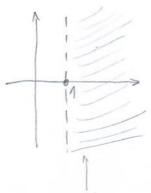


knužnica (x-1)2+(4-1)2=4



RIESELYA MEĐUISPITA

X>1 BEZ RUBA

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + 39 = \pi + 2k\pi$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2k\Pi}{3} \qquad k = 0,1,2$$

MATEMATICUA ANALIZA 1 (27.11, 2018.)

$$\eta^2 - 215M - 2 = 0$$

$$\Psi_{\Lambda} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\Psi_{\Lambda} = \frac{\pi}{C}$$
 DATE  $\pi^2 - \pi - 2 = 0$ 

JEDINO POZITIVNO BJEŠENDE 18 77=2

$$Z_1 = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) = \sqrt{3} + i$$

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

P2= 511 DAJE 12-11-2=0 0 → 5=2

$$^{2}-\pi-2=0$$

$$z_2 = 2 \text{ ais } \frac{5\pi}{6} = 2 \left( \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + 78m \frac{5\pi}{6} \right) = 2 \left( -\frac{13}{2} + 7 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) = -13 + 7 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -13 +$$

$$\varphi_3 = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\tau^2 + 2\Gamma - 2 = 0$$

$$\varphi_3 = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$
 DASE  $\tau^2 + 2\Gamma - 2 = 0$   $\varphi_{1|2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 8}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}$ 

POZITIVNO RJEŠENJE JE 7 = -1+13

$$Z_3 = (-1+13) \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + 1 \cos \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = (-1+\sqrt{3})(-1) = (1-\sqrt{3})i$$

(a) (1) 
$$g = \{(1,2), (2,1)\}$$

$$(21)$$
  $S = {(1,2), (2,3)}$ 

(8) 
$$S = \{(1,1), (1,3), (2,2), (3,1), (3,3), (3,4), (4,3)\}$$

Refleksivnost (4,4)

SIMETRICINOST SADA NE TREBA NISTA DODATI, POGLEDAJNO NAKON TRANZITIVNOSTI TEANZITIVNOST (1,4)

MORAMO DODATI DA IMAMO SIMETRICMOST: (4,1)

$$S_{1} = \left\{ (1,1), (1,3), (1,4), (2,2), (3,1), (3,3), (3,4), (4,1), (4,3), (4,4) \right\}$$

$$[1] = \left\{ (1,3), 4 \right\} = [3] = [4]$$

$$[2] = \left\{ 2 \right\}$$

nčenika 2. ražreda učenika 3. razreda učenika 4. razredo

KOSARKAGRA EKIPA OD 5. UCENIKA

(a) MOGUCI SLUCATEVI DA U EKIPI BUDE TEDNAK BROJ UČENIKA

2. 1 3. RATREDA

1. učenik 2 razr, 1. učenik 3. razr, 3 učenika 4. razr (10). (8). (6)

2 učemba 2 razr, 2 učemba 3. razred, 1 učemb 4. razr. (10). (2) (6)

NEMA UČENIKA 2. 13. 107rede (6)

Rjesenje je  $\binom{10}{1}$ ,  $\binom{8}{1}$ ,  $\binom{6}{3}$  +  $\binom{10}{2}$ ,  $\binom{8}{2}$ ,  $\binom{6}{1}$  +  $\binom{6}{5}$ .

A = { skup svh košarkaških ekipe ri kojume } B = { nema učenika 17 3, razreda

S = Skup snh mogueith kosarkaskuh ekupa

C = 2 skup skih košarkuških ekipa u tojima nema učenika 124. RAZREDA?

TRAZIMO [A NBOC] = | AUBUC | = |S| - |AUBUC| = |S|-|A|-|B|-|C| + + IANB | + | ANC | + IBNC | - IANBNC ].

mastavale 3.4ad.

$$|S| = \begin{pmatrix} 10+8+6 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

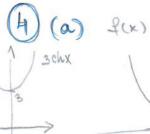
$$|A| = {8+6 \choose 5} = {14 \choose 5}$$

$$|B| = {10+6 \choose 5} = {16 \choose 5}$$

$$|C| = {10+8 \choose 5}$$

$$|A \cap B| = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $|A \cap C| = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$   $|B \cap C| = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$   $|A \cap B \cap C| = 0$ 

$$|A \cap B \cap C| = {24 \choose 5} - {14 \choose 5} - {16 \choose 5} - {18 \choose 5} + {6 \choose 5} + {8 \choose 5} + {10 \choose 5} - 0$$



$$f(x) = 3 \text{ ch} x - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{3 \text{ ch} x - 1}$$

$$\mathcal{D}(f) = |R| \qquad 1 \le chx < +\infty$$

$$3 \le 3chx < +\infty$$

$$2 \le 3chx - 1 < +\infty$$

(b) 
$$f: D(f) \rightarrow |R| \neq \text{INJEXCISA} + \text{ALLO}$$
  
 $+ x_1, x_2 \in D(f) \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_4 = x_2$  Definicya

Ingelicy

(ili x4 + x2 => f(x1) + f(x2))

FUNKCIDA NIJE INJEKCIJA AKO

$$\exists \ x_{1,1}x_{2} \in \mathcal{P}(f) \quad \text{$\star$ d.} \left( \left( f(x_{1}) = f(x_{2}) \right) \wedge \left( x_{1} \neq x_{2} \right) \right)$$

17 grafa je vidljus (honzontalui test

(c) g: [0,+∞> → Imf





Kodomena.

le feduaka sha g te rourpekcija per te Imf=Img= Kg

DRUGO OBJASNJENDE Za injekcyu: (f je strogo rastuca pa je injekcya)

Injekcya x1,x2 € [0,+0> 3 chx,-1=3 chx2-1 3chx1 = 3chx2

$$Chx_1 = Chx_2$$
  
 $x_1 = x_2$  (for je Ch injekcija ma  $[0]+\infty$ )

=> f JE BIDEKCIDA

$$g^{-1}(y) = \operatorname{arch}(\frac{y+1}{3})$$
  
 $D(g^{-1}) = \operatorname{Im}(g) = \operatorname{Im}(f) = [2, +\infty)$   
 $\operatorname{Im}(\bar{g}) = D(g) = [0, +\infty)$ 

- (a) Realou broj A zoverno gomulište miza (an) Aus SE UNUTAR SVAKE E-OKOLINE BEOJA A NALAZI BESKONAČNO MNOGO ČLANOVA NIZA (an).
- (b)  $a_1=2$   $a_2=2-2=0$   $a_3=2-0=2$   $a_4=2-2=0$ ... To pe mz  $2_10_12_10_12_10_1...$

OVAN NIZ INA DVA GOMILISTA A=0

A=0

A=0

A=0

BUDUCÍ DA IMA DVA

GOMILISTA NEMA LIMES ODMOSMO NIDE KONVERGENTAN.

- (C) (TA) SVAKO GOMILISTE NIZA dE LIMES TOG ISTOG NIZA

  NETOCNO! protuprinjer am=(-1)<sup>n</sup> 1,-1 Ygomulista

  a niz nema limes
  - (T2) LIMES NIZA JE GOMILISTE TOG ISTOG NIZA.

    TOČNO!

    OBJASNJENJE: Unutar NVOLGE E OKOLINE OD L SE NALAZI

    BESKONAČNO MNOGO ČLANOVA NIZA (JER IH JE IZVAN KONAČNO MNOGO)

    PA JE L GOMILISTE NIZA
  - (T3) AKO JE NIZ RASTUĆI I OMEĐEN ODOZGO TADA

    ON KONVERGIRA

    TOČNO!

    DOKAZ OVE TVRDNJE MOŽE SE NACÍ U POGLAVLJU 6.

    (dokoz TEOREMA 6.6.1)

(a) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + b & 2a \times 31 \\ aretg \times 2a & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

UVBET NEPREKINUTOSTI

$$\lim_{X \to \Lambda^+} f(x) = \lim_{X \to \Lambda^-} f(x) = f(\Lambda)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} ax^2 + b = a + b = \lim_{x \to 1^-} arct_{g} x$$

$$a+b=\frac{\pi}{4}$$

uvjet DIPERENCIDABIL MOSTI

$$f'(1^{+}) = f'(1^{-})$$
  
 $2\hat{\alpha} \times |_{x=1} = \frac{1}{1+x^{2}}|_{x=1}$   
 $2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{4}$ 

$$\frac{1}{4} + b = \frac{11}{4}$$

$$b = \frac{11}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$$
arctex

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{4} & \text{for } x \ge 1 \\ \text{arctox} & \text{for } x < 1 \end{cases}$$

(b) 
$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h)g(x+h) - f(x)g(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h)g(x+h) - f(x)g(x+h) + f(x)g(x+h) - f(x)g(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} g(x+h) \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + \lim_{h \to 0} f(x) \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} g(x+h) \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + f(x) \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(h)}{h}$$

$$= g(x) f'(x) + f(x) g'(x) \qquad (jet one 4, g deferency abelies u x)$$

$$= g(x) f'(x) + f(x) g'(x) \qquad (jet one 4, g deferency abelies u x)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{(f'(y))!} \qquad f(x) = y = \arcsin x \qquad x = \sin y$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{(\sin y)!} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\cos(\arcsin x)} = \frac{1}{1 - \sin^2(\arcsin x)} = \frac{1}{1 - x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{(\sin y)!} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\cos(\arcsin x)} = \frac{1}{(\cos(\arcsin x))} = \frac{1}{(\cos(\arcsin x))} = \frac{1}{(\cos(\arcsin x))}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{(\sin y)!} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\cos(\arcsin x)} = \frac{1}{(\cos(\arcsin x))} = \frac{1}{(\cos(\arcsin x))} = \frac{1}{(\cos(\arcsin x))} = \frac{1}{(\cos(\arcsin x))} = \frac{1}{(\sin(3x))} = \frac{1}{(\cos(3x))} = \frac{1}{($$

(d) 
$$f(x) = 2 \operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{lu} x) \cdot \left(\operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{lu} x)\right) = 2 \operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{lu} x) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2(\operatorname{lu} x)} \cdot (\operatorname{lu} x) = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{lu} x)}{x \cos^2(\operatorname{lu} x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2(\operatorname{lu} x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2(\operatorname{lu$$