

RIJEŠENI ZADACI IZ MATEMATIKE

Ovi zadaci namijenjeni su studentima prve godine za pripremu ispitnog gradiva za kolokvije i ispite iz matematike. Pripremljeni su u suradnji i po uputama predmetnog nastavnika dr. Josipa Matejaš.

Zadatke je izabrala, pripremila i riješila Ksenija Pukšec (demonstratorica iz matematike na EF).

Materijale je pregledala i recenzirala Martina Nakić (demonstratorica iz matematike na EF).

Tehničku realizaciju materijala u programskom paketu \LaTeX napravio je Krešimir Bokulić (demonstrator iz računarstva na PMF-MO).

INTEGRALI

1. Izračunajte $\int (x^2 + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}) dx$

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}\int (x^2 + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}) dx &= \int x^2 dx + \int \sqrt{x} dx + \int \sqrt[3]{x} dx = \\&= \int x^2 dx + \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \\&= \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}+1}}{\frac{1}{3}+1} + C = \\&= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\frac{4}{3}} + C = \\&= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{4}x^{\frac{4}{3}} + C\end{aligned}$$

2. Izračunajte $\int(3x^2 - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}})dx$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}\int(3x^2 - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}})dx &= \int 3x^2 dx - \int \frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}} dx = \\&= 3 \int x^2 dx - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \\&= 3 \int x^2 dx - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx = \\&= 3 \int x^2 dx - \frac{1}{3} \int x^{\frac{-1}{2}} dx = \\&= 3 \cdot \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{-1}{2}+1}}{\frac{-1}{2}+1} + C = \\&= 3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \\&= x^3 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \\&= x^3 - \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C\end{aligned}$$

3. Izračunajte $\int(4x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})dx$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}\int(4x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})dx &= \int 4x dx + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \\&= 4 \int x dx + \int \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx = 4 \int x dx + \int x^{\frac{-1}{2}} dx = \\&= 4 \cdot \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + \frac{x^{\frac{-1}{2}+1}}{\frac{-1}{2}+1} + C = \\&= 4 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \\&= 2x^2 + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \\&= 2x^2 + 2\sqrt{x} + C\end{aligned}$$

4. Izračunajte $\int(-x^3 + \sqrt{x} + x^{\frac{1}{3}})dx$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}\int(-x^3 + \sqrt{x} + x^{\frac{1}{3}})dx &= \int -x^3 dx + \int \sqrt{x} dx + \int x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \\&= -\int x^3 dx + \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \\&= -\frac{x^{3+1}}{3+1} + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}+1}}{\frac{1}{3}+1} + C = \\&= -\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\frac{4}{3}} + C = \\&= -\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{4}x^{\frac{4}{3}} + C = \\&= -\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{x} + \frac{3}{4}x^{\frac{4}{3}} + C\end{aligned}$$

5. Izračunajte $\int 4x \ln x dx$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}\int 4x \ln x dx &= \left[\begin{array}{ll} u = \ln x & dv = 4x dx \\ du = \frac{1}{x} dx & v = \int 4x dx = 2x^2 \end{array} \right] = \\ &= u \cdot v - \int v du = \ln x \cdot 2x^2 - \int 2x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \\ &= 2x^2 \ln x - \int 2x dx = 2x^2 \ln x - 2 \int x dx = \\ &= 2x^2 \ln x - 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + C = 2x^2 \ln x - x^2 + C\end{aligned}$$

6. Izračunajte $\int x e^x dx$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}\int x e^x dx &= \left[\begin{array}{ll} u = x & dv = e^x dx \\ du = dx & v = e^x \end{array} \right] = \\ &= u \cdot v - \int v du = x e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + C\end{aligned}$$

7. Izračunajte $\int \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x+9} dx$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x+9} dx &= \left[\begin{array}{l} t = x^2 - 2x + 9 \\ dt = (2x - 2) dx \end{array} \right] = \\ &= \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C = \ln|x^2 - 2x + 9| + C \end{aligned}$$

8. Izračunajte $\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx &= \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \ln x \\ dt = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{array} \right] = \\ &= \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + C = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

9. Izračunajte $\int x e^{x^2} dx$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}\int x e^{x^2} dx &= \left[\begin{array}{l} t = x^2 \\ dt = 2x dx / : 2 \\ \frac{dt}{2} = x dx \end{array} \right] = \int e^t \frac{dt}{2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} e^t + C = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C\end{aligned}$$

10. Izračunajte $\int 6x^2 e^{x^3} dx$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}\int 6x^2 e^{x^3} dx &= \left[\begin{array}{l} t = x^3 \\ dt = 3x^2 dx / \cdot 2 \\ 2dt = 6x^2 dx \end{array} \right] = \\ &= \int 2e^t dt = 2e^t + C = 2e^{x^3} + C\end{aligned}$$

11. Izračunajte $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \left[\begin{array}{l} t^2 = x \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{x} \\ 2t dt = dx \end{array} \right] = \\ &= \int e^t 2t dt = 2 \int t e^t dt = \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{ll} u = t & dv = e^t dt \\ du = dt & v = e^t \end{array} \right] = \\ &= 2 \left(t \cdot e^t - \int e^t dt \right) = 2(te^t - e^t) + C = \\ &= 2(\sqrt{x}e^{\sqrt{x}} - e^{\sqrt{x}}) + C = \\ &= 2\sqrt{x}e^{\sqrt{x}} - 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + C\end{aligned}$$

12. Izračunajte određeni integral $\int_1^4 \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{x^2} dx$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^4 \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{x^2} dx &= \int_1^4 \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2} \right) dx = \\ &= \int_1^4 \left(x^{-2} + x^{\frac{-3}{2}} \right) dx = \int_1^4 x^{-2} dx + \int_1^4 x^{\frac{-3}{2}} dx = \\ &= \left(\frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + \frac{x^{\frac{-3}{2}+1}}{\frac{-3}{2}+1} \right) \Big|_1^4 = \\ &= \left(\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{x^{\frac{-1}{2}}}{\frac{-1}{2}} \right) \Big|_1^4 = \\ &= \left(-x^{-1} - 2x^{\frac{-1}{2}} \right) \Big|_1^4 = \\ &= \left(\frac{-1}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right) \Big|_1^4 = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{4}} - \left(-\frac{1}{1} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{1}} \right) = \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} - 1 + 1 + 2 = \frac{7}{4} \end{aligned}$$

13. Izračunajte $\int_{-1}^2 x\sqrt{x+2}dx$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-1}^2 x\sqrt{x+2}dx &= \left[\begin{array}{l} t = x + 2, \quad x = t - 2 \\ dt = dx \end{array} \right] = \\ &= \int_{-1}^2 (t-2)t^{\frac{1}{2}}dt = \int_{-1}^2 (t^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2t^{\frac{1}{2}})dt = \\ &= \frac{2}{5}t^{\frac{5}{2}} - 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{-1}^2 = \\ &= \frac{2}{5}(x+2)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{4}{3}(x+2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{-1}^2 = \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{5} \cdot 4^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{4}{3} \cdot 4^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) - \left(\frac{2}{5} \cdot 1^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{4}{3} \cdot 1^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \frac{46}{15}\end{aligned}$$

14. Odredite parametar $b \in \mathbb{R}, b > -1$, takav da vrijedi $\frac{1}{b+1} \int_{-1}^b (3x^2 + 2x) dx = 4$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{b+1} \int_{-1}^b (3x^2 + 2x) dx &= \frac{1}{b+1} \left(\int_{-1}^b 3x^2 dx + \int_{-1}^b 2x dx \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{b+1} \left(3 \int_{-1}^b x^2 dx + 2 \int_{-1}^b x dx \right) = \frac{1}{b+1} \left(\left(3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{-1}^b \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{b+1} \left((x^3 + x^2) \Big|_{-1}^b \right) = \frac{1}{b+1} (b^3 + b^2 - (-1 + 1)) = \\ &= \frac{b^3 + b^2}{b+1} = \frac{b^2(b+1)}{b+1} = b^2 \\ & \quad b^2 = 4 \\ & \quad b = 2 \end{aligned}$$

15. Odredite parametar $a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0$ takav da vrijedi $\int_0^a x\sqrt{3x^2+1}dx = -\frac{1}{9}$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^a x\sqrt{3x^2+1}dx &= \left[\begin{array}{l} t = 3x^2 + 1 \\ dt = 6xdx / : 6 \\ \frac{dt}{6} = xdx \end{array} \right] = \int_0^a \sqrt{t} \frac{dt}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^a \sqrt{t} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^a = \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9} \Big|_0^a = \frac{(3x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9} \Big|_0^a = \\ &= \frac{1}{9} (3a^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{9} \\ &\frac{1}{9} (3a^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{9} = -\frac{1}{9} \\ &\frac{1}{9} (3a^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 0 \\ &3a^2+1 = 0 \\ &3a^2 \neq -1\end{aligned}$$

Ne postoji takav $a \in \mathbb{R}$

16. Odredite parametar $a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0$ takav da je $a \int_0^{\frac{1}{a}} x e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2}$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}
 a \int_0^{\frac{1}{a}} x e^{2x} dx &= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ du = dx \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} dv = e^{2x} dx \\ v = \int e^{2x} dx = \dots = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \end{array} \right] \\
 ** \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} t = 2x \\ dt = 2dx / : 2 \\ \frac{dt}{2} = dx \end{array} \right] &= \int e^t \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} e^t = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \\
 a \left(x \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} dx \right) &= a \left(x \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{a}} = \\
 &= a \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{2}{a}} - \frac{1}{4} e^{\frac{2}{a}} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = a \left(\frac{1}{2a} e^{\frac{2}{a}} - \frac{1}{4} e^{\frac{2}{a}} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{2}{a}} - \frac{1}{4} a e^{\frac{2}{a}} + \frac{1}{4} a \\
 \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{2}{a}} - \frac{1}{4} a e^{\frac{2}{a}} + \frac{1}{4} a &= \frac{1}{2} \\
 e^{\frac{2}{a}} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} a \right) - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} a &= 0 \\
 e^{\frac{2}{a}} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} a \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} a \right) &= 0 \\
 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} a \right) \left(e^{\frac{2}{a}} - 1 \right) &= 0 \\
 e^{\frac{2}{a}} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow e^{\frac{2}{a}} = 1 \Rightarrow e^{\frac{2}{a}} = e^0 \\
 \frac{2}{a} = 0 \Rightarrow 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \Leftarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

Ne postoji a za koji je $e^{\frac{2}{a}} - 1 = 0$.

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2$$

Konačno rješenje: $a=2$

17. Neka je $a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 1$. Odredite za koje vrijednosti parametara a vrijedi

$$\int_a^{a^2} (x \ln^2 x)^{-1} dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^{a^2} (x \ln^2 x)^{-1} dx &= \int_a^{a^2} \frac{1}{x \ln^2 x} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \ln x \\ dt = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{array} \right] = \\ &= \int_a^{a^2} \frac{dt}{t^2} = \int_a^{a^2} t^{-2} dt = \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} \Big|_a^{a^2} = -\frac{1}{t} \Big|_a^{a^2} = -\frac{1}{\ln x} \Big|_a^{a^2} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{\ln a^2} + \frac{1}{\ln a} = -\frac{1}{2 \ln a} + \frac{1}{\ln a} = \frac{-1 + 2}{2 \ln a} = \frac{1}{2 \ln a} \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2 \ln a} = \frac{1}{4} \\ &\quad 2 \ln a = 4 / : 2 \\ &\quad \ln a = 2 / e^- \\ &\quad e^{\ln a} = e^2 \\ &\quad a = e^2 \end{aligned}$$

18. Izračunajte harmonijsku srednju vrijednost funkcije $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ na intervalu $[1, 2]$. (Harmonijska se srednja vrijednost funkcije $f(x)$ na intervalu $[a, b]$ definira kao $H = \frac{b-a}{\int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)}}$).

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{2-1}{\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{1}{\int_1^2 x dx} = \frac{1}{\left. \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} \right|_1^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_1^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{2^2}{2} - \frac{1^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{2 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

19. Izračunajte geometrijsku srednju vrijednost funkcije $f(x) = e^x$ na intervalu $[0, 1]$. (Geometrijska se srednja vrijednost funkcije $f(x)$ na intervalu $[a, b]$ definira kao $G = e^{\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \ln f(x) dx}$).

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} G &= e^{\frac{1}{1-0} \int_0^1 \ln e^x dx} = e^{\int_0^1 x dx} = \\ &= e^{\left. \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} \right|_0^1} = e^{\left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_0^1} = e^{\frac{1^2}{2} - \frac{0^2}{2}} = \sqrt{e} \end{aligned}$$

20. Odredite veličinu površine koju omeđuju grafovi funkcija $y = 4 - x^2$ i $y = x^4 - 16$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}y &= 4 - x^2 \\a &= -1 < 0 \Rightarrow \bigcap \\x &= 0 \Rightarrow y = 4\end{aligned}$$

Sjecište krivulje s x-osi:

$$\begin{aligned}4 - x^2 &= 0 \\x^2 &= 4 \\x &= \pm 2\end{aligned}$$

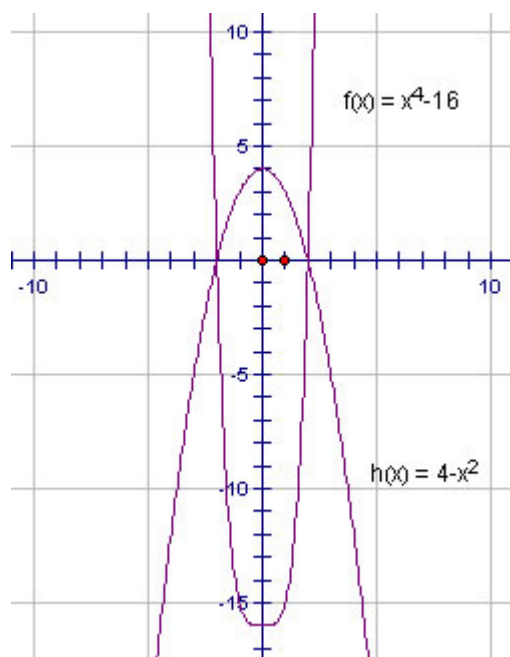
$$\begin{aligned}y &= x^4 - 16 \\a &= 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \bigcup \\x &= 0 \Rightarrow y = -16\end{aligned}$$

Sjecište krivulje s x-osi:

$$\begin{aligned}x^4 - 16 &= 0 \\x^4 &= 16 \\x &= \pm 2\end{aligned}$$

Sjecište krivulja:

$$\begin{aligned}4 - x^2 &= x^4 - 16 \\4 - x^2 - x^4 + 16 &= 0 \\-x^4 - x^2 + 20 &= 0 \\x^2 = t &\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{t} \\-t^2 - t + 20 &= 0 \\t_{1,2} &= \frac{1 \pm 9}{-2} \\t_1 &= -5 \\t_2 &= 4 \\x &= \sqrt{4} = \pm 2\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}P &= \int_{-2}^2 (4 - x^2 - x^4 + 16) dx = \int_{-2}^2 (-x^4 - x^2 + 20) dx = \\&= \left(-\frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^3}{3} + 20x \right) \Big|_{-2}^2 = 61\frac{13}{15}\end{aligned}$$

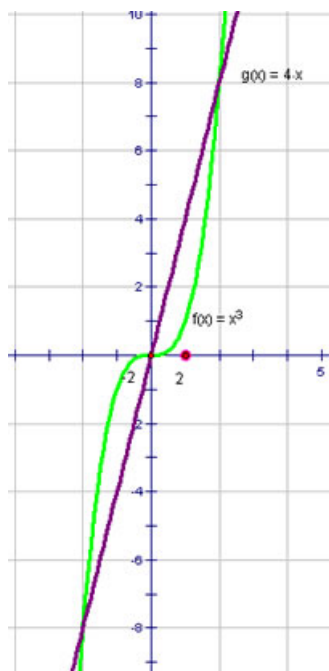
21. Izračunajte površinu lika omeđenog grafovima funkcija $y(x) = x^3$ i $y(x) = 4x$

Rješenje:

Sjecišta krivulja:

$$\begin{aligned}x^3 &= 4x \\x^3 - 4x &= 0 \\x(x^2 - 4) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x &= 0 \\x^2 &= 4 \\x &= \pm 2\end{aligned}$$



$$P = P_1 + P_2$$

$$P_1 = P_2$$

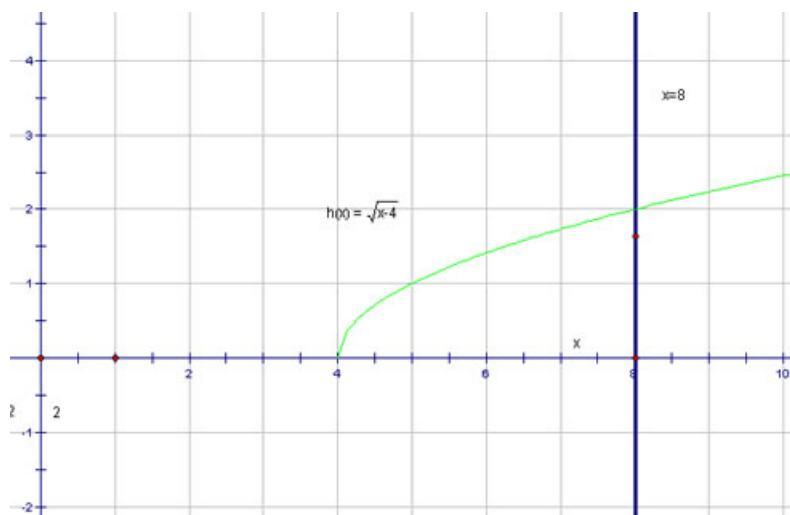
$$P = 2P_1$$

$$P_1 = \int_0^2 (4x - x^3) dx = \left(4\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right) \bigg|_0^2 = 4$$

$$P = 2P_1 = 2 \cdot 4 = 8$$

22. Izračunajte mjerni broj površine lika omeđenog grafovima funkcije $f(x) = \sqrt{x-4}$, osi apscisa te pravcem $x=8$.

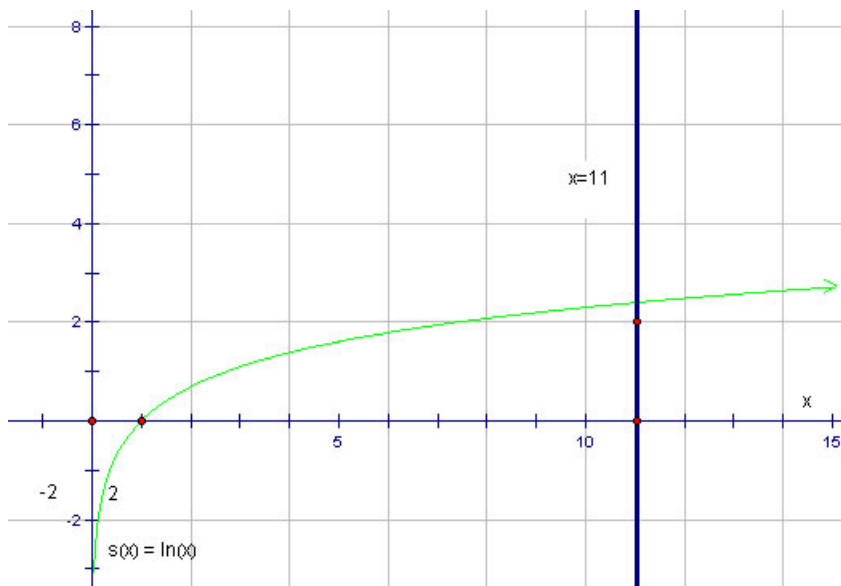
Rješenje:



$$\begin{aligned} p &= \left| \int_4^8 \sqrt{x-4} dx \right| = \left| \int_4^8 (x-4)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \right| = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = x-4 \\ dt = dx \end{array} \right] = \\ &= \left| \int_4^8 t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt \right| = \left| \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right|_4^8 = \left| \frac{2}{3} (x-4)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right|_4^8 = \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot 4^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0 = \frac{16}{3} \end{aligned}$$

23. Odredite veličinu površine omeđene sa $y = \ln x$, $y = 0$ i $x = 11$.

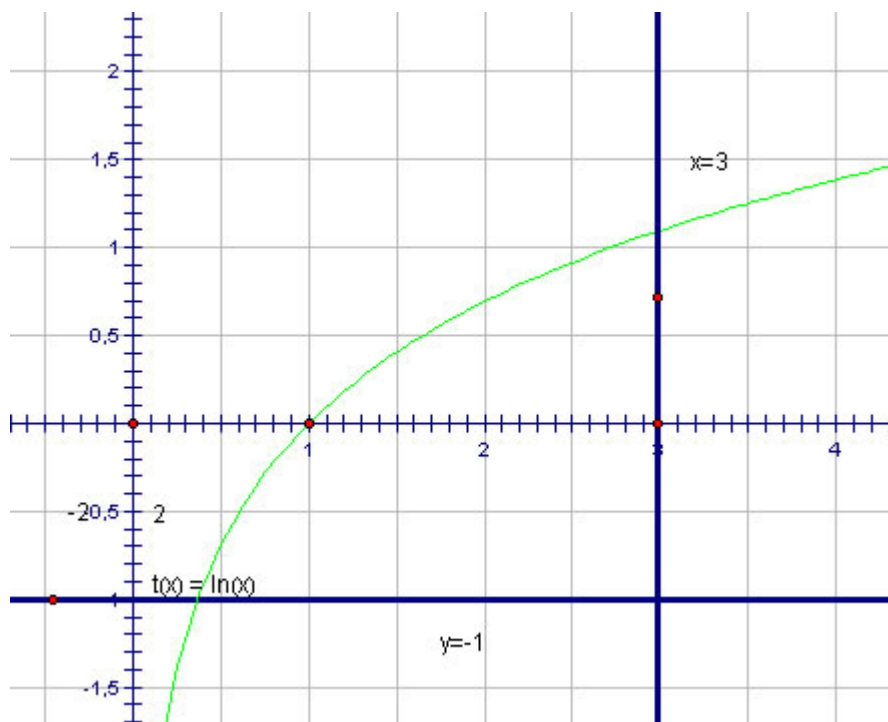
Rješenje:



$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \left| \int_1^{11} \ln x dx \right| = \left[\begin{array}{ll} u = \ln x & dv = dx \\ du = \frac{1}{x} dx & v = x \end{array} \right] = \\
 &= \left| \ln x \cdot x - \int_1^{11} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right| = \left| x \ln x - x \right| \Big|_1^{11} = \\
 &= \left| 11 \cdot \ln 11 - 11 - 1 \cdot \ln 1 + 1 \right| = \left| 11 \ln 11 - 10 \right| \approx 16,377
 \end{aligned}$$

24. Izračunajte površinu omeđenu krivuljama $y = \ln x$, $y = -1$, $x = 3$.

Rješenje:



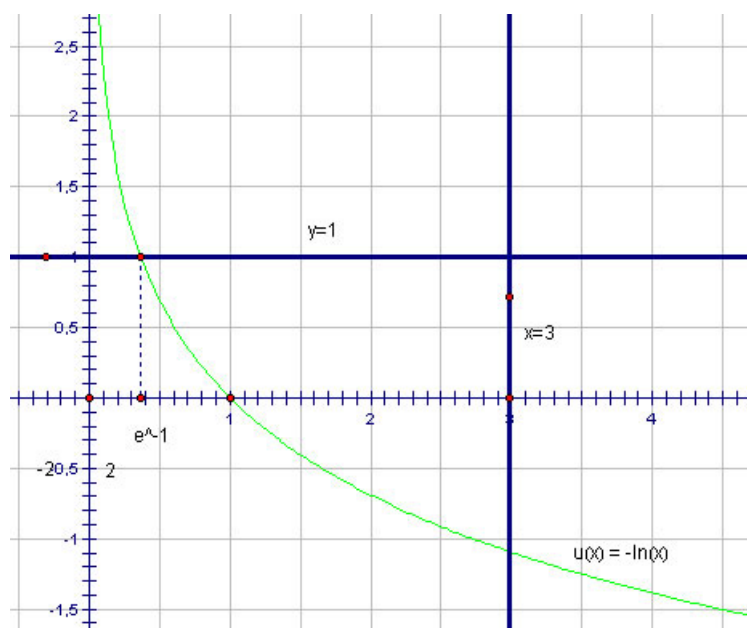
Sjecište:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln x &= -1/e^- \\ x &= e^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p &= \int_{e^{-1}}^3 (\ln x + 1) dx = \int_{e^{-1}}^3 \ln x dx + \int_{e^{-1}}^3 dx = \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{ll} u = \ln x & dv = dx \\ du = \frac{1}{x} dx & v = x \end{array} \right] = (x \ln x - x + x) \Big|_{e^{-1}}^3 = \\ &= x \ln x \Big|_{e^{-1}}^3 = 3 \ln 3 - e^{-1} \ln e^{-1} = 3 \ln 3 + e^{-1} = \\ &= 3.663716307 \end{aligned}$$

25. Izračunajte površinu omeđenu krivuljama $y = -\ln x$, $y = 1$ i $x = 3$.

Rješenje:



Sjecište:

$$-\ln x = 1/ \cdot (-1)$$

$$\ln x = -1/e^{-}$$

$$x = e^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \int_{e^{-1}}^3 (1 + \ln x) dx = \int_{e^{-1}}^3 dx + \int_{e^{-1}}^3 \ln x dx = \\ &= \left[u = \ln x \quad dv = dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = x \right] = \\ &= x + \ln x \cdot x - \int_{e^{-1}}^3 x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = (x + x \ln x - x) \Big|_{e^{-1}}^3 = \\ &= x \ln x \Big|_{e^{-1}}^3 = 3 \ln 3 - e^{-1} \ln e^{-1} = 3 \ln 3 + e^{-1} = \\ &= 3.663716307 \end{aligned}$$

26. Odredite opće rješenje diferencijalne jednačbe $y + y' = 0$.

Rješenje:

$$y + \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -y/ \cdot dx$$

$$dy = -ydx/ : y$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -dx/ \int$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -dx$$

$$\ln x = -x + \ln C / e^{-}$$

$$y = e^{-x + \ln C}$$

$$y = e^{-x} \cdot e^{\ln C}$$

$$y = Ce^{-x}$$

27. Odredite opće rješenje diferencijalne jednačbe $y' - 2y = 0$

Rješenje:

$$y' - 2y = 0$$

$$y' = 2y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2y / \cdot dx$$

$$dy = 2y dx / : y$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = 2dx / \int$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int 2dx$$

$$\ln y = 2x + C / e^{-}$$

$$y = e^{2x + \ln C}$$

$$y = e^{2x} \cdot e^{\ln C}$$

$$y = C \cdot e^{2x}$$

28. Riješite diferencijalnu jednađbu $y' = 3x^2y^2$ uz uvijet $y(0) = 1$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= 3x^2y^2 \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= 3x^2y^2 / \cdot dx \\ dy &= 3x^2y^2 dx / : y^2 \\ \frac{dy}{y^2} &= 3x^2 dx / \int \\ \int y^{-2} dy &= 3 \int x^2 dx \\ \frac{y^{-1}}{-1} &= 3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + C \\ -\frac{1}{y} &= x^3 + C / \cdot y \\ y(x^3 + C) &= -1 / : (x^3 + C) \\ y &= \frac{-1}{x^3 + C}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}y(0) &= -\frac{1}{C} \\ -\frac{1}{C} &= 1 \Rightarrow C = -1 \Rightarrow \\ y &= \frac{-1}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{-1}{-(1 - x^3)} \\ y &= \frac{1}{1 - x^3}\end{aligned}$$

29. Promjena količine radne snage zadovoljava diferencijalnu jednačinu
 $\frac{dL}{dt} = 0.018\sqrt[4]{L}$, gdje je L količina radne snage, a t vrijeme. Izračunajte vremensku putanju kretanja količine radne snage ako je njena početna vrijednost $L(0) = 1$.

Rješenje:

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = 0.018\sqrt[4]{L} \cdot dt$$

$$dL = 0.018L^{\frac{1}{4}}dt : L^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$L^{-\frac{1}{4}}dL = 0.018dt / \int$$

$$\int L^{-\frac{1}{4}}dL = \int 0.018dt$$

$$\frac{4}{3}L^{\frac{3}{4}} = 0.018t + C / \cdot \frac{3}{4}$$

$$L^{\frac{3}{4}} = 0.0135t + C / ()^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$L = (0.0135t + C)^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$L(0) = C^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$C^{\frac{4}{3}} = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$L(t) = (0.0135t + 1)^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

30. Stopa kretanja stanovništva jedne države opisana je relacijom $\frac{dH}{dt} = 0.98t^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. Ako je u početnom trenutku $t=0$ početno stanovništvo bilo $H(0)=14\ 380$, izvedite vremensku putanju kretanja stanovništva $H(t)$.

Rješenje:

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = 0.98t^{-\frac{1}{2}} / \cdot dt$$

$$dH = 0.98t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt / \int$$

$$\int dH = \int 0.98t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$H = 0.98 \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$H(t) = 1.96\sqrt{t} + C$$

$$H(0) = C \Rightarrow C = 14380$$

$$H(t) = 1.96\sqrt{t} + 14380$$

31. Neto investicije $I(t)$ se definiraju kao stopa akumuliranja kapitala $\frac{dK}{dt}$, gdje je t vrijeme, tj. $\frac{dK}{dt} = I(t)$. Ako su neto investicije $I(t) = 4\sqrt{t}$, početni kapital $K(0)=1$, izračunajte funkciju kapitala.
(Uputa: riješite diferencijalnu jednadžbu $\frac{dK}{dt} = I(t)$).

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dK}{dt} &= I(t) \\ \frac{dK}{dt} &= 4\sqrt{t} \cdot dt \\ dK &= 4\sqrt{t}dt / \int \\ \int dK &= \int 4\sqrt{t}dt \\ K &= 4\frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C \\ K &= \frac{8}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C\end{aligned}$$

$$K(0) = C \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$K(t) = \frac{8}{3}t\sqrt{t} + 1$$

32. Funkcija potražuje $p(Q) = 42 - 5Q - Q^2$, gdje je Q količina proizvodnje, predstavlja cijenu koju je potrošač voljan platiti za različite količine proizvodnje. Ako je ravnotežna cijena $p_0 = 6$, onda je potrošačev probitak (benefit) jednak $\int_0^{Q_0} p(Q)dQ - Q_0p_0$, gdje je Q_0 ravnotežna količina. Izračunajte potrošačev probitak za ovaj konkretan slučaj.

Rješenje:

$$42 - 5Q - Q^2 = 6$$

$$Q^2 + 5Q - 36 = 0$$

$$Q_0 = 4$$

$$\int_0^4 (42 - 5Q - Q^2)dQ = \left(42Q - 5\frac{Q^2}{2} - \frac{Q^3}{3}\right)\Big|_0^4 = \frac{320}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{Q_0} p(Q)dQ - Q_0p_0 &= \int_0^4 (42 - 5Q - Q^2)dQ - 4 \cdot 6 = \\ &= \frac{320}{3} - 24 = \frac{248}{3} = 82.67\end{aligned}$$

33. Odredite sve funkcije $y(x)$ za koje vrijedi $E_{y,x} = 2\ln x$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}E_{y,x} &= 2\ln x. \\ \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} &= 2\ln x / \cdot \frac{dx}{x} \\ \frac{dy}{y} &= 2\ln x \cdot \frac{dx}{x} / \int \\ \int \frac{dy}{y} &= \int \frac{2\ln x}{x} dx \\ \int \frac{dy}{y} &= 2 \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \ln x \\ dt = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{array} \right] \\ \ln y &= 2 \int t dt \\ \ln y &= 2 \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} + \ln C \\ \ln y &= \ln^2 x + \ln C / e^- \\ y &= e^{\ln^2 x + \ln C} \\ y &= e^{\ln^2 x} \cdot e^{\ln C} \\ y &= (e^{\ln x})^{\ln x} \cdot C \\ y &= x^{\ln x} \cdot C \\ y &= C x^{\ln x}\end{aligned}$$

34. Pronađite funkciju potražnje u ovisnosti o cijeni, $q(p)$, ako joj je koeficijent elastičnosti u odnosu na cijenu $E_{q,p} = -\frac{1}{5}$ i $q(1)=3$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}E_{q,p} &= -\frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{p}{q} \cdot \frac{dq}{dp} &= -\frac{1}{5} / \cdot \frac{dp}{p} \\ \frac{dq}{q} &= -\frac{1}{5} \frac{dp}{p} / \int \\ \int \frac{dq}{q} &= \int -\frac{1}{5} \frac{dp}{p} \\ \ln q &= -\frac{1}{5} \ln p + \ln C \\ \ln q &= \ln p^{-\frac{1}{5}} + \ln C \\ \ln q &= \ln(p^{-\frac{1}{5}} \cdot C) / e^- \\ q &= p^{-\frac{1}{5}} \cdot C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}q(1) &= 1^{-\frac{1}{5}} \cdot C = C \Rightarrow C = 3 \\ q(p) &= 3p^{-\frac{1}{5}}\end{aligned}$$

35. Odredite funkciju potražnje $q=q(p)$ kao funkciju cijene p , ako je uz jediničnu cijenu potražnja q jednaka 10, te vrijedi da je $E_{q,p} = \frac{-p}{2(101-p)}$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{q,p} &= \frac{-p}{2(101-p)} \\
 \frac{p}{q} \cdot \frac{dq}{dp} &= \frac{-p}{2(101-p)} / \cdot \frac{dp}{p} \\
 \frac{dq}{q} &= \frac{-dp}{2(101-p)} / \int \\
 \int \frac{dq}{q} &= \frac{-1}{2} \int \frac{dp}{101-p} = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = 101-p \\ dt = -dp / \cdot (-1) \\ -dt = dp \end{array} \right] \\
 \ln q &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-dt}{t} \\
 \ln q &= \frac{1}{2} \ln t + \ln C \\
 \ln q &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(101-p) + \ln C \\
 \ln q &= \ln(101-p)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \ln C \\
 \ln q &= \ln[\sqrt{101-p} \cdot C] / e^- \\
 q &= \sqrt{101-p} \cdot C \\
 q(1) &= 10C \\
 10C &= 10 / : 10 \\
 C &= 1 \\
 q(p) &= \sqrt{101-p}
 \end{aligned}$$

36. Pronađite funkciju ukupnih troškova $T(Q)$ za koju je $E_{T,Q} = \sqrt{Q}$, a fiksni su troškovi jednaki 1.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{T,Q} &= \sqrt{Q} \\
 \frac{Q}{T} \cdot \frac{dT}{dQ} &= \sqrt{Q} / \cdot \frac{dQ}{Q} \\
 \frac{dT}{T} &= \frac{\sqrt{Q}}{Q} dQ / \int \\
 \int \frac{dT}{T} &= \int Q^{-\frac{1}{2}} dQ \\
 \ln T &= \frac{Q^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + \ln C \\
 \ln T &= 2\sqrt{Q} + \ln C / e^- \\
 T &= e^{2\sqrt{Q} + \ln C} \\
 T &= e^{2\sqrt{Q}} \cdot e^{\ln C} \\
 T &= C e^{2\sqrt{Q}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(0) &= 1 \\
 T(0) &= C \cdot e^{2\sqrt{0}} = C \cdot e^0 = C \cdot 1 = C \Rightarrow C = 1 \\
 T(Q) &= 1 \cdot e^{2\sqrt{Q}} \\
 T(Q) &= e^{2\sqrt{Q}}
 \end{aligned}$$

37. Pronađite funkciju ukupnih prihoda $R(Q)$ ako joj je koeficijent elastičnosti u odnosu na proizvodnju $E_{R,Q} = \frac{1}{4}$ i $R(1)=15$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}E_{R,Q} &= \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{Q}{R} \cdot \frac{dR}{dQ} &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{dQ}{Q} \\ \frac{dR}{R} &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{dQ}{Q} \int \\ \int \frac{dR}{R} &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dQ}{Q} \\ \ln R &= \frac{1}{4} \ln Q + \ln C \\ \ln R &= \ln Q^{\frac{1}{4}} + \ln C \\ \ln R &= \ln(Q^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot C) \\ R &= Q^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}R(1) &= 1^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot C = C \Rightarrow C = 15 \\ R(Q) &= 15Q^{\frac{1}{4}}\end{aligned}$$

38. Odredite funkciju ukupnih prihoda $R=R(Q)$ kao funkciju proizvodnje Q ako je $E_{\pi,Q} = -Q$, gdje je $\pi(Q)$ granični prihod, a $\pi(0) = 2$.

(Uputa: $R(0)=0$).

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\pi,Q} &= -Q \\ \frac{Q}{\pi} \cdot \frac{d\pi}{dQ} &= -Q / \cdot \frac{dQ}{Q} \\ \frac{d\pi}{\pi} &= -dQ / \int \\ \int \frac{d\pi}{\pi} &= \int -dQ \\ \ln \pi &= -Q + \ln C / e^- \\ \pi &= e^{-Q+\ln C} \\ \pi &= e^{-Q} \cdot e^{\ln C} \\ \pi &= e^{-Q} \cdot C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(0) &= C \Rightarrow C = 2 \\ \pi(Q) &= 2e^{-Q} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(Q) &= \int \pi(Q)dQ = \int 2e^{-Q}dQ = 2 \int e^{-Q}dQ = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = -Q \\ dt = -dQ \\ -dt = dQ \end{array} \right] = \\ &= 2 \int e^t \cdot (-dt) = -2 \int e^t dt = -2e^t + C = -2e^{-Q} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$R(0) = -2 + C$$

$$-2 + C = 0$$

$$C = 2$$

$$R(Q) = -2e^{-Q} + 2$$

39. Odredite funkciju ukupnih prihoda $R=R(Q)$ kao funkciju proizvodnje Q ako je $E_{\pi,Q} = \frac{4Q}{2Q-3}$, gdje je $\pi(Q)$ granični prihod, a $\pi(0) = 9$.

(Uputa: $R(0)=0$).

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{\pi,Q} &= \frac{4Q}{2Q-3} \\
 \frac{Q}{\pi} \cdot \frac{d\pi}{dQ} &= \frac{4Q}{2Q-3} / \cdot \frac{dQ}{Q} \\
 \frac{d\pi}{\pi} &= \frac{4}{2Q-3} dQ / \int \\
 \int \frac{d\pi}{\pi} &= 4 \int \frac{dQ}{2Q-3} = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = 2Q-3 \\ dt = 2dQ / : 2 \\ \frac{dt}{2} = dQ \end{array} \right] \\
 \ln \pi &= 4 \int \frac{\frac{dt}{2}}{t} \\
 \ln \pi &= 4 \int \frac{dt}{2t} \\
 \ln \pi &= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t} \\
 \ln \pi &= 2 \ln t + \ln C \\
 \ln \pi &= 2 \ln(2Q-3) + \ln C \\
 \ln \pi &= \ln(2Q-3)^2 + \ln C \\
 \ln \pi &= \ln \left((2Q-3)^2 \cdot C \right) / e^- \\
 \pi &= C(2Q-3)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\pi(0) = 9C$$

$$9C = 9/ : 9$$

$$C = 1$$

$$\pi(Q) = (2Q - 3)^2$$

$$R(Q) = \int \pi(Q) dQ = \int (2Q - 3)^2 dQ = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = 2Q - 3 \\ dt = 2dQ / : 2 \\ \frac{dt}{2} = dQ \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \int t^2 \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int t^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} \frac{t^3}{3} + C = \frac{t^3}{6} + C =$$

$$= \frac{(2Q - 3)^3}{6} + C$$

$$R(0) = \frac{-27}{6} + C$$

$$-\frac{27}{6} + C = 0$$

$$C = \frac{27}{6}$$

$$R(Q) = \frac{(2Q - 3)^3}{6} + \frac{27}{6}$$

40. Elastičnost potražnje q prema promjeni cijene p dana je sa $E_{q,p} = a$, pri čemu je a pozitivna konstanta. Odredite parametar a takav da je $q(1)=1$.

Rješenje:

$$E_{q,p} = a, \quad a > 0$$

$$a = ?, \quad q(1) = 1$$

$$\frac{p}{q} \cdot \frac{dq}{dp} = a / \cdot \frac{dp}{p}$$

$$\frac{dq}{q} = a \cdot \frac{dp}{p} / \int$$

$$\int \frac{dq}{q} = \int a \frac{dp}{p}$$

$$\ln q = a \ln p + \ln C$$

$$\ln q = \ln(C \cdot p^a)$$

$$q = C \cdot p^a$$

$$q(1) = C \cdot 1^a = C \cdot 1 = C \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$q(p) = p^a \cdot 1 = p^a$$

$$q(1) = 1^a = 1$$

$$q(1) = 1, \forall a > 0$$

41. Zadana je funkcija graničnih troškova $t(Q) = 6Q^2 - Q + 1$, gdje je Q količina proizvodnje. Ako su fiksni troškovi 10, izračunajte funkciju ukupnih troškova $T(Q)$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} T(Q) &= \int t(Q)dQ = \int (6Q^2 - Q + 1)dQ = \\ &= 6\frac{Q^3}{3} - \frac{Q^2}{2} + Q + C = 2Q^3 - \frac{Q^2}{2} + Q + C \end{aligned}$$

$$T(0) = 10$$

$$T(0) = C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 10$$

$$T(Q) = 2Q^3 - \frac{Q^2}{2} + Q + 10$$

42. Zadana je funkcija graničnih troškova $t(Q) = \sqrt{Q}$. Izvedite funkciju ukupnih troškova ako su ukupni troškovi na nivou proizvodnje $Q=9$ jednaki 10.

Rješenje:

$$T(Q) = \int t(Q)dQ = \int \sqrt{Q}dQ = \frac{2}{3}Q^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3}Q\sqrt{Q} + C$$

$$T(9) = 10$$

$$T(9) = 18 + C = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow C = -8$$

$$T(Q) = \frac{2}{3}Q\sqrt{Q} - 8$$

43. Dana je funkcija graničnih troškova $t=t(Q)$ formulom $t(Q) = (Q + 1)\ln Q$, gdje je Q proizvodnja. Odredite funkciju ukupnih troškova ako na nivou proizvodnje $Q=1$, ukupni troškovi iznose $\frac{3}{4}$.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(Q) &= \int t(Q)dQ = \int (Q + 1)\ln Q dQ = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln Q \\ du = \frac{1}{Q}dQ \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} dv = (Q + 1)dQ \\ v = \int (Q + 1)dQ = \frac{Q^2}{2} + Q \end{array} \right] = \\
 &= \left(\frac{Q^2}{2} + Q \right) \ln Q - \int \left(\frac{Q^2}{2} + Q \right) \frac{1}{Q} dQ = \\
 &= \left(\frac{Q^2}{2} + Q \right) \ln Q - \int \frac{Q^2 + 2Q}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{Q} dQ = \\
 &= \left(\frac{Q^2}{2} + Q \right) \ln Q - \int \frac{Q + 2}{2} dQ = \\
 &= \left(\frac{Q^2}{2} + Q \right) \ln Q - \frac{1}{2} \int (Q + 2) dQ = \\
 &= \left(\frac{Q^2}{2} + Q \right) \ln Q - \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2Q + C = \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2}Q^2 + Q \right) \ln Q - \frac{1}{4}Q^2 - Q + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T(1) &= \frac{3}{4} \\
T(1) &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 + 1 \right) \ln 1 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1^2 - 1 + C = -\frac{5}{4} + C \\
-\frac{5}{4} + C &= \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow C = 2 \\
T(Q) &= \left(\frac{1}{2} Q^2 + Q \right) \ln Q - \frac{1}{4} Q^2 - Q + 2
\end{aligned}$$

44. Zadana je funkcija graničnih troškova $t(Q) = (1 + Q)e^{-Q}$ gdje je Q količina proizvodnje. Odredite funkciju prosječnih troškova ako fiksni troškovi iznose 100.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} T(Q) &= \int t(Q)dQ = \int (1 + Q)e^{-Q}dQ = \left[\begin{matrix} u = 1 + Q & dv = e^{-Q}dQ \\ du = dQ & v = \int e^{-Q}dQ = -e^{-Q} \end{matrix} \right] = \\ &= (1 + Q) \cdot (-e^{-Q}) - \int -e^{-Q}dQ = (1 + Q) \cdot (-e^{-Q}) + \int e^{-Q}dQ = \\ &= (1 + Q) \cdot (-e^{-Q}) - e^{-Q} + C = e^{-Q}(-1 - Q - 1) + C = \\ &= (-2 - Q) \cdot e^{-Q} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$T(0) = 100$$

$$T(0) = (-2 - 0) \cdot e^{-0} + C = -2 \cdot 1 + C = -2 + C$$

$$-2 + C = 100$$

$$C = 102$$

$$T(Q) = (-2 - Q) \cdot e^{-Q} + 102$$

$$A(Q) = \frac{T(Q)}{Q}$$

$$A(Q) = \frac{(-2 - Q) \cdot e^{-Q} + 102}{Q}$$

45. Zadana je funkcija graničnih prihoda $r(Q) = \sqrt{Q+1}$. Izračunajte funkciju ukupnih prihoda.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} R(Q) &= \int r(Q)dQ = \int \sqrt{Q+1}dQ = \left[\begin{matrix} t = Q+1 \\ dt = dQ \end{matrix} \right] = \\ &= \int \sqrt{t}dt = \int t^{\frac{1}{2}}dt = \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \\ &= \frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3}(Q+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(0) &= 0 \\ R(0) &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot (0+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} + C \\ \frac{2}{3} + C &= 0 \\ C &= -\frac{2}{3} \\ R(Q) &= \frac{2}{3}(Q+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \\ R(Q) &= \frac{2}{3}(Q+1)\sqrt{Q+1} - \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

46. Dana je funkcija graničnih troškova $t(Q) = Q^{\frac{1}{4}}$ i cijena u ovisnosti o količini proizvodnje, $p(Q) = 2 - Q$. Ako su fiksni troškovi nula, izračunajte funkciju dobiti.

Rješenje:

$$D(Q) = R(Q) - T(Q)$$

$$R(Q) = p(Q) \cdot Q$$

$$R(Q) = (2 - Q) \cdot Q$$

$$T(Q) = \int t(Q) dQ = \int Q^{\frac{1}{4}} dQ = \frac{4}{5} Q^{\frac{5}{4}} + C$$

$$T(0) = 0$$

$$T(0) = C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$T(Q) = \frac{4}{5} Q^{\frac{5}{4}}$$

$$D(Q) = Q(2 - Q) - \frac{4}{5} Q^{\frac{5}{4}}$$

47. Zadana je funkcija graničnih troškova $t(Q) = 2Q^2 - Q + (Q + 1)^{-1}$ i cijena $p(Q) = 5 - Q$ u ovisnosti o količini proizvodnje Q . Ako su fiksni troškovi 3, odredite funkciju dobiti.

Rješenje:

$$D(Q) = R(Q) - T(Q)$$

$$R(Q) = p(Q) \cdot Q$$

$$R(Q) = (5 - Q) \cdot Q$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(Q) &= \int t(Q) dQ = \int (2Q^2 - Q + (Q + 1)^{-1}) dQ = \\ &= \int 2Q^2 dQ - \int Q dQ + \int (Q + 1)^{-1} dQ = \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{Q^3}{3} - \frac{Q^2}{2} + \int \frac{1}{Q + 1} dQ = \left[\begin{matrix} t = Q + 1 \\ dt = dQ \end{matrix} \right] = \\ &= \frac{2}{3}Q^3 - \frac{1}{2}Q^2 + \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{2}{3}Q^3 - \frac{1}{2}Q^2 + \ln(Q + 1) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$T(0) = 3$$

$$T(0) = C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 3$$

$$T(Q) = \frac{2}{3}Q^3 - \frac{1}{2}Q^2 + \ln(Q + 1) + 3$$

$$D(Q) = (5 - Q) \cdot Q - \frac{2}{3}Q^3 + \frac{1}{2}Q^2 - \ln(Q + 1) - 3$$

$$D(Q) = 5Q - Q^2 - \frac{2}{3}Q^3 + \frac{1}{2}Q^2 - \ln(Q + 1) - 3$$

$$D(Q) = -\frac{2}{3}Q^3 - \frac{1}{2}Q^2 + 5Q - \ln(Q + 1) - 3$$

48. Zadana je funkcija graničnih troškova $t(Q) = 3Q^2 - 2Q - 4\ln Q$ i cijena $p(Q) = \sqrt{20 - Q}$ u ovisnosti o količini proizvodnje Q . Ako su ukupni troškovi za jediničnu proizvodnju jednaki 5, odredite funkciju dobiti.

Rješenje:

$$D(Q) = R(Q) - T(Q)$$

$$R(Q) = p(Q) \cdot Q$$

$$R(Q) = \sqrt{20 - Q} \cdot Q$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(Q) &= \int t(Q) dQ = \int (3Q^2 - 2Q - 4\ln Q) dQ = \\ &= 3 \int Q^2 dQ - 2 \int Q dQ - 4 \int \ln Q dQ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \ln Q dQ &= \left[\begin{array}{ll} u = \ln Q & dv = dQ \\ du = \frac{1}{Q} dQ & v = Q \end{array} \right] = \ln Q \cdot Q - \int Q \cdot \frac{1}{Q} dQ = \\ &= Q \ln Q - Q + C \end{aligned}$$

$$T(Q) = 3 \cdot \frac{Q^3}{3} - 2 \cdot \frac{Q^2}{2} - 4(Q \ln Q - Q) + C$$

$$T(Q) = Q^3 - Q^2 - 4Q(\ln Q - 1) + C$$

$$T(1) = 5$$

$$T(1) = 1^3 - 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1(\ln 1 - 1) + C = -4\ln 1 + 4 + C = 4 + C$$

$$4 + C = 5$$

$$C = 1$$

$$T(Q) = Q^3 - Q^2 - 4Q(\ln Q - 1) + 1$$

$$D(Q) = Q\sqrt{20 - Q} - Q^3 + Q^2 + 4Q(\ln Q - 1) - 1$$

49. Zadana je funkcija graničnih troškova $t(Q) = Qe^{2Q}$. Ako su fiksni troškovi $\frac{3}{4}$, a cijena po jedinici proizvoda 3.56, odredite funkciju dobiti.
(Uputa: dobit=prihod-troškovi.)

Rješenje:

$$D(Q) = R(Q) - T(Q)$$

$$R(Q) = p \cdot Q$$

$$R(Q) = 3.56Q$$

$$T(Q) = \int t(Q)dQ = \int Qe^{2Q}dQ = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = Q \\ du = dQ \end{array} \quad v = \int e^{2Q}dQ = \dots * \dots = \frac{1}{2}e^{2Q} \right]$$

$$* \Rightarrow v = \int e^{2Q}dQ = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = 2Q \\ dt = 2dQ / : 2 \\ \frac{dt}{2} = dQ \end{array} \right] = \int e^t \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2}e^{2Q}$$

$$T(Q) = Q \cdot \frac{1}{2}e^{2Q} - \int \frac{1}{2}e^{2Q}dQ = \frac{1}{2}Qe^{2Q} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}e^{2Q} + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}Qe^{2Q} - \frac{1}{4}e^{2Q} + C$$

$$T(0) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$T(0) = \frac{-1}{4} + C$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} + C = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$C = 1$$

$$T(Q) = \frac{1}{2}Qe^{2Q} - \frac{1}{4}e^{2Q} + 1$$

$$D(Q) = 3.56Q - \frac{1}{2}Qe^{2Q} + \frac{1}{4}e^{2Q} - 1$$

50. Zadana je funkcija graničnih prihoda $\pi(Q) = (1 - 2Q)e^{-2Q}$. Ako su troškovi po jedinici proizvoda 10, a fiksni troškovi 2.2, odredite funkciju dobiti. (Uputa: dobit=prihod-troškovi).

Rješenje:

$$D(Q) = R(Q) - T(Q)$$

$$T(Q) = 10Q + 2.2$$

$$R(Q) = \int \pi(Q)dQ = \int (1 - 2Q)e^{-2Q}dQ = \left[\begin{array}{ll} u = 1 - 2Q & dv = e^{-2Q}dQ \\ du = -2dQ & v = \int e^{-2Q}dQ \end{array} \right]$$

$$\int e^{-2Q}dQ = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = -2Q \\ dt = -2dQ : 2 \\ -\frac{dt}{2} = dQ \end{array} \right] = \int e^t \left(-\frac{dt}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2Q} \Rightarrow v = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2Q}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(Q) &= (1 - 2Q) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2Q} \right) - \int \left(\frac{-1}{2}e^{-2Q}(-2dQ) \right) = \\ &= (1 - 2Q) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2Q} \right) - \int e^{-2Q}dQ = \\ &= (1 - 2Q) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2Q} \right) + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2Q} + C = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}e^{-2Q}(-1 + 2Q + 1) + C = Qe^{-2Q} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$R(0) = 0$$

$$R(0) = C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$R(Q) = Qe^{-2Q}$$

$$D(Q) = Qe^{-2Q} - 10Q - 2.2$$