

# R E Š E N J A

Klasifikacionog ispita iz Matematike za 2012. godinu:

1. Uprostiti izraz  $I = \frac{x^2+y^2}{xy} - \frac{x^2}{xy-y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2-xy}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{x^2+y^2}{xy} - \frac{x^2}{y(x-y)} + \frac{y^2}{x(x-y)} = \frac{(x^2+y^2)(x-y) - x^3 + y^3}{xy(x-y)} \\ &= \frac{x^3+xy^2-yx^2-y^3-x^3+y^3}{xy(x-y)} = \frac{-xy(x-y)}{xy(x-y)} = \boxed{-1}, \text{ za } xy \neq 0, x \neq y. \end{aligned}$$

2. Rastaviti na faktore polinom  $P(x) = x^5 - x^3 - x^2 + 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= x^3(x^2 - 1) - (x^2 - 1) = (x^2 - 1)(x^3 - 1) \\ &= (x - 1)(x + 1)(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1) = \boxed{(x - 1)^2(x + 1)(x^2 + x + 1)}. \end{aligned}$$

3. Uprostiti izraz  $I = \left(\frac{2^x + 2^{-x}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2^x - 2^{-x}}{2}\right)^2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \left(\frac{2^x + 2^{-x}}{2} - \frac{2^x - 2^{-x}}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{2^x + 2^{-x}}{2} + \frac{2^x - 2^{-x}}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{2^x + 2^{-x} - 2^x + 2^{-x}}{2} \cdot \frac{2^x + 2^{-x} + 2^x - 2^{-x}}{2} = 2^{-x} \cdot 2^x = 2^{-x+x} = 2^0 = \boxed{1}. \end{aligned}$$

4. Rešiti jednačinu  $\frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 4} = 0$ .

Za  $x \neq \pm 2$  imamo da važi

$$\frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{x(x - 2)}{(x - 2)(x + 2)} = \frac{x}{x + 2} = 0 \iff \boxed{x = 0}.$$

5. Rešiti sistem jednačina  $\frac{5}{x} + \frac{6}{y} = 2 \wedge \frac{25}{x} - \frac{12}{y} = 3$ .

Za  $x \neq 0$  i  $y \neq 0$ , ako uvedemo smene  $\frac{1}{x} = u$ ,  $\frac{1}{y} = v$ , dobijamo

$$5u + 6v = 2 \wedge 25u - 12v = 3 \iff u = \frac{1}{5} \wedge v = \frac{1}{6}.$$

S obzirom na uvedenu smenu rešenje sistema je  $\boxed{x = 5} \wedge \boxed{y = 6}$ .

6. Rešiti sistem jednačina  $3x + 5y = 1 \wedge 3x - 2y = 8$ .

Ako prvu jednačinu pomnožimo sa  $-1$  i dodamo drugoj, dobijamo

$$\begin{aligned} -3x - 5y = -1 \wedge 3x - 2y = 8 &\iff -7y = 7 \wedge 3x - 2y = 8 \\ &\iff y = -1 \wedge 3x + 2 = 8 \iff \boxed{x = 2} \wedge \boxed{y = -1}. \end{aligned}$$

7. Rešiti jednačinu  $(x+1)^2 - 25 = 0$ .

$$(x+1)^2 - 25 = 0 \iff (x+1)^2 - 5^2 = 0 \iff (x+1-5)(x+1+5) = 0 \iff (x-4)(x+6) = 0 \iff x-4=0 \vee x+6=0 \iff [x=4] \vee [x=-6].$$

8. Za koju vrednost parametra  $m \in \mathbb{R}$  kvadratna jednačina  $mx^2 + 6x + 3 = 0$  **nema** realna rešenja?

Jednačina nema realna rešenja ako i samo ako je  $D=b^2-4ac<0$ , tj. ako je  $D = 6^2 - 4 \cdot m \cdot 3 < 0 \iff 36 - 12m < 0 \iff [m > 3]$ .

9. Rešiti nejednačinu  $x^2 + 2x - 15 > 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 2x - 15 &= (x+5)(x-3) > 0 \iff \\ [(x+5 < 0 \wedge x-3 < 0) \vee (x+5 > 0 \wedge x-3 > 0)] &\iff \\ [x < -5 \vee x > 3] &\iff [x \in (-\infty, -5) \cup (3, +\infty)]. \end{aligned}$$

10. Rešiti jednačinu  $(2012)^{x^2-5x+4} = 1$ .

$$(2012)^{x^2-5x+4} = 1 \iff (2012)^{x^2-5x+4} = (2012)^0 \iff x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0 \iff [x=1] \vee [x=4].$$

11. Rešiti jednačinu  $\log_3(2x+3) = 2$ .

Za  $2x+3 > 0 \iff x > -\frac{3}{2}$  je

$$\log_3(2x+3) = 2 \iff 2x+3 = 3^2 \iff 2x = 6 \iff [x=3].$$

12. Izračunati vrednost izraza  $I = \log_6 2 + \log_6 3$ .

$$I = \log_6 2 + \log_6 3 = \log_6(2 \cdot 3) = \log_6 6 = [1].$$

13. Rešiti nejednačinu  $\frac{x-1}{x+2} < 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Za } x \neq -2, \text{ je } \frac{x-1}{x+2} < 1 &\iff \frac{x-1}{x+2} - 1 < 0 \iff \frac{x-1-x-2}{x+2} < 0 \iff \frac{-3}{x+2} < 0 \\ &\iff x+2 > 0 \iff x > -2 \iff [x \in (-2, +\infty)]. \end{aligned}$$

14. Rešiti jednačinu  $4^x - 5 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0$ .

$$4^x - 5 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0 \iff 2^{2x} - 5 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0 \iff (2^x)^2 - 5 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0.$$

Smenom  $2^x = t$  dobijamo:  $t^2 - 5t + 4 = 0 \iff t = 1 \vee t = 4$ , pa je:

$$4^x - 5 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0 \iff 2^x = 1 \vee 2^x = 4 \iff [x=0] \vee [x=2].$$

15. Napisati kanonski oblik parabole  $y = x^2 - 4x + 3$ .

$$y = a \left( x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 + \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a} = 1 \cdot \left( x + \frac{-4}{2 \cdot 1} \right)^2 + \frac{4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 - (-4)^2}{4 \cdot 1} = [(x-2)^2 - 1].$$

# R E Š E N J A

Klasifikacionog ispita iz Matematike za 2012. godinu, MEDVEDjA:

1. Rešiti nejednačinu  $(x - 1)^2 - 4 < 0$ .

$$(x - 1)^2 - 4 < 0 \iff (x - 1)^2 - 2^2 < 0 \iff (x - 1 - 2)(x - 1 + 2) < 0 \iff (x - 3)(x + 1) < 0 \iff \boxed{x \in (-1, 3)}.$$

2. Rešiti jednačinu  $(x + 1)^2 - 25 = 0$ .

$$(x + 1)^2 - 25 = 0 \iff (x + 1)^2 - 5^2 = 0 \iff (x + 1 - 5)(x + 1 + 5) = 0 \iff (x - 4)(x + 6) = 0 \iff x - 4 = 0 \vee x + 6 = 0 \iff \boxed{x = 4} \vee \boxed{x = -6}.$$

3. Izračunati  $\left(x^n \cdot x^{\frac{1}{n+1}}\right) : \left(x^{n^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{n+1}}$ .

$$\left(x^n \cdot x^{\frac{1}{n+1}}\right) : \left(x^{n^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{n+1}} = x^{n+\frac{1}{n+1}} : x^{\frac{n^2}{n+1}} = x^{\frac{n^2+n+1}{n+1} - \frac{n^2}{n+1}} = x^{\frac{n^2+n+1-n^2}{n+1}} = x^{\frac{n+1}{n+1}} = \boxed{x}.$$

4. Rešiti iracionalnu jednačinu  $x - \sqrt{(x + 2)(x - 7)} = 4$ .

$$x - 4 = \sqrt{(x + 2)(x - 7)} \iff (x - 4)^2 = (x + 2)(x - 7) \iff x^2 - 8x + 16 = x^2 - 5x - 14 \iff -3x = -30 \iff \boxed{x = 10}.$$

5. Rešiti jednačinu  $\frac{3x - 5}{4} - \frac{4 - x}{2} = \frac{9 - 2x}{6}$ .

$$3(3x - 5) - 6(4 - x) = 2(9 - 2x) \iff 9x - 15 - 24 + 6x = 18 - 4x \iff \boxed{x = 3}.$$

6. Rešiti sistem jednačina  $\frac{x+1}{3} + \frac{y-1}{4} = 4 \wedge \frac{x-2}{3} - \frac{y+7}{3} = -2$ .

$$\frac{x+1}{3} + \frac{y-1}{4} = 4 \wedge \frac{x-2}{3} - \frac{y+7}{3} = -2 \iff 4x + 4 + 3y - 3 = 48 \wedge x - 2 - y - 7 = -6 \iff 4x + 3y = 47 \wedge x - y = 3 \iff \boxed{x = 8} \wedge \boxed{y = 5}.$$

7. Rešiti jednačinu  $4x^4 - 17x^2 + 18 = 0$ .

Nakon smene  $x^2 = y$  dobijamo  $4y^2 - 17y + 18 = 0 \iff y = 2 \vee y = \frac{9}{4}$ .

Za  $y = 2$  iz smene dobijamo  $x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{2}$ , a za  $y = \frac{9}{4}$  dobijamo  $x_{3,4} = \pm\frac{3}{2}$ .

Dakle, rešenje date jednačine je  $\boxed{x \in \{-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, -\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\}}$ .

8. Odrediti linearu funkciju  $y = f(x)$  tako da je  $f(1) = 12$  i  $f(-5) = 0$ .

Iz datih uslova i jednačine prave  $f(x) = ax + b$ , dobijamo

$$12 = a \cdot 1 + b \wedge 0 = a(-5) + b \iff a = 2 \wedge b = 10.$$

Dakle, tražena linearna funkcija je  $\boxed{y = 2x + 10}$ .

9. Rešiti nejednačinu  $\frac{13}{6} - \frac{x-3}{2} - \frac{7-x}{3} > 0$ .

$$13 - 3(x-3) - 2(7-x) > 0 \iff 13 - 3x + 9 - 14 + 2x > 0 \iff -x + 8 > 0 \iff x < 8 \iff \boxed{x \in (-\infty, 8)}.$$

10. Rešiti jednačinu  $\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{2x+1} = 2^{4x}$ .

$$2^{-3(2x+1)} = 2^{4x} \iff -6x - 3 = 4x \iff -3 = 10x \iff x = -\frac{3}{10}.$$

11. Izračunati vrednost izraza  $I = \log 2 + \log 8 - \frac{1}{2} \log 256$ .

$$I = \log 2 + \log 2^3 - \frac{1}{2} \log 2^8 = \log 2 + 3 \log 2 - 4 \log 2 = \boxed{0}$$

12. Rastaviti na faktore polinim  $81x^3 - 3$ .

$$3(27x - 1) = 3(3^3x^3 - 1) = 3((3x)^3 - 1^3) = \boxed{3(3x - 1)(9x^2 + 3x + 1)}.$$

13. Odrediti oblast definisanosti funkcije  $y = \log \frac{2x-1}{3+x}$ .

$$\boxed{D = (-\infty, -3) \cup (1/2, +\infty)}.$$

14. Za koju vrednost parametra  $m \in R$  kvadratna jednačina  $x^2 + 6x + m = 0$  ima realna rešenja?

Data jednačina ima realna rešenja ako i samo ako je  $D \geq 0$ . Kako je

$$D \geq 0 \iff 36 - 4m \geq 0 \iff m \leq 9,$$

dobijamo da data jednačina ima realna rešenja za

$$\boxed{m \in (-\infty, 9]}.$$

15. Odrediti tačke preseka krivih  $f(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x - 30$  i  $g(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + 9x + 18$ .

Iz uslova preseka krivih dobijamo jednačinu

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x - 30 &= x^3 + 2x^2 + 9x + 18 \iff 2x^2 - 4x - 48 = 0 \\ \iff x^2 - 2x - 24 &= 0 \iff x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+96}}{2} \iff x_1 = 6 \vee x_2 = -4. \end{aligned}$$

Tačke preseka su  $\boxed{A(6, 360)}$  i  $\boxed{B(-4, -50)}$ .

Ispitivač: Prof. dr Žarko Popović