

5. kontrolna naloga
3. A, 26. 5. 2023

Ime in priimek: Lira Jurkovič Razred: 3.a

dosežene točke	možne točke	odstotki	ocena
18	36	50	2

ČAS PISANJA: 45 minut

1. Zapiši polinom $p(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 8$ v razcepni obliki.

[5t] 1

$$\frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 8 = \frac{1}{4}(x^3 - 6x^2 + 32) = \frac{1}{4}x(x + \sqrt{6})(x - \sqrt{6}) + 8$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \cdot 6$$

$$\frac{6}{4}$$

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 32 =$$

$$= x^2(x - 6) + 32 =$$

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 32 =$$

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

$$\frac{1}{4}x(x + \sqrt{6})(x - \sqrt{6}) + 8$$

s Hornerjevimi algoritmi

simetrična na y os

2. Polinom šeste stopnje je soda funkcija. Ima realne koeficiente, ničlo $-3i$ in dvojno ničlo 1. Graf poteka skozi točko $A(0, -18)$. Zapiši predpis tega polinoma v razcepni obliki.

[5t] 2

$$x_1 = -3i$$

$$x_2 = 3i$$

$$x_3 = 1$$

$$x_4 = 1$$

$$A(0, -18)$$

$$p(x) = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_3)(x - x_4)(x - x_5)(x - x_6)$$

$$y = a(x + 3i)(x - 3i)(x - 1)^2(x - x_5)(x - x_6)$$

$$y = a(x^2 + 9)(x^2 - 2x + 1)(x^2 - x_5x - x_6x + x_5x_6)$$

$$y = a(x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 + 9x^2 - 18x + 9)(x^2 - (x_5 + x_6)x + x_5x_6)$$

$$y = a(x^4 - 2x^3 + 10x^2 - 18x + 9)(x^2 - (x_5 + x_6)x + x_5x_6)$$

$$y = a(x^6 - (x_5 + x_6)x^5 + x_5x_6x^4 - 2x^5 + 2(x_5 + x_6)x^4 - 2x_5x_6x^3 + 10x^4 - 10(x_5 + x_6)x^3 + 10x_5x_6x^2 - 18x^3 + 18(x_5 + x_6)x^2 - 18x_5x_6x + 9x^2 -$$

$$-18 = a \cdot 9 \cdot x_5x_6$$

$$a \cdot x_5x_6 = -2$$

$$x_5 = x_6 = \sqrt{2}i$$

$$p(x) = (x + 3i)(x - 3i)(x - 1)(x - 1)(x - \sqrt{2}i)(x - \sqrt{2}i)$$

$$p(x) = a(x + 3i)(x - 3i)(x - 1)^2(x + 1)^2$$

$$x=0, y=-18 \rightarrow a=...$$

3. Dana je funkcija $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$.

[6t] 4

nule

a) Nariši graf funkcije f .

$$x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 4x + 4) = 0$$

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

$$x_1 = 0 \quad (L)$$

$$x_2 = 2 \quad (S)$$

$$P_y(0,0)$$

pol

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

$$(x-3)(x+1) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 3 \quad L$$

$$x_2 = -1 \quad Y$$

$$(x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x) : (x^2 - 2x - 3) = x - 2$$

$$-x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x$$

$$-2x^2 + 4x$$

$$-2x^2 + 4x + 6$$

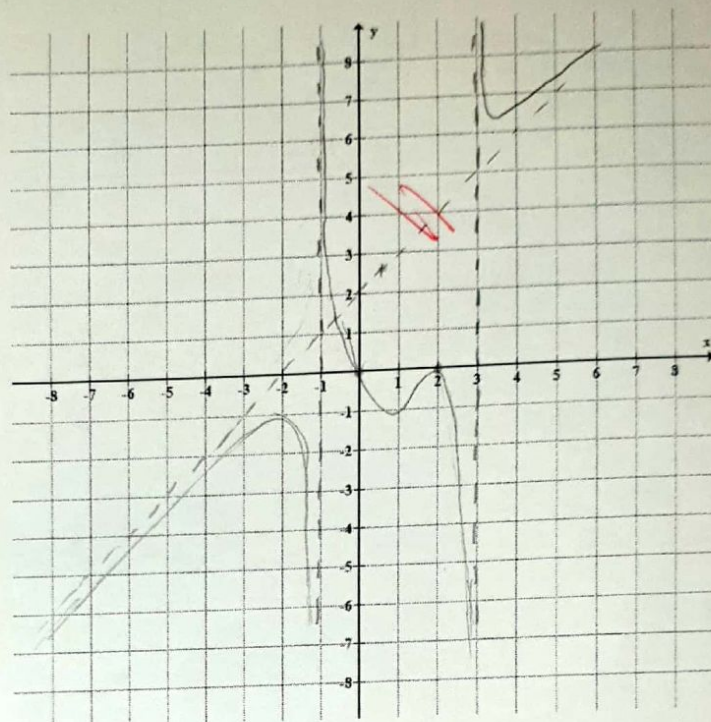
$$Mx + 6$$

pr. 2 asimptote:

$$Mx + 6 = 0$$

$$Mx = -6$$

$$x = -\frac{6}{M}$$



b) Zapiši definijsko območje funkcije $g(x) = 5 - \log_3(-f(x))$.

[3t] 2

$$-f(x) > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$D_f(g(x)) = (-\infty, -1) \cup [0, 3)$$

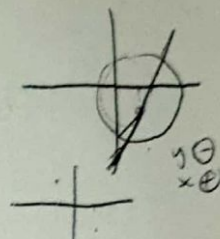
D_g

4. Dana je krožnica K z enačbo $x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 6y + C = 0$.

a) Določi realno število C , da bo enačba določala krožnico s polmerom 5. [3t] 3

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 6y + C &= 0 \\ (x-1)^2 - 1 + (y+3)^2 - 9 + C &= 0 \\ (x-1)^2 + (y+3)^2 &= 10 - C \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10 - C &= 25 \\ C &= -15 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$



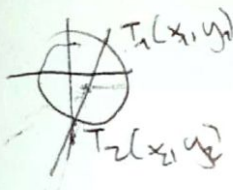
b) Zapiši tisto premico $y = kx - 5$, ki razpolavlja krožnico K . [3t] 1

$S(1, -3)$ \checkmark

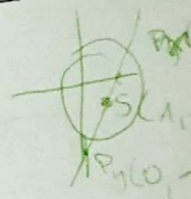
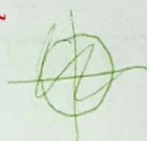
$$\begin{aligned} y &= kx - 5 \\ y_1 &= kx_1 - 5 \\ y_2 &= kx_2 - 5 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 6y - 15 &= 0 \\ -3 &= k \cdot 1 - 5 \\ -5 &= k \cdot 0 - 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$d(T_1, T_2) = 10$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2} &= 10 \\ (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 &= 100 \end{aligned}$$



$$x^2 + y^2 =$$



$$\begin{aligned} -3 &= k \cdot 1 - 5 \\ -5 &= k \cdot 0 - 5 \\ k - 5 &= -3 \\ k &= 2 \\ y &= 2x - 5 \end{aligned}$$

c) Za $C = 2$ določi realna števila n , za katera je premica $y = x + n$ mimobežnica krožnice K . [5t] 2

$$\begin{aligned} (x-1)^2 + (y+3)^2 &= 8 \\ y &= x + n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= b^2 - 4ac = 0 \\ \text{mimobežnica:} \\ b^2 - 4ac &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (x+n+3)^2 = 8 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 2x + 1 + x^2 + (16+2n)x + 64 + 8n + n^2 &= 8 \\ 2x^2 + (14+2n)x + 57 + 8n + n^2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

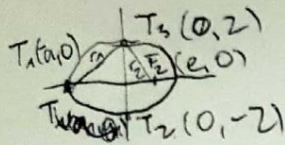
65-8

$$\begin{aligned} (x+n+3)(x+n+3) &= \\ = x^2 + x + n + 8x + nx + n^2 + 8n + 8x + 8n + 64 &= \\ = x^2 + (16+2n)x + 64 + 8n + n^2 &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (14+2n)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (57+8n+n^2) &= 0 \\ 196 + 56n + 4n^2 - 456 - 64n - 8n^2 &= 0 \\ -4n^2 - 8n - 260 &= 0 \\ n^2 + 2n + 65 &= 0 \\ n_{1,2} &= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-260}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

5. Dana je elipsa v središčni legi in goriščema na abscisni osi. Razdalja med desnim goriščem elipse in levim temenom elipse je $2(\sqrt{3} + 2)$, razdalja med temenoma na ordinatni osi pa 4. Določi enačbo elipse. [6t] 3



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

$$\begin{aligned} (2\sqrt{3} + 4 - a)^2 &= \\ (2\sqrt{3} + 2 - a)^2 &= \\ &= 4(\sqrt{3} + 2)^2 - 4a(\sqrt{3} + 2) + a^2 = \\ &= 4(3 + 4\sqrt{3} + 4) - 4a\sqrt{3} + 8a + a^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$d(T_1, F_2) = 2(\sqrt{3} + 2) = 2\sqrt{3} + 4$$

$$T(T_2, T_3) = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} a + e &= 2(\sqrt{3} + 2) \\ a &= 2(\sqrt{3} + 2) - e \end{aligned}$$

$$e^2 = a^2 - b^2$$

$$e = 2(\sqrt{3} + 2) - a$$

$$b = 2 \checkmark$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

$$\frac{0}{a^2} + \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

$$\frac{a}{a^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{a}{a^2} = 1$$

$$r_1 + r_2 = 2a$$

$$r_1 = \sqrt{(a-0)^2 + (0-2)^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + 4}$$

$$r_2 = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3} + 2 - a)^2 + 4} = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3} + 4 - a)^2 - 4}$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + 4} + \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3} + 2 - a)^2 - 4} = 2a \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$a^2 + 4 + (2\sqrt{3} + 2 - a)^2 - 4 + \sqrt{(a^2 + 4)(2\sqrt{3} + 2 - a)^2 - 4} = 4a^2$$

DODATNA NALOGA:

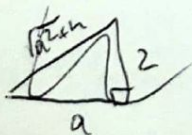
Polinom četrte stopnje s celimi koeficienti zavzame pri štirih različnih naravnih vrednostih neodvisne spremenljivke vrednost 5, ordinatno os pa seka pri vrednosti 35. Določi ta polinom. [3t]

$$a^2 + 4 + 4(\sqrt{3} + 2)^2 + a^2 - 4 + \dots$$

$$\frac{x^2}{1} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\sqrt{24}$$



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$