1. (15 поена) Нека је низ  $\{x_n\}_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$  такав да је  $x_1=a>0$  и  $x_{n+1}=\sqrt[4]{1+4x_n}-1$  за свако  $n\in\mathbb{N}$ .

(a) Доказати да је  $x_n \ge 0$  за свако  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

(б) Доказати да овај низ конвергира и израчунати његову граничну вредност.

Ugeja: Xajge ga buguno a no bet nipesa y a nonbeninpa -> yeny korbeninpa?

x. \_ 4 [.... //.... //.... Xn+1= 4 1+4Xn-1 / Lim

 $\longrightarrow \times = \sqrt{1+4x'} - 1 < = > \times +1 = (1+4x)^{\frac{1}{4}}$  $L = \sum (x+1)^{4} = 1+4x$  $\langle - \rangle \times^{4} + 4x^{3} + 6x^{2} + 4x + 1 = 1 + 4x$  $L = \sum_{x} x^{4} + u_{x}^{3} + 6x^{2} = 0$  $L=) \times^{2} \left( \times^{2} + 4 \times + 6 \right) = 0 \longrightarrow \left[ \times = 0 \right] \times \text{kangugan}$ 

Kano uz gena a) urano χι>ο u καναματώ ja lim μ ) χοί ge ya τίροδομο ya ποκαμεμο ga kus x oùaga!

 $X_{n+1} \angle X_{n} \angle = > (1 + 4X_{n})^{\frac{1}{4}} \angle X_{n+1} / \xrightarrow{\gamma} 1 + 4X_{n} \angle (1 + 4X_{n} + 6X_{n}^{2} + 4X_{n}^{3} + X_{n}^{4})$   $\angle = > X_{n}^{2} (X_{n}^{2} + 4X_{n} + 6) > 0$ 

=) My oūaga

[I Hazur] (1+y)d≤ 1+2y , Za y >-1 4 2∈[0,1] Бернулизева неједнахост  $X_{n+1} = (1 + 4x_n)^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1 \leq 1 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4x_{n-1} = x_n$ 

0 - Kangugani za lim

(в) Доказати да важи  $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{3}{2}x_n^2 + o\left(x_n^2\right)$ , кад  $n \to \infty$ .

 $(1+x)^{d} = 1 + {\binom{d}{1}} \times + {\binom{d}{2}} \times^{2} + \sigma(\times^{2}) \times \rightarrow 0$ Ta kako uz gena SI Xn-10 urano

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= \left(1 + 4x_{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1 = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) 4x_{n} + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) (4x_{n})^{2} + \sigma(x_{n}^{2}) - 1 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)}{2} = -\frac{3}{32} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4x_{n} - \frac{3}{2 \cdot 16} \cdot \left[6x_{n}^{2} + \sigma(x_{n}^{2})\right] = x_{n} - \frac{3}{2} x_{n}^{2} + \sigma(x_{n}^{2}), \quad x_{n} \to 0 \end{aligned}$$

(г) Израчунати  $\lim_{n\to\infty} nx_n$ .

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x_n}}{n} \frac{\frac{1}{|y|^{n+1} - x_n}}{|x_{n+1} - x_n|} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{|x_n - x_n|}}{\frac{x_n - x_{n+1}}{|x_n + \sigma(x_n)|}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{|x_n - x_n|}}{\frac{x_n - (x_n - \frac{3}{2}x_n^2 + \sigma(x_n^2))}{|x_n - (x_n - \frac{3}{2}x_n^2 + \sigma(x_n^2))}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{2} \times n^{2} + \sigma(\times n^{2})}{\times n^{2} + \sigma(\times n^{2})} = \underbrace{\left[\frac{3}{2}\right]}_{n \to \infty} = \int_{n \to \infty}^{1} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n \times n} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{n \times n} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{3}}_{n \times n} = \underbrace{$$

**2.** (15 поена)

(a) Одредити константе 
$$a,b,c,d\in\mathbb{R}$$
 такве да важи  $\operatorname{arctg} x=a+bx+cx^2+dx^3+o\left(x^3\right),\ x\to 0.$ 

$$f(x) := \text{array} \times f(x) := f(0) + f(0) \times f$$

=) 
$$f(x) = 0 + 1 \cdot x + \frac{0}{2}x^{2} + \frac{-2}{6}x^{3} + \sigma(x^{3})$$
  
=  $0 + 1 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^{2} - \frac{1}{3}x^{3} + \sigma(x^{3})$ 

(б) Доказати да за свако  $x \neq 0$  важи  $e^{2x^2} > 1 + 2x^2$ .

$$e^{t} > 1 + t + t > 0$$

ADRAHUMO DO

$$F(t) = e^{t} - 1 \longrightarrow f'(x) > 0 \quad (=> e^{t} > 1 \quad (=> t > 0 \longrightarrow f'(x) > 0 \quad 1)$$

$$F(0) = 0 \qquad 21 \qquad (=> t > 0 \longrightarrow f'(x) > 0 \quad (=> e^{t} > 1 \quad (=> t > 0 \longrightarrow f'(x) > 0 \quad 1)$$

F(0) = 0 21  $\lim_{t \to +\infty} F(t) = +\infty 3$ ) f(t) > 0 34 t>0 =  $2 \times 2$   $> 1 + 2 \times 2$ ,  $3 \times 40$  (в) Одредити константу  $L\in\mathbb{R}$  такву да функција  $f(x)=\left\{egin{array}{ll} \frac{x\sin(rctg\,x)-x^2}{e^{2x^2}-1-2x^2}, & x
eq 0 \\ L, & x=0 \end{array}\right.$ буде непрекидна на

каю композиција негренизких.

Sint=
$$t-\frac{1}{6}+\sigma(t^3)$$
,  $t\rightarrow 0$ 

$$\times \sin(\arctan x) - x^2 = x \sin(x - \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)) - x^2$$

$$= \times \cdot \left[ \times - \frac{\times^{3}}{3} + \sigma(\times^{3}) - \frac{1}{6} \left( \times - \frac{\times^{3}}{3} + \sigma(\times^{3}) \right)^{3} + \sigma\left( (\times - \frac{\times^{3}}{3} + \sigma(\times^{3}))^{3} \right) \right] - \times^{2}$$

$$= \times \cdot \left( \times - \frac{\times^{3}}{3} + \sigma(\times^{3}) - \frac{\times^{3}}{6} + \sigma(\times^{3}) + \sigma(\times^{3}) \right) - \times^{2}$$

$$= \times^{2} - \frac{\chi^{4}}{2} + \sigma(\chi^{4}) - \chi^{2} = -\frac{\chi^{4}}{2} + \sigma(\chi^{4}) \quad (\chi^{4}) = 0$$

$$e^{2x^{2}} - 1 - 2x^{2} = 1 + \lambda x^{2} + \frac{(2x^{2})^{2}}{2} + \sigma(x^{4}) - 1 - 2x^{2}, \quad x \to 0$$

$$= 1 + 2x^{2} + 2x^{4} + \sigma(x^{4}) - 1 - 2x^{2}, \quad x \to 0$$

$$= 2x^{4} + \sigma(x^{4}), \quad x \to 0$$

$$\lim_{X \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{-\frac{X^{4}}{2} + \sigma(X^{4})}{2X^{4} + \sigma(X^{4})} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{2} = \left[-\frac{1}{4}\right]$$

3. (20 поена) Дата је функција 
$$f(x) = \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x} \right| + |x+1|$$
.

(a) Испитати ток и скицирати график функције f.

4° auminioniuna

$$f(x) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left| \frac{x+1}{x} \right| + |x+1| = x+1 + \sigma(1)$$

TAE 
$$f = f = 0$$
 for  $f = 0$  f

y = x+1 je koca acumin. kag  $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f(x) = -\infty \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = 1 & \text{ if } b \in \text{pul. acumulation} \\ \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f(x) = -\infty \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = 1 & \text{ if } b \in \text{pul. acumulation} \\ \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f(x) = -\infty \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = 1 & \text{ if } b \in \text{pul. acumulation} \\ \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f(x) = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f(x) = -\infty \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ |x| = |x| = 1 \\ |x| = |x| = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ |x| = |x| = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{x-1} \cdot \frac{x}{x} - (x-1) = \frac{x}{x-1} - (x-1) = \frac{x}{x} - (x$$

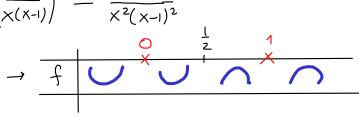
 $(444100 f_{+}^{(-1)} = \frac{3}{2}$ f (a) = lim f(x) ūoroty f" κακο φ-ja uzīnega

 $f_{+}(-1) \neq f_{-}(-1) = f$  myè guderennjusyana y - 1 = f gud na  $D_{+}(-1)$ 

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x(x-1)} + sgn(x+1) \longrightarrow f''(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x(x-1)}\right)^{1} = \frac{1-2x}{x^{2}(x-1)^{2}}$$

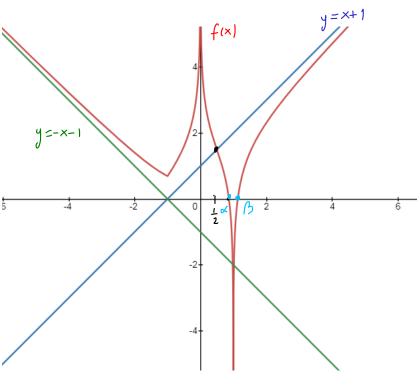
$$f''>0 \quad \angle = > 1-2x>0 \quad \angle = > x \angle \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'' \angle 0 \quad \angle = 7 \quad x > \frac{1}{2}$$



## - ūpebojka warka

## 7° Mabuk



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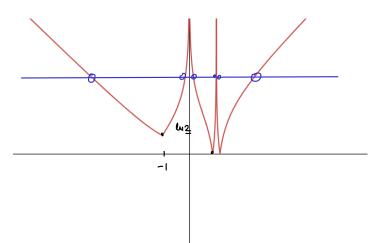
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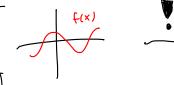
$$\begin{cases}
\text{Lim } f(x) = +\infty \\$$

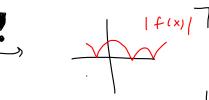
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$= \begin{cases} f > 0 & x \in (0, \lambda) \cup (\beta_1 + \omega) \\ f < 0 & x \in (\lambda, \beta) \end{cases}$$

(б) Одредити број решења једначине 
$$|f(x)| = 2021$$
.







Meghanung umg 
$$G$$
 peyheng  $|f| = 2021$ 

**4.** (10 поена) Нека су  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ , a < b и функције  $f, g : [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$  непрекидне на [a, b] и диференцијабилне на (a, b) за које важи f(a)g(b) = f(b)g(a) и  $f(x)g(x) \neq 0$  за свако  $x \in [a, b]$ . Доказати да постоји  $c \in (a, b)$  такво да важи  $\frac{f'(c)}{f(c)} = \frac{g'(c)}{g(c)}$ .

YOUNO 
$$F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

$$y$$
  $f(x)g(x) \neq 0$   $\forall x \in [a,b]$   $(=>)$   $f(x) \neq 0$   $f(x) \neq 0$   $f(x) \neq 0$   $f(x) \neq 0$ 

$$f(a) g(b) = f(b) g(a) / f(a) \neq 0$$
 => 
$$\frac{f(a)}{g(a)} g(b) = f(b) / f(a) \neq 0$$
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 => 
$$\frac{f(a)}{g(a)} g(b) = f(b) / f(a) =$$

$$F(a) = \frac{f(a)}{g(a)}$$

$$F(b) = \frac{f(b)}{g(b)}$$

$$F(a) = F(b)$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{f(x) g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$$

=> 
$$\frac{f(c)g(c) - f(c)g(c)}{g^2(c)} = 0$$

$$\frac{f(c)}{f(c)} = \frac{g(c)}{g(c)}$$