- 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  $y = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$ 

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

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

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

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

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

$$n = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left[ f(x) - kx \right] = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} x \left( e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}} - e^{\frac{1}{3}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}} - e^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{0}{2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{0}{2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{0}{2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{0}{2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{$$

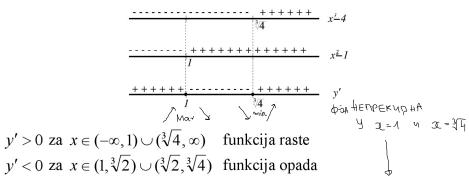
 $\Rightarrow$  prava  $y = \sqrt[3]{e} \cdot x$  je kosa asimptota

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)}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^3}{(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)}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^3}{(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)}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^3}{(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)}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^3}{(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)}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^3}{(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)}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^3}{(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)}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^3}{(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)}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^3}{(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)}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^3}{(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)}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^3}{(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)}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^3}{(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)}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^3}{(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)}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^3}{(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)}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^3}{(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)}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^3}{(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)}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^3}{(x^3 - 2)^2} \right] = e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^3}{(x^3 - 2)^2} \right$$

$$=e^{\frac{x^3-1}{3(x^3-2)}}\cdot \underbrace{x^6-5x^3+4}_{(x^3-2)^2} = \underbrace{(x^3-4)(x^3-1)}_{(x^3-2)^2}\cdot e^{\frac{x^3-1}{3(x^3-2)}}$$





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

## 7) Tangente funkcije

$$tg\alpha = \lim_{x \to \sqrt[3]{2}} y' = \lim_{x \to \sqrt[3]{2}} \frac{(x^3 - 4)(x^3 - 1)}{(x^3 - 2)^2} \cdot e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)} \cdot \frac{0}{p} \cdot \frac{0}{0}} = -2 \lim_{x \to \sqrt[3]{2}} \frac{(x^3 - 2)^{-2}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}{e^{\frac{x^3 - 1}{3(x^3 - 2)}}}$$

$$=-2\lim_{x\to\sqrt[3]{2}}\frac{\frac{-2\cdot3x^2}{(x^3-2)^5}}{e^{-\frac{x^3-1}{3(x^3-2)}}\cdot(-1)\cdot\frac{3x^2(x^3-2)\cdot3-(x^3-1)\cdot3\cdot3x^2}{9(x^3-2)^2}}==12\lim_{x\to\sqrt[3]{2}}\frac{x^2\cdot(x^3-2)^{-1}}{e^{-\frac{x^3-1}{3(x^3-2)}}}\stackrel{\text{\tiny $\frac{\infty}{2}$}}{=}^{\frac{\infty}{2}}$$

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

Upoređujemo funkciju sa asimptotom...

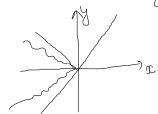
Za x < 0 eksponent funkcije je malo manji od  $\frac{1}{3}$  pa je zato funkcija iznad asimptote.

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

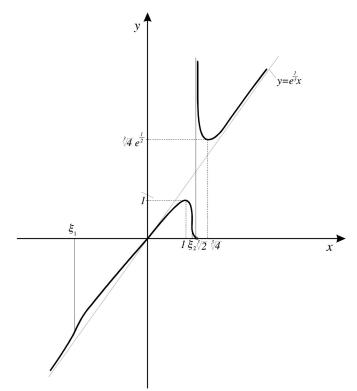
$$y(-1) = -1 \cdot e^{\frac{1}{3}} = -\sqrt[3]{e} \approx -1,396$$

$$y = 0 \cdot e^{\frac{\Lambda^2 - 1}{3(\pi^2 - 1)}}$$

$$y = 0 \cdot e^{\frac{\Lambda}{3}} \quad \text{K.A.}$$



8) Grafik funkcije



 $(\xi_1,f(\xi_1))$  i  $(\xi_2,f(\xi_2))$  su prevojne tačke.

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

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

2) Nule funkcije

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$n = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} ((-x-2)e^{\frac{1}{x}} + x) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} (-xe^{\frac{1}{x}} + x) - 2\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} x(1-e^{\frac{1}{x}}) - 2 = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{1-e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} - 2\frac{\frac{0}{x}}{\frac{0}{x}}$$

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

5) Monotonost i ekstremne vrednosti

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

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

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

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

6) Tangente funkcije  $tg\alpha = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \underbrace{\frac{2}{x^{2} + x + 2}}_{x^{2}} = 2 \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{0}{10}}{x^{2}} = 2 \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\frac{1}{x^{2}} \frac{0}{10}}{x^{2}} = 2 \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\frac{1}{x^{2}} \frac{0}{10}}{x^{2}} = -4 \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{x^{2}} = -4 \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{x^{2}} = -4 \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{1}{x^{2}} = -$ 

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

7) Konveksnost, konkavnost i prevojne tačke

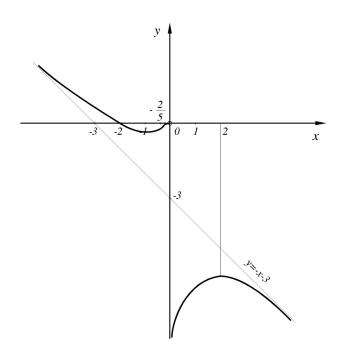
$$f''(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left( -\frac{-x^2 + x + 2}{x^4} + \frac{(-2x+1)x^2 - 2x(-x^2 + x + 2)}{x^4} \right) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{-5x - 2}{x^4}$$

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

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

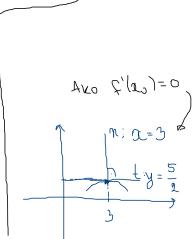
Prvi izvod funkcije u nekoj tački predstavlja koeficijent pravca tangente u posmatranoj tački. Jednačina tangente na krivu f(x) u tački  $M(x_0, y_0), y_0 = f(x_0)$  glasi  $y - y_0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$ , a

normale 
$$y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)} (x - x_0)$$
. Ako  $f'(x_0) \neq 0$ 

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



 $\odot$