left\{ \left[2(a-b)^2 \right]^2 \right\}^6 + \left\{ \left[2(a-b)^4 \right]^2 \right\}^3}{65}$ za $a = 4, b = 2$.

1. 2^{22} 2. 2^{24} 3. 2^{28} 4. 2^{30}

$a = 4$ $b = 2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\left\{ \left[2(a-b)^2 \right]^2 \right\}^6 + \left\{ \left[2(a-b)^4 \right]^2 \right\}^3}{65} &= \frac{\left\{ \left[2(4-2)^2 \right]^2 \right\}^6 + \left\{ \left[2(4-2)^4 \right]^2 \right\}^3}{65} = \\
 &= \frac{\left[(2 \cdot 2^2)^2 \right]^6 + \left[(2 \cdot 2^4)^2 \right]^3}{65} = \\
 &= \frac{\left[(2^3)^2 \right]^6 + \left[(2^5)^2 \right]^3}{65} = \\
 &= \frac{(2^6)^6 + (2^{10})^3}{65} = \\
 &= \frac{2^{36} + 2^{30}}{65} = \\
 &= \frac{2^{30+6} + 2^{30}}{65} = \\
 &= \frac{2^{30} \cdot 2^6 + 2^{30}}{65} = \\
 &= \frac{64 \cdot 2^{30} + 2^{30}}{65} = \\
 &= \frac{2^{30} (64 + 1)}{65} = \\
 &= \frac{65 \cdot 2^{30}}{65} = \\
 &= 2^{30}
 \end{aligned}$$

Odgovor pod brojem 4.

83.) Pravac p_1 prolazi točkama $T_1(-1,3)$ i $T_2(-2,7)$. Odsječak na osi y pravca p_2 koji prolazi kroz polovište dužine T_1T_2 i okomit je na pravac p_1 jednak je:

1. $\frac{41}{8}$ 2. $\frac{43}{8}$ 3. $\frac{45}{8}$ 4. $\frac{47}{8}$

$$p_1 \perp p_2$$

b (odsječak na y osi pravca p_2) = ?

a) Prvo, izračunajmo koeficijent smjera a_1 pravca p

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_1(-1,3) & \text{i} & T_2(-2,7) \\ x_1 = -1 & & x_2 = -2 \\ y_1 = 3 & & y_2 = 7 \end{array}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{7 - 3}{-2 - (-1)} = \frac{4}{-2 + 1} = \frac{4}{-1} = -4$$

b) Uvjet okomitosti pravca:

$$p_1 \perp p_2 \quad \text{ako je } a_2 = -\frac{1}{a_1}$$

$$\text{znači da pravac } p_2 \text{ ima koeficijent smjera } a_2 : \quad a_2 = -\frac{1}{-4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

c) Pravac p_2 prolazi kroz polovište dužine T_1T_2 , zato nađimo to polovište koje ima koordinate $P(x_p, y_p)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_1(-1,3) & & T_2(-2,7) \\ x_1 = -1 & & x_2 = -2 \\ y_1 = 3 & & y_2 = 7 \end{array}$$

$$x_p = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = \frac{-1 + (-2)}{2} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$y_p = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} = \frac{3 + 7}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

Koordinate polovišta dužine T_1T_2 : $P\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 5\right)$

d) Nađimo jednadžbu pravca p_2 :

$$P\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 5\right) \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{3}{2}, \quad y_1 = 5$$

$$y - y_1 = a_2(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 5 = \frac{1}{4}\left(x - \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$y - 5 = \frac{1}{4}\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$y - 5 = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{8}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{8} + 5$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{40}{8}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{43}{8}$$

eksplicitni oblik jednadžbe pravca

e) Podsjetimo se općeg zapisa eksplicitnog oblika jednadžbe pravca:

$$y = ax + b \quad \rightarrow \text{odsječak na y osi}$$

↓

koeficijent

smjera

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{43}{8}$$

$$b = \frac{43}{8}$$

Odgovor pod brojem 2.

85.) Odredite $b \in R$ za koji je polinom $P(x) = bx^3 - 3x^2 + 4x + 1$ djeljiv binomom $R(x) = x - 1$.

1. -1 2. -2 3. -3 4. -4

$$b = R$$

$$P(x) : R(x) =$$

$$b = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} (bx^3 - 3x^2 + 4x + 1) : (x - 1) &= bx^2 + x(b - 3) + b + 1 \\ -(\pm bx^3 \mp bx^2) & \end{aligned}$$

$$bx^2 - 3x^2 + 4x + 1 \rightarrow \text{sredimo ovaj izraz}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2(b - 3) + 4x + 1 \\ -[\pm x^2(b - 3) \mp x(b - 3)] \end{aligned}$$

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| $x(b - 3) + 4x + 1 \rightarrow \text{sredimo}$ | $x(b - 3) + 4x + 1 =$ |
| <hr/> | $= bx - 3x + 4x + 1 =$ |
| $x(b + 1) + 1$ | $= bx + x + 1$ |
| $-[\pm x(b + 1) \mp (b + 1)]$ | $= x(b + 1) + 1$ |

$$b + 1 + 1$$

Polinom $P(x)$ djeljiv je polinomom $Q(x)$ bez ostatka, rješenje dobijemo tako da naš dobiveni ostatak izjednačimo sa nulom.

$$b + 1 + 1 = 0$$

$$b + 2 = 0$$

$$b = -2$$

Odgovor pod brojem 2.

86.) Izračunajte $2^{-50}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i)^{50}$, ako je $i = \sqrt{-1}$.

1. -1 2. 1 3. $-i$ 4. i

$$\begin{aligned}
 2^{-50}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i)^{50} &= 2^{-50}[\sqrt{2}(1+i)]^{50} = \\
 &= 2^{-50} \cdot (\sqrt{2})^{50} \cdot (1+i)^{50} = \\
 &= 2^{-50} \cdot [(\sqrt{2})^2]^{25} [(1+i)^2]^{25} \\
 &= 2^{-50} \cdot 2^{25} (1+2i+i^2)^{25} \\
 &= 2^{-50+25} (1+2i-1)^{25} \\
 &= 2^{-25} \cdot (2i)^{25} \\
 &= 2^{-25} \cdot 2^{25} \cdot i^{25} \\
 &= 2^{-25+25} \cdot i^{4 \cdot 6+1} \\
 &= 2^0 \cdot i \\
 &= 1 \cdot i \\
 &= i
 \end{aligned}$$

$i^{4k+1} = i$

Odgovor pod brojem 4.

87.) Odredite koeficijent $b \in R$ kvadratne funkcije $f(x) = x^2 + bx + c$ ako graf te funkcije dira os x u točki $T(1,0)$.

1. -2 2. -1 3. 0 4. 1

$$b \in R$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + bx + c$$

$$T(1,0) \quad - \text{ graf funkcije dira os } x \text{ u točki } T \Rightarrow D = 0$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

$$b = ?$$

Ako je, $D = 0$, znači da imamo dvostruko realno rješenje

$$\text{tj. } x_1 = x_2$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + bx + c$$

$$x_0 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = b \quad c = c$$

$$x_0 = \frac{1+1}{2}$$

$$x_0 = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$x_0 = 1$$

$$x_0 = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$1 = \frac{-b}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$1 = \frac{-b}{2} \quad / \cdot 2$$

$$2 = -b \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

$$b = -2$$

Odgovor pod brojem 1.

90.) Inverzna je funkcija funkcije $f(x) = -\frac{2x-3}{4-3x}$.

$$1. f^{-1}(x) = \frac{3-4x}{2+3x} \qquad 3. f^{-1}(x) = \frac{3+4x}{2+3x}$$

$$2. f^{-1}(x) = \frac{3-4x}{2-3x} \qquad 4. f^{-1}(x) = \frac{3+4x}{2-3x}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{2x-3}{4-3x}$$

$y = f(x) \rightarrow$ jednadžbu $y = f(x)$ riješimo po nepoznatici x

$$y = -\frac{2x-3}{4-3x} \quad / \cdot (4-3x)$$

$$y(4-3x) = -(2x-3)$$

$$4y - 3xy = -2x + 3$$

$$-3xy + 2x = 3 - 4y$$

$$x(2-3y) = 3 - 4y \quad / : (2-3y)$$

$$x = \frac{3-4y}{2-3y}$$

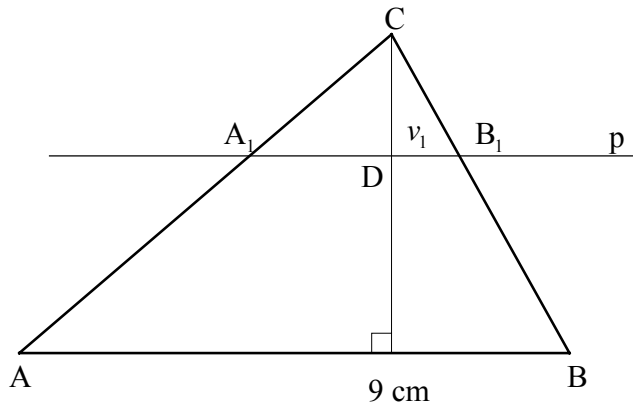
$$-x = f^{-1}(y), \quad y = \frac{3-4x}{2-3x}$$

$$-y = f^{-1}(x), \quad f^{-1}(x) = \frac{3-4x}{2-3x}$$

Odgovor pod brojem 2.

- 98.) Stranica AB trokuta ABC duga je 9 cm. Stranice AC i BC tog trokuta čine na pravcu p paralelnom sa stranicom AB odsječak duljine 3 cm. Ako je visina trokuta ABC iz vrha C duga 9 cm, kolika je udaljenost pravca p od stranice AB ?

1. 3 cm 2. 6 cm 3. 9 cm 4. 10 cm



$$\begin{aligned} v &= 9 \text{ cm} \\ c &= \overline{AB} = 9 \text{ cm} \\ \overline{A_1B_1} &= 3 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Trokuti ABC i A_1B_1C su slični pa vrijedi:

$$\begin{aligned} k &= \frac{\overline{A_1B_1}}{\overline{AB}} \\ k &= \frac{3}{9} & k &= \frac{v_1}{v} \\ k &= \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} &= \frac{v_1}{9} \quad / \cdot 9 \\ & & \frac{9}{3} &= v_1 \\ & & v_1 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Udaljenost pravca p od $\overline{AB} = v - v_1 = 9 - 3 = 6$

Odgovor pod brojem 2.

- 99.) Baza je uspravne prizme pravokutni trokut s katetama duljine 3 cm i 4 cm.
Pobočka nad hipotenuzom ima površinu 100 cm^2 . Koliki je volumen prizme?

1. 80 cm^3 2. 120 cm^3 3. 240 cm^3 4. 500 cm^3

Uspravna prizma, baza je pravokutan trokut.

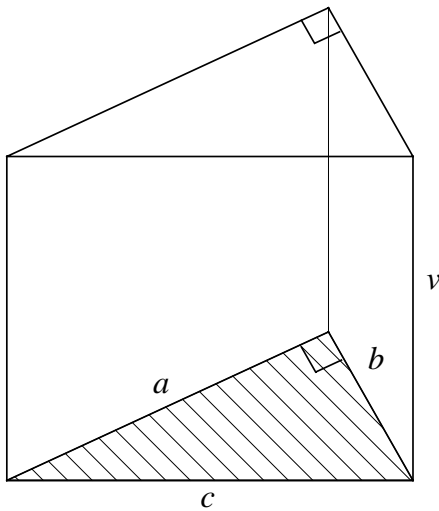
$$a = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$V = B \cdot v$$

$$P_1 = 100 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$V = ?$$



- a) Izračunajmo hipotenuzu baze:

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$c = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}$$

$$c = \sqrt{9 + 16}$$

$$c = \sqrt{25}$$

$$c = 5 \text{ cm}$$

- b) Pomoću površine pobočke nad hipotenuzom izračunajmo visinu prizme v :

$$P_1 = c \cdot v$$

$$100 = 5 \cdot v / :5$$

$$v = \frac{100}{5}$$

$$v = 20 \text{ cm}$$

- c) Sada izračunajmo površinu baze B :

$$B = \frac{a \cdot b}{2}$$

$$B = \frac{3 \cdot 4}{2}$$

$$B = 3 \cdot 2$$

$$B = 6 \text{ cm}^2$$

d) Volumen prizme V :

$$V = B \cdot v$$

$$V = 6 \cdot 20$$

$$V = 120 \text{ cm}^3$$

Odgovor pod brojem 2.

100.) U pravokutnom trokutu gdje je hipotenuza c dvostruko manja od opsega, manja je kateta jednaka

1. ne postoji takav trokut 2. $\frac{4}{3}c$ 3. $3c$ 4. $\frac{3}{4}c$

Pravokutni trokut

$$O = 2 \cdot c$$

$$O = a + b + c$$

$b = ?$ (manja kateta)

a) $O = a + b + c$
 $2c = a + b + c$
 $2c - c = a + b$
 $c = a + b$
 $b = c - a$

ubaci

b) $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$
 $c^2 = a^2 + (c - a)^2$
 $c^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac + a^2$
 $c^2 - c^2 + 2ac = a^2 + a^2$
 $2ac = 2a^2 / : 2a$
 $c = a$

c) $b = c - a$
 $b = a - a$
 $b = 0$ ne postoji takav trokut.

Odgovor pod brojem 1.

101.) Zarade osoba A , B i C međusobno su u sljedećim odnosima: $A:B = \frac{1}{2}:\frac{1}{3}$ i $C:B = 3:2\frac{1}{2}$.

Ako je ukupna zarada 55500 kn, tada je zarada osobe A jednaka:

1. 21500 kn

2. 22000 kn

3. 22500 kn

4. 23000 kn

$$A:B = \frac{1}{2}:\frac{1}{3} \quad \text{i} \quad C:B = 3:2\frac{1}{2}$$

$$A+B+C = 55500$$

$$A = ?$$

$$A:B = \frac{1}{2}:\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}A = \frac{1}{2}B \quad / \cdot \frac{3}{1}$$

$$A = \frac{3}{2}B$$

$$C:B = 3:2\frac{1}{2}$$

$$C:B = 3:\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{5}{2}C = 3B \quad / \cdot \frac{2}{5}$$

$$C = \frac{6}{5}B$$

$$A+B+C = 55500$$

$$\frac{3}{2}B + B + \frac{6}{5}B = 55500 \quad / \cdot 10$$

$$15B + 10B + 12B = 555000$$

$$37B = 555000 \quad / :37$$

$$B = 15000 \text{ kn}$$

$$A = \frac{3}{2}B$$

$$A = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 15000$$

$$A = 22500 \text{ kn}$$

Odgovor pod brojem 3.

102.) Izračunajte $(a+b)^{-1} - a(a+b)^{-2} + (1-b^2)(a+b)^{-3}$ za $a = \frac{1}{2}$ i $b = \frac{1}{3}$.

1. $\frac{216}{125}$ 2. $\frac{232}{125}$ 3. $\frac{252}{125}$ 4. $\frac{272}{125}$

$a = \frac{1}{2}$ i $b = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a+b)^{-1} - a(a+b)^{-2} + (1-b^2)(a+b)^{-3} &= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2} + \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2\right]\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right)^{-3} = \\
 &= \left(\frac{3+2}{6}\right)^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{3+2}{6}\right)^{-2} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right)\left(\frac{3+2}{6}\right)^{-3} = \\
 &= \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{-2} + \frac{9-1}{9}\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{-3} = \\
 &= \frac{6}{5} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{8}{9}\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^3 = \\
 &= \frac{6}{5} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{36}{25} + \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{216}{125} = \\
 &= \frac{6}{5} - \frac{18}{25} + \frac{8 \cdot 24}{125} = \\
 &= \frac{30}{25} - \frac{18}{25} + \frac{192}{125} = \\
 &= \frac{12}{25} + \frac{192}{125} = \\
 &= \frac{60+192}{125} = \\
 &= \frac{252}{125}
 \end{aligned}$$

Odgovor pod brojem 3.

103.) Koeficijent smjera pravca koji prolazi kroz točku $A(4, 7)$ i sjecište pravca $y = -x + 5$ s pravcem određenog točkama $B(1, 5)$ i $C(-1, 3)$ iznosi:

1. $\frac{2}{7}$ 2. $\frac{3}{7}$ 3. $\frac{4}{7}$ 4. $\frac{5}{7}$

a) Nađimo pravac p_2 koji prolazi točkama B i C :

$$B(1, 5) \qquad C(-1, 3)$$

$$x_1 = 1 \qquad x_2 = -1$$

$$y_1 = 5 \qquad y_2 = 3$$

$$y - y_1 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 5 = \frac{3 - 5}{-1 - 1}(x - 1)$$

$$y - 5 = \frac{-2}{-2}(x - 1)$$

$$y - 5 = 1(x - 1)$$

$$y - 5 = x - 1$$

$$y = x - 1 + 5$$

$$y = x + 4$$

$$p_2 \equiv y = x + 4$$

b) Odredimo sjecište S pravaca $p_1 \equiv y = -x + 5$ i $p_2 \equiv y = x + 4$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = -x + 5 \\ y = x + 4 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\hline 2y = 9 \quad /:2$$

$$y = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$y = x + 4$$

$$x = y - 4$$

$$x = \frac{9}{2} - 4$$

$$x = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{8}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{2}\right)$$

- c) Izračunajmo koeficijent pravca p_3 koji prolazi točkom $A(4, 7)$ i sjecište pravaca p_1 i p_2 :

$$A(4, 7) \quad S\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{2}\right)$$

$$x_1 = 4 \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_1 = 7 \quad y_2 = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{\frac{9}{2} - 7}{\frac{1}{2} - 4} = \frac{\frac{9}{2} - \frac{14}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{8}{2}} = \frac{\frac{-5}{2}}{\frac{-7}{2}} = \frac{5 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 7} = \frac{5}{7}$$

Odgovor pod brojem 4.

- 104.) Racionalizirajte nazivnik $\frac{4}{1 - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}$.

$$1. \ 2 + \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2} \quad 2. \ 2 - \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2} \quad 3. \ 2 - \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2} \quad 4. \ 2 + \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$$

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

Odgovor pod brojem 4.

105.) Odredite $c \in R$ za koji polinom $P(x) = 2x^3 + cx^2 + 4x + 1$ djeljiv binomom $R(x) = x + 1$.

1. 2 2. 3 3. 4 4. 5

$$c \in R$$

$$P(x):R(x)$$

$$c = ?$$

$$(2x^3 + cx^2 + 4x + 1):(x + 1) = 2x^2 + x(c - 2) + 6 - c$$

$$-(\pm 2x^3 \pm 2x^2)$$

$$cx^2 - 2x^2 + 4x + 1 \rightarrow \text{sredimo izraz}$$

$$x^2(c - 2) + 4x + 1$$

$$-[\pm x^2(c - 2) \pm x(c - 2)]$$

$$-x(c - 2) + 4x + 1 \rightarrow \text{sredimo izraz}$$

$$x(6 - c) + 1$$

$$-[\pm x(6 - c) \pm 6 \mp c]$$

$$1 - 6 + c$$

$$-x(c - 2) + 4x + 1 =$$

$$= -cx + 2x + 4x + 1 =$$

$$= -cx + 6x + 1 =$$

$$= x(6 - c) + 1$$

Ostatak $1 - 6 + c$ izjednačimo sa nulom i izračunamo c .

$$1 - 6 + c = 0$$

$$-5 + c = 0$$

$$c = 5$$

Odgovor pod brojem 4.