

②  $y = \frac{x^2 + 5x}{x^2 + 2x + 1}$

1° D:  $x^2 + 2x + 1 \neq 0$

$$D = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 0}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$$

$$x_1 = x_2 = -1$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty)$$

2° Parnost:

$$f(-x) = \frac{(-x)^2 + 5(-x)}{(-x)^2 + 2(-x) + 1} = \frac{x^2 - 5x}{x^2 - 2x + 1}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Ni parna ni neparna

3° Nule funkcije:

$$\frac{x^2 + 5x}{x^2 + 2x + 1} = 0$$

$$x^2 + 5x = 0$$

$$x(x + 5) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=0} \quad x+5=0$$

$$\boxed{x=-5}$$

Presjek sa y-osi:

$$x=0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{0^2 + 5 \cdot 0}{0^2 + 2 \cdot 0 + 1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$(0, 0)$$

4°  znak funkcije:

	$-\infty$	$-5$	$-1$	$0$	$+\infty$	
$x$						
$x^2+5x$	+	0	-	-	0	+
$x^2+2x+1$	+	+	0	+	+	+
$y$	+	-	-	+	+	+



5° Asimptote:

H.A.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+5x}{x^2+2x+1} \stackrel{1}{=} \frac{x^2+5x}{x^2+2x+1} \cdot \frac{1/x^2}{1/x^2}$

H.A.  $y=1 \Rightarrow$  nova K.A.

V.A.  $x=-1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1-} \frac{x^2+5x}{x^2+2x+1} = \frac{(-1)^2+5(-1)}{0} = \frac{-4}{0_+} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1+} \frac{x^2+5x}{x^2+2x+1} = \frac{-4}{0_+} = -\infty$$

$\Rightarrow$  V.A.  $x=-1$

6° Prvi izvod i primjena:

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

$$= \frac{2x^3+5x^2+4x^2+10x+2x+5 - 2x^3-10x^2-2x^2-10x}{(x^2+2x+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-3x^2+2x+5}{(x^2+2x+1)^2}$$

$$y'=0 \Rightarrow -3x^2+2x+5=0$$

$$D=4-4 \cdot (-3) \cdot 5$$

$$D=64$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 8}{-6}$$

$$x_1 = -1$$

$\notin D$

$$x_2 = \frac{5}{3} \in D$$

	$-\infty$	$-1$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$+\infty$
$x$				
$-3x^2+2x+5$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$-$
$y'$	$-$	$+$	$-$	
$y$		$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$

$x_{\max} = \frac{5}{3}$

$$y_{\max} = \frac{\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + 5 \cdot \frac{5}{3}}{\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{5}{3} + 1} = \frac{25}{16}$$

$$T_{\max} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{3}, & \frac{25}{16} \\ 22 & 22 \\ 1,67 & 1,56 \end{pmatrix}$$



Drugi izvod i primjena:

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

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

$$= \frac{-6x^3 - 12x^2 - 6x + 2x^2 + 4x + 2 + 12x^3 - 8x^2 - 20x + 12x^2 - 8x - 20}{(x^2 + 2x + 1)^3}$$



$$= \frac{6x^3 - 6x^2 - 30x - 18}{(x^2 + 2x + 1)^3}$$

$$y'' = 0 \Rightarrow 6x^3 - 6x^2 - 30x - 18 = 0 \quad | :6$$

$$x^3 - x^2 - 5x - 3 = 0$$

$$\star 6 \frac{x-3}{(x^2 + 2x + 1)^2} \quad x-3=0$$

$$x=3$$

	$-\infty$	3	$+\infty$
x			
x-3	-	0	+
y''	-		+
y			



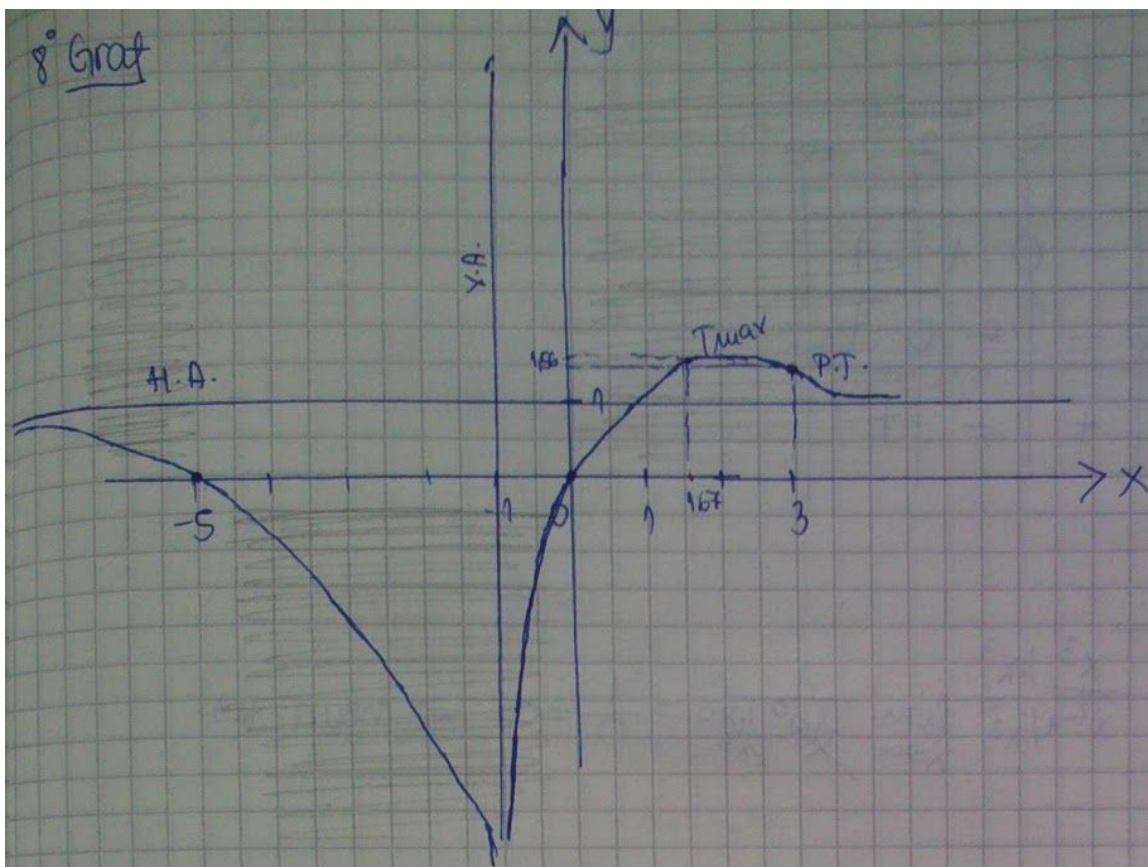
P.T.  $x \in 3 \in D$

$$y_{p.T.} = \frac{3^2 + 5 \cdot 3}{3^2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 1} = \frac{24}{16} = \frac{3}{2}$$

P.T.  $\left(3, \frac{3}{2}\right)$



8° Graf



③  $y = \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 4}$

1° D:  $x^2 - 4 \neq 0$

$x^2 \neq 4$

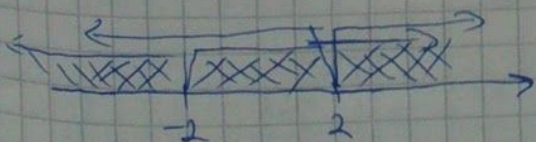
$x \neq \pm\sqrt{4}$

$x \neq \pm 2$

2° Parimost:

$$f(-x) = \frac{(-x)^3}{(-x)^2 - 4} = \frac{-x^3}{x^2 - 4} = -\frac{x^3}{x^2 - 4}$$

Neparna!



$x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

3° Nule fje:

$x^3 = 0$

$x = 0$

Presjek sa y-osi:

$x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$



4° Znak fje:

	$-\infty$	-2	0	2	$+\infty$		
X							
$x^3$		-	-	0	+	+	
$x^2-4$		+	0	-	-	0	+
y		-	+	-	+		

5° Asimptote:

H.A.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{x^2-4} \stackrel{/:x^2}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{1-\frac{4}{x^2}} = \frac{\infty}{1-0} = \infty \Rightarrow \text{neha H.A.}$

V.A.

$x = -2$

$x = 2$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \underline{x=-2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2-} \frac{x^3}{x^2-4} &= \frac{-8}{0+} = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -2+} \frac{x^3}{x^2-4} &= \frac{-8}{0-} = +\infty \end{aligned} \right\} \text{V.A. } x = -2$$

$x=2$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2-} \frac{x^3}{x^2-4} &= \frac{8}{0-} = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+} \frac{x^3}{x^2-4} &= \frac{8}{0+} = +\infty \end{aligned} \right\} \text{V.A. } x = 2$$

K.A.

$y = kx + m$

$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^3}{x^2-4}}{\frac{x}{1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{x^3-4x} \stackrel{/:x^3}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1-\frac{4}{x^2}} = 1$

$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{x^3}{x^2-4} - 1 \cdot x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - x^3 + 4x}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x}{x^2-4} \stackrel{/:x^2}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{x-\frac{4}{x}} = 0$



$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{y}{x} \rightarrow 0}{1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} \rightarrow 0} = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1 \cdot x + 0 = \underline{y = x} \text{ K.A.}$$

6° Prvi izvod:

$$y' = \left( \frac{x^3}{x^2-4} \right)' = \frac{3x^2(x^2-4) - x^3 \cdot 2x}{(x^2-4)^2} = \frac{3x^4 - 12x^2 - 2x^4}{(x^2-4)^2} = \frac{x^4 - 12x^2}{(x^2-4)^2}$$

$$y' = 0 \Rightarrow x^4 - 12x^2 = 0$$

$$x^2(x^2 - 12) = 0$$

$$x^2 = 0$$

$$\underline{x = 0}$$

$$x^2 = 12$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{12}$$

$$x_1 \approx 3,46$$

$$x_2 \approx -3,46$$

x	$-\infty$	-3,46	0	3,46	$+\infty$
$x^2$	+	+	0	+	+
$x^2 - 12$	+	0	-	-0	+
$y'$	+	-	-	+	+
y	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	$\nearrow$

$$x_{\max} = -3,46$$

$$x_{\min} = 3,46$$

$$y_{\max} = \frac{(-3,46)^3}{(-3,46)^2 - 4} \approx -5,19$$

$$y_{\min} = \frac{(3,46)^3}{(3,46)^2 - 4} = 5,19$$

$$T_{\max}(-3,46; -5,19)$$

$$T_{\min}(3,46; 5,19)$$

7° Drugi izvod:

$$y'' = \left[ \frac{x^4 - 12x^2}{(x^2-4)^2} \right]' = \frac{(4x^3 - 24x)(x^2-4)^2 - (x^4 - 12x^2) \cdot 2 \cdot (x^2-4) \cdot 2x}{(x^2-4)^4} =$$

$$= \frac{(x^2-4) \left[ (4x^3 - 24x)(x^2-4) - (x^4 - 12x^2) \cdot 4x \right]}{(x^2-4)^3} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{4x^5} - 16x^3 - 24x^3 + 96x - \cancel{4x^5} + 48x^3}{(x^2-4)^3} = \frac{8x^3 + 96x}{(x^2-4)^3} = \frac{8x(x^2 + 12)}{(x^2-4)^3}$$



$$y'' = 0$$

$$8x(x^2 + 12) = 0$$

$$8x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x^2 + 12 = 0$$

$$x^2 = -12 \quad // \quad \text{no real roots}$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-2$	$0$	$2$	$+\infty$
$8x$	$-$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$+$
$(x^2 - 4)^3$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$0$	$+$
$y''$	$-$	$+$	$-$	$+$	$+$
$y$	$\cap$	$\cup$	$\cap$	$\cup$	
	$\notin D$		P.T.		$\notin D$

$$\text{P.T. } x = 0$$

$$y = \frac{0^3}{0^2 - 4} = 0$$

$$\text{P.T. } (0, 0)$$

8° Graf:

