- 4. Detaljno ispitati i nacrtati grafik funkcije $y = xe^{\frac{x^3-1}{3(x^3-2)}}$ (bez nalaženja f''(x)).
- 1) Domen $D = R \setminus \left\{ \sqrt[3]{2} \right\}$

2) Nule funkcije $v = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

3) Parnost

Domen nije simetričan u odnosu na koordinatni početak pa funkcija nije ni parna ni neparna.

4) Znak

$$y > 0 \Rightarrow x \in (0, \sqrt[3]{2}) \cup (\sqrt[3]{2}, \infty)$$

$$y < 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, 0)$$

5) Asimptote

 $\lim_{x \to \sqrt[3]{2^+}} x e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}} = \infty \Rightarrow \text{prava } x = \sqrt[3]{2} \text{ je vertikalna asimptota sa desne strane}$

$$\lim_{x \to \sqrt[3]{2}} x e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}} = 0 !tg\alpha$$

 $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} f(x) = \pm \infty \Rightarrow$ funkcija nema horizontalnu asimptotu.

$$k = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

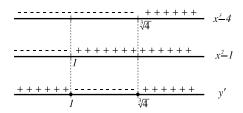
$$n = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} [f(x) - kx] = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} x \left(e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}} - e^{\frac{1}{3}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}} - e^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{1}{x}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}} \cdot \frac{3x^2 \cdot 3(x^3 - 2) - (x^3 - 1) \cdot 3 \cdot 3x^2}{9(x^3 - 2)^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}} \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x^4}{(x^3 - 2)^2} = 0$$

 \Rightarrow prava $y = \sqrt[3]{e \cdot x}$ je kosa asimptota

6) Monotonost i ekstremne vrednosti

$$y' = e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}} \left[1 + x \frac{3x^2 \cdot 3(x^3 - 2) - (x^3 - 1)3 \cdot 3x^2}{9(x^3 - 2)^2} \right] = e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}} \left[1 - \frac{x^3}{(x^3 - 2)^2} \right] = e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}} \cdot \frac{x^6 - 5x^3 + 4}{(x^3 - 2)^2} = \frac{(x^3 - 4)(x^3 - 1)}{(x^3 - 2)^2} \cdot e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}$$



$$y' > 0$$
 za $x \in (-\infty, 1) \cup (\sqrt[3]{4}, \infty)$ funkcija raste $y' < 0$ za $x \in (1, \sqrt[3]{2}) \cup (\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{4})$ funkcija opada

Funkcija ima minimum $\sqrt[3]{4} \cdot \sqrt{e}$ za $x = \sqrt[3]{4}$. Funkcija ima maksimum 1 za x = 1.

7) Tangente funkcije

$$tg\alpha = \lim_{x \to \sqrt[3]{2}} y' = \lim_{x \to \sqrt[3]{2}} \frac{(x^3 - 4)(x^3 - 1)}{(x^3 - 2)^2} \cdot e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}} = -2 \lim_{x \to \sqrt[3]{2}} \frac{(x^3 - 2)^{-2}}{e^{-\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} =$$

$$= -2 \lim_{x \to \sqrt[3]{2}} \frac{\frac{-2 \cdot 3x^2}{(x^3 - 2)^3}}{e^{-\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}} \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{3x^2(x^3 - 2) \cdot 3 - (x^3 - 1) \cdot 3 \cdot 3x^2}{9(x^3 - 2)^2}} = -12 \lim_{x \to \sqrt[3]{2}} \frac{x^2 \cdot (x^3 - 2)^{-1}}{-x^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} =$$

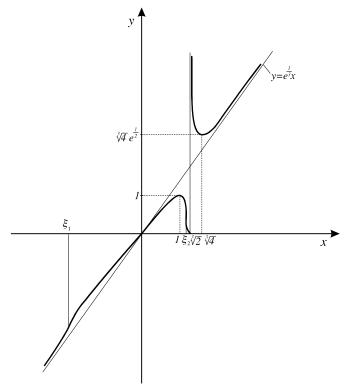
$$= 12 \lim_{x \to \sqrt[3]{2}} \frac{\frac{-3x^2}{(x^3 - 2)^2}}{e^{-\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}} \cdot \frac{x^2}{(x^3 - 2)^2}} = -36 \lim_{x \to \sqrt[3]{2}} e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}} = -36 \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

Upoređujemo funkciju sa asimptotom...

Za x < 0 eksponent funkcije je malo manji od $\frac{1}{3}$ pa je zato funkcija iznad asimptote.

$$f(-1) = -1 \cdot e^{\frac{-1-1}{3(-1-2)}} - e^{\frac{2}{9}} = -\sqrt[9]{e^2} \approx -1,249$$
$$y(-1) = -1 \cdot e^{\frac{1}{3}} = -\sqrt[3]{e} \approx -1,396$$

8) Grafik funkcije



 $(\xi_{\rm l},f(\xi_{\rm l}))$ i $(\xi_{\rm 2},f(\xi_{\rm 2}))$ su prevojne tačke.

- 5. Detaljno ispitati i nacrtati grafik funkcije $f(x) = -(x+2)e^{\frac{1}{x}}$.
- 1) Domen

$$D = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$$

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -2$$

3) Parnost

$$f(-x) = -(-x+2)e^{\frac{1}{-x}} \neq f(x) \land f(-x) = -(-x+2)e^{\frac{1}{-x}} \neq -f(x)$$
 ni parna ni neparna

4) Asimptote

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} (-(x+2)e^{\frac{1}{x}}) = 0 !tg\alpha$$

 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} (-(x+2)e^{\frac{1}{x}}) = -\infty \Rightarrow$ prava x=0 je vertikalna asimptota sa desne strane

 $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} (-(x+2)e^{\frac{1}{x}}) = \mp \infty \implies$ funkcija nema horizontalnu asimptotu

$$k = -\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x+2}{x} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = -1$$

$$n = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} ((-x - 2)e^{\frac{1}{x}} + x) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} (-xe^{\frac{1}{x}} + x) - 2\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} x(1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}) - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{-e^{\frac{1}{x}}(-\frac{1}{x^2})}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} (-e^{\frac{1}{x}}) - 2 = -3 \Rightarrow \text{prava } y = -x - 3 \text{ je kosa asimptota funkcije}$$

5) Monotonost i ekstremne vrednosti

$$f'(x) = -e^{\frac{1}{x}} (1 - \frac{x+2}{x^2}) = \frac{-x^2 + x + 2}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$
$$-x^2 + x + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = 2, x_2 = -1$$

$$f'(x) > 0$$
 za $x \in (-1,0) \cup (0,2)$ funkcija raste

$$f'(x) < 0$$
 za $x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$ funkcija opada

Funkcija ima minimum $-\frac{1}{e}$ za x = -1. Funkcija ima maksimum $-4\sqrt{e}$ za x = 2.

6) Tangente funkcije

$$tg\alpha = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{-x^{2} + x + 2}{x^{2}} = 2\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^{2}} = 2\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\frac{1}{x^{2}}}{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}} = 2\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\frac{-2}{x^{3}}}{e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{2}}} = -4\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}} = -4\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{1}{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}} = -4\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac$$

$$= -4 \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^{2}}}{e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^{2}}} = 4 \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

7) Konveksnost, konkavnost i prevojne tačke

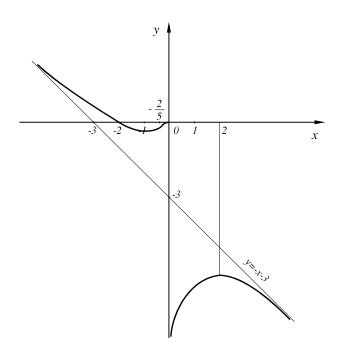
$$f''(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(-\frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x^4} + \frac{(-2x+1)x^2 - 2x(-x^2 + x + 2)}{x^4} \right) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{-5x - 2}{x^4}$$

$$f''(x) > 0$$
 za $x \in (-\infty, -\frac{2}{5})$ funkcija je konveksna ©

$$f''(x) < 0$$
 za $x \in (-\frac{2}{5},0) \cup (0,+\infty)$ funkcija je konkavna

Tačka $\left(-\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{8}{5}e^{-\frac{5}{2}}\right)$ je prevojna tačka.

8) Grafik funkcije



Jednačina tangente i normale

Prvi izvod funkcije u nekoj tački predstavlja koeficijent pravca tangente u posmatranoj tački. Jednačina tangente na krivu f(x) u tački $M(x_0, y_0), y_0 = f(x_0)$ glasi $y - y_0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$, a normale $y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x - x_0)$.

Primer: Za funkciju $y = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 2}{x - 1}$ napisati jednačinu tangente i normale u $M(3, y_0)$.

$$y' = \frac{(2x-2)(x-1) - (x^2 - 2x + 2)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 2x}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x(x-2)}{(x-1)^2}$$
$$x_0 = 3 \Rightarrow y_0 = \frac{3^2 - 2 \cdot 3 + 2}{3 - 1} = \frac{5}{2}$$
$$y'(x_0) = y'(3) = \frac{3}{4}$$

Jednačina tangente:
$$y - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{3}{4}(x-3) \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}$$

Jednačina normale: $y - \frac{5}{2} = -\frac{4}{3}(x-3) \Rightarrow y = -\frac{4}{3}x + \frac{13}{2}$