

OSNOVNA RAVEN

1. Določi m tako, da bo imela enačba $8(x^2 - 1) + m = (m - 2)x$ enaka korena.
2. Izračunaj absolutno vrednost kompleksnega števila
$$z = -i^3 + (2 + i)^2 + \frac{4 + 2i}{i - 1}.$$
3. Dana sta vektorja $\vec{a} = (4, -5, 8)$ in $\vec{b} = (-3, 4, -2)$. Izračunaj kot med vektorjema. Izrazi ga v stopinjah in minutah.
4. Zapiši eksponentno funkcijo $f(x) = a^x$, če veš, da je $f\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = 0,25$ in nato nariši njen graf.
5. Za katere x je definirana funkcija $f(x) = \log(-x^2 - 4x + 5)$?
6. Izračunaj brez uporabe kalkulatorja $\sin(\alpha + \beta)$ in $\cos 2\alpha$, če veš, da je $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$,
 $\cos \beta = -\frac{4}{5}$; $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$, $\pi < \beta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$.
7. Določi koeficienta a in b tako, da bosta 2 in 3 ničli polinoma $p(x) = 2x^3 + ax^2 - 13x + b$ in določi vse ostale ničle.
8. Števila $\frac{7}{x-4}$, $\frac{7}{x+3}$, $\frac{7}{2x+6}$ naj bodo zaporedni členi geometrijskega zaporedja. Izračunaj x in zapiši zaporedje.
9. Napiši enačbo tangente na krivuljo $y = \frac{2-x}{2x}$ in določi njen naklon v točki $T(x, -1)$.

ALI:

Dokaži:

$$\left(\frac{x-3}{x^2+2x+4} - \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{6x}{x^3-8}\right) \cdot \left(5x + \frac{20}{x+2}\right) = \frac{-5}{x+2}$$

16. Dana je množica $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$. Iz elementov te množice sestavljamo prava štirimestna števila (0 ni na prvem mestu). Vsako cifro uporabimo samo enkrat.
 - (a) Koliko takšnih števil lahko sestavimo?
 - (b) Koliko večkratnikov števila 5 je med njimi?
 - (c) Izmed pravih štirimestnih števil (naloga a) izberemo eno število. Kolikšna je verjetnost, da je to število večje od 3000 in hkrati manjše od 5000?

3. SKUPINA

(A) PRVI DEL

① $8(x^2-1)+m=(m-2)x$ Doloži m tako, da bo imela enačba enaka korena.

$$8x^2 - 8 + m = mx - 2x$$

$$8x^2 + x(2-m) - 8 + m = 0$$

$$D = (2-m)^2 - 4 \cdot 8(-8+m) = 0$$

$$4 - 4m + m^2 - 32(-8+m) = 0$$

$$4 - 4m + m^2 + 256 - 32m = 0$$

$$m^2 - 36m + 260 = 0$$

$$D = 256$$

$$m_{1,2} = \frac{36 \pm 16}{2}$$

$$m_1 = 26$$

$$m_2 = 10$$

② $z = -i^3 + (2+i)^2 + \frac{4+2i}{i-1}$, $|z| = ?$

$$z = i + 4 + 4i - 1 + \frac{4i - 2 - 4 - 2i}{-1 - 1}$$

$$z = 5i + 3 - \frac{2i - 6}{2}$$

$$z = 5i + 3 - i + 3$$

$$z = 4i + 6, \quad |z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 6^2} = 2\sqrt{13}$$

③ $\vec{a} = (4, -5, 8)$

$\vec{b} = (-3, 1, -2)$

$\varphi = ?$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|} = \frac{-12 - 20 - 16}{\sqrt{105} \cdot \sqrt{29}} = \frac{-48}{\sqrt{3045}}$$

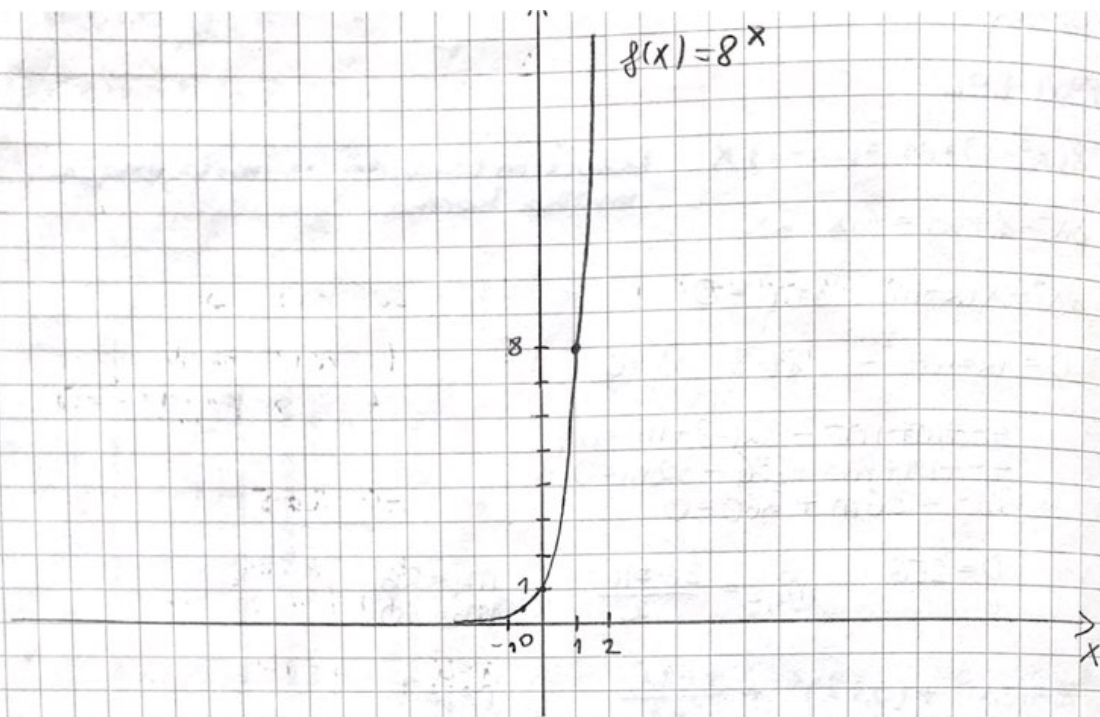
$$\varphi = 150^\circ 27'$$

④ $f(x) = a^x$, $f(-\frac{2}{3}) = 0.25$, graf!

$$\frac{1}{4} = a^{-\frac{2}{3}} \quad |^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$a = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = 4^{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{4^3} = 8$$

$$f(x) = 8^x$$



⑤ $f(x) = \log(-x^2 - 4x + 5)$, Df = ?

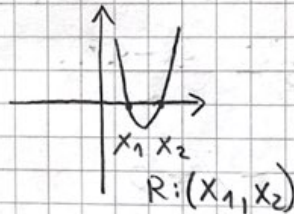
$$-x^2 - 4x + 5 > 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 5 < 0$$

$$(x+5)(x-1) < 0$$

$$x_1 = -5, x_2 = 1$$

$$\text{Df: } \underline{-5 < x < 1}$$

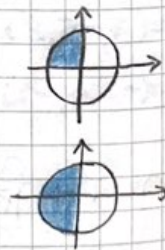


⑥ $\sin(\alpha + \beta)$, $\cos 2\alpha = ?$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{3}, \cos \beta = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$; \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$



$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{8}{9}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\sin^2 \beta = 1 - \cos^2 \beta$$

$$\sin \beta = \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = \pm \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\sin(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \left(\pm \frac{\alpha}{5}\right) = -\frac{4}{15} \pm 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{8}{9} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{7}{9}$$

7. $a, b = ?$

2, 3 - ničji polinoma

$$p(x) = 2x^3 + ax^2 - 13x + b$$

določiti ostale ničle!

$$0 = 2 \cdot 2^3 + a \cdot 2^2 - 13 \cdot 2 + b$$

$$2 \quad -5 \quad -13 \quad 30$$

$$0 = -10 + 4a + b$$

$$4 \quad -2 \quad -30$$

$$b = 10 - 4a$$

$$2 \mid 2 \quad -1 \quad -15 \quad 0$$

$$0 = 2 \cdot 3^3 + a \cdot 3^2 - 13 \cdot 3 + b$$

$$2 \quad -1 \quad -15$$

$$0 = 54 + 9a - 39 + b$$

$$6 \quad 15$$

$$0 = 15 + 9a + b$$

$$b = -15 - 9a$$

$$2x + 5 = 0$$

$$x_3 = -5/2$$

$$-15 - 9a = 10 - 4a$$

$$-5a = 25$$

$$a = -5$$

$$b = 10 + 20 = 30$$

$$p(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 13x + 30$$

8. GZ: $\frac{7}{x-4}^{a_1}, \frac{7}{x+3}^{a_2}, \frac{7}{2x+6}^{a_3}$

$x = ?$, $6t = ?$

$$\frac{a_3}{a_2} = \frac{a_2}{a_1}$$

$$\frac{7}{2x+6} \cdot \frac{x+3}{7} = \frac{7}{x+3} \cdot \frac{x-4}{7}$$

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

$$\frac{x-4}{x+3} = \frac{1}{2} \quad | \cdot 2(x+3)$$

$$2x - 8 = x + 3$$

$$x = 11$$

GZ: $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$

9. enačba tangente na krivuljo in njen naklon $\sigma T(x, -1)$:

$$y = \frac{2-x}{2x}$$

$$\text{tangenta: } y - y_1 = k(x - x_1)$$

$$-1 = \frac{2-x}{2x} \quad | \cdot 2x \quad -x - 2$$

$$x = -2$$

$$-2x = 2 - x$$

$$T(-2, -1)$$

$$kt = f'(x_1)$$

$$y = \frac{2-x}{2x} = \frac{2}{2x} - \frac{x}{2x} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y' = -x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$kt = -\frac{1}{(-2)^2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{t} y+1 = -\frac{1}{4}(x+2)$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{2} - 1$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{3}{2}$$

Al: Dokazi:

$$\left(\frac{x-3}{x^2+2x+4} - \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{6x}{x^3-8} \right) \cdot \left(5x + \frac{20}{x+2} \right) = \frac{-5}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{x-3}{x^2+2x+4} - \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{6x}{(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)} \cdot \frac{5x^2+10x+20}{x+2} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{-5}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{x^2-5x+6 - x^2-2x+4 + 6x}{(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)} \cdot \frac{5(x^2+2x+4)}{(x+2)} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{-5}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{(-x+2) \cdot 5}{(x-2)(x+2)} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{-5}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{-(x-2) \cdot 5}{(x-2)(x+2)} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{-5}{(x+2)} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{10} A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

4-mestna št. (0 ni na prvem mestu)

Vsako cifro le 1x

(a) Koliko št.?

$$6 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 = 720$$

(b) Koliko večkrat. št. 5?

$$6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{0} + 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = 720$$

(c) Imed vseh (a) izberemo eno št. Kolikšna je verjetnost, da je to št. $3000 < x < 5000$?

$$P(A) = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$n = 720$$

$$m = \frac{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4}{3 \cdot 4} = 240$$