

PRIPREMNA NASTAVA, TEST IZ MATEMATIKE

- Ispitati (zaokružiti) osobine injektivnost („1-1”) i surjektivnost („na”) koje imaju sledeće funkcije:

1) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^2$: „1-1” „na”

2) $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty), f(x) = x^2$: „1-1” „na”

3) $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \sqrt{x}$: „1-1” „na”

- Pri deljenju polinoma $p(x) = 2x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 2$ polinomom $q(x) = x^2 + 1$ se dobija količnik $2x^2 + 2x - 1$ i ostatak $-4x + 3$

- Neka je $p(x) = (x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 4)$.

Realni koreni polinoma p su: $-1, 1$. Kompleksni koreni polinoma p su: $-1, 1, -2i, 2i$.

- Za kompleksne brojeve $z = -2 + 2i$ i $w = 1 - 2i$ je

$\operatorname{Re}(z) = -2$ $\operatorname{Im}(z) = 2$ $|z| = 2\sqrt{2}$ $\arg z = -\frac{3}{4}\pi$ $\bar{z} = -2 - 2i$

$z + w = -1$ $zw = 2 - 6i$ $\frac{z}{w} = -\frac{6}{5} - \frac{2}{5}i$

- Napisati skup rešenja sistema linearnih jednačina

$$\begin{array}{rcl} -x & + & 3y + 2z = -2 \\ 2x & + & y - z = -2 \\ x & + & 4y + 2z = 2 \end{array}$$

$\mathcal{R} = \left\{ \left(1, -\frac{24}{7}, 6 \right) \right\}$

- Napisati skup rešenja sistema linearnih jednačina

$$\begin{array}{rcl} -x & + & 3y + 2z = -2 \\ 2x & + & y - z = -2 \end{array}$$

$\mathcal{R} = \left\{ \left(\frac{5}{7}\alpha - \frac{4}{7}, -\frac{3}{7}\alpha - \frac{6}{7}, \alpha \right) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

- Za $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 5 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -4 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $D = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$, izračunati

$3 \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 15 & -6 \\ 9 & -12 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ $A + B = \text{ne postoji}$ $A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -23 & 10 \\ 10 & -28 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$ $\det(A) = 2$

- Za vektore $\vec{a} = (-2, 1, 3)$, $\vec{b} = (4, -3, -2)$ i $\vec{c} = (1, 2, 3)$ je

$5\vec{a} = (-10, 5, 15)$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{14}$ $\vec{a} + \vec{b} = (2, -2, 1)$ $2\vec{a} - 3\vec{b} = (-16, 11, 12)$

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -17$ $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (7, 8, 2)$ $[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] = 29$

Ako je moguće, izraziti vektor $\vec{x} = (-1, -3, 3)$ preko vektora \vec{a} , \vec{b} i \vec{c} : $\vec{x} = \left(\frac{30}{29}, \frac{11}{29}, -\frac{13}{29} \right)$

- Napisati prve izvode datih funkcija

$f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \frac{x^5 - x^2}{x^3} + 2x, f'(x) = \frac{2x + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2}{x^2}$

$f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \frac{3}{x^4} + 6\sqrt{x}, f'(x) = -\frac{12}{x^5} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}$

$f: (\sqrt{3}, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \sqrt{x^3 - 3x}, f'(x) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{x^3 - 3x}}$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = e^{5-2x}, f'(x) = -2e^{5-2x}$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = e^{5-2x^3} + \sin(2x), f'(x) = -6x^2 e^{5-2x^3} + 2\cos(2x)$

- Izračunati:

$\int (x^3 + 2\sqrt[3]{x}) dx = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{x^4} + c$ $\int \left(\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \frac{1}{3x} \right) dx = \frac{3}{5}\sqrt[3]{x^5} - \frac{1}{3}\ln x + c$

$\int e^{5-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2}e^{5-2x} + c$ $\int \left(\frac{1}{x^3} + 2\sin(3x+5) \right) dx = -\frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{2}{3}\cos(3x+5) + c$