

R E Š E N J A

Klasifikacionog ispita iz Matematike za 2012. godinu:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$D = 6^2 - 4 \cdot m \cdot 3 < 0 \iff 36 - 12m < 0 \iff \boxed{m > 3}.$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\log_3(2x + 3) = 2 \iff 2x + 3 = 3^2 \iff 2x = 6 \iff \boxed{x = 3}.$$

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

$$I = \log_6 2 + \log_6 3 = \log_6(2 \cdot 3) = \log_6 6 = \boxed{1}.$$

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

$$\text{Za } x \neq -2, \text{ je } \frac{x - 1}{x + 2} < 1 \iff \frac{x - 1}{x + 2} - 1 < 0 \iff \frac{x - 1 - x - 2}{x + 2} < 0 \iff \frac{-3}{x + 2} < 0 \\ \iff x + 2 > 0 \iff x > -2 \iff \boxed{x \in (-2, +\infty)}.$$

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:

$$4^x - 5 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0 \iff 2^x = 1 \vee 2^x = 4 \iff \boxed{x = 0} \vee \boxed{x = 2}.$$

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

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

Ispitivač: Prof. dr Žarko Popović

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

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

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 linearnu 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

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

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

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

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 polinom $81x^3 - 3$.

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

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

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

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

Ispitivač: Prof. dr Žarko Popović