

1. V ravnini so dane točke  $A(1,1)$ ,  $B(-2,2)$  in  $C(2,0)$ .

- (a) Izračunaj ploščino trikotnika  $ABC$  in ga nariši.
- (b) Zapiši enačbo premice, ki poteka skozi  $C$  in je vzporedna premici skozi  $A$  in  $B$ .
- (c) Napiši enačbo krožnice skozi točke  $A, B$  in  $C$ , določi njeno središče in polmer.

2. Dana je funkcija  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5}{x - 3}$ .

- (a) Določi definicijsko območje, ničle, pole in asimptote funkcije.
- (b) Izračunaj lokalni minimum in lokalni maksimum funkcije in nariši graf.
- (c) Računsko dokaži, da so ekstremne točke in presečišča asimptot kolinearne.

ALI:

2. Ena od asimptot hiperbole v središčni legi je  $y = -1,25x$ , eno od gorišč pa je  $F_2(\sqrt{41}, 0)$ .

- (a) Zapiši enačbo hiperbole.
- (b) Nariši graf krivulje.
- (c) Poišči presečišče krivulje s simetralo sodih kvadrantov.

3. Najmanjša pozitivna rešitev enačbe  $2 \cos^2 \alpha - 7 \sin \alpha + 2 = 0$  je kot  $\alpha$  v pravokotnem trikotniku, ki ima višino  $v_c = 5$  cm.

- (a) Reši enačbo in določi kot  $\alpha$ .
- (b) Izračunaj stranice in ploščino trikotnika, če je  $\alpha = 30^\circ$ .
- (c) Določi prostornino prizme, ki ima za osnovno ploskev ta trikotnik, višino pa enako hipotenuzi tega trikotnika.

4. Rešitev enačbe  $\log(68 + 2^x) = 1 + \log 10$  je prvi člen aritmetičnega zaporedja, vsota tretjega in četrtega člena pa je 20.

- (a) Reši enačbo.
- (b) Zapiši prve štiri člene zaporedja, če je prvi člen enak 5 in izračunaj dvanajsti člen.
- (c) Koliko členov zaporedja je treba sešteti, da bo vsota enaka 192?

5. Dani sta kvadratna parabola  $y = 4x - x^2$  in premica  $y = x - 4$ .

- (a) Izračunaj ploščino lika, ki ga omejujeta parabola in premica. Nariši sliko.
- (b) Določi ostru kota med krivuljama.
- (c) Zapiši enačbo tangente na parabolo v presečišču z manjšo absciso.

VISJA RAVEN

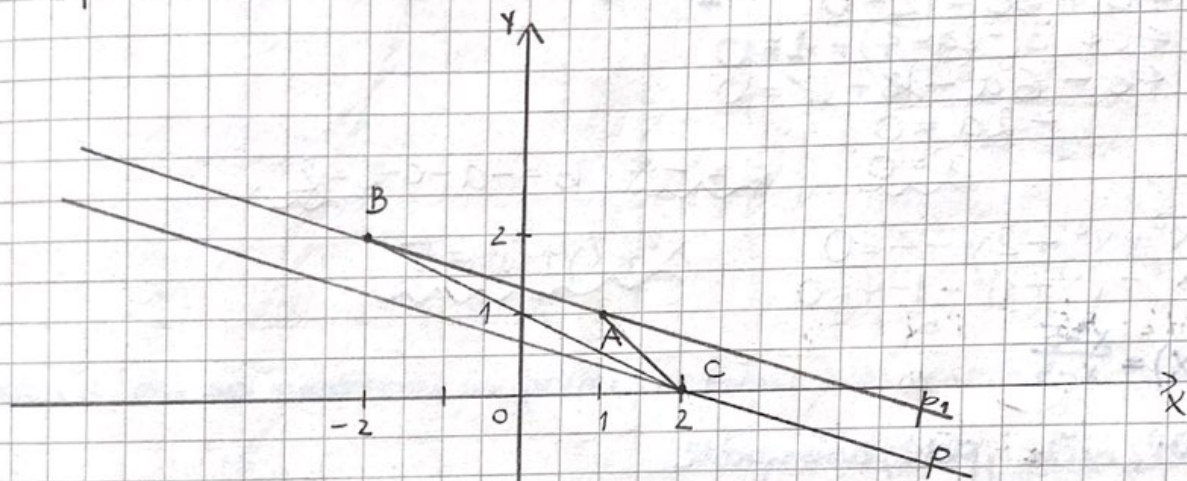
④  $A(1,1)$   
 $B(-2,2)$   
 $C(2,0)$

(a)  $S_{\Delta ABC} = ?$ , nariši

$$S = \frac{1}{2} |(x_2 - x_1)(y_3 - y_1) - (x_3 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)|$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} |(-2-1)(0-1) - (2-1)(2-1)|$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} |-3(-1) - 1 \cdot 1| = \frac{1}{2} |3-1| = \underline{\underline{1 e^2}}$$



(b) enačba premice skozi C, vzp. p skozi A in B

$$p_1: y = kx + n_1$$

$$A: 1 = k + n_1$$

$$B: 2 = -2k + n_1$$

$$-1 = 3k_1$$

$$k_1 = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$n_1 = 1 - k_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{3}}}$$

$$p_1: y = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}}}$$

$$p: y = kx + n$$

$$k = k_1 \Leftrightarrow p_1 \parallel p$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + n$$

$$C: 0 = -\frac{2}{3} + n$$

$$n = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$\textcircled{p}: y = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}}}$$

(c) enačba krožnice skozi A, B in C, središče, R.

S(p, q), r

$$x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0$$

A:  $1 + 1 + a + b + c = 0 \Rightarrow a + b + c + 2 = 0 \quad | :2$

B:  $4 + 4 - 2a + 2b + c = 0 \Rightarrow -2a + 2b + c + 8 = 0$

C:  $4 + 2a + c = 0 \Rightarrow 2a + c + 4 = 0$   
 $\hookrightarrow c = -2a - 4$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2a + 2b + 2c + 4 = 0 \\ -2a + 2b + c + 8 = 0 \\ \hline 4b + 3c + 12 = 0 \\ 4b + 3(-2a - 4) + 12 = 0 \\ 4b - 6a - 12 + 12 = 0 \\ -2a = 0 \end{array}$$

$a = 0, c = -4, b = -a - c - 2 = 2$

JK:  $x^2 + y^2 + 2y - 4 = 0$   
 $x^2 + (y+1)^2 - 1 - 4 = 0$

$x^2 + (y+1)^2 = 5$

2.  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5}{x - 3}$

(a) DF, ničle, pole, asimptote

NIČLE:  $x^2 - 5 = 0$   
 $(x - \sqrt{5})(x + \sqrt{5}) = 0$   
 $x_1 = \sqrt{5}, x_2 = -\sqrt{5}$

POLI:  $x - 3 = 0$   
 $x = 3$

DF:  $\mathbb{R} - \{3\}$

ASIMPTOTA:

$(x^2 - 5) : (x - 3) = x + 3$   
 $-(x^2 - 3x)$   
 $-(3x - 5)$   
 $-(3x - 9)$   
 $4$   
 $V = x + 3$

(b) lokalni min & max, graf

$f'(x) = 0$

$f'(x) = \frac{2x(x-3) - (x^2-5) \cdot 1}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 6x - x^2 + 5}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 5}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{(x-5)(x-1)}{(x-3)^2} = 0$

$x_1 = 5, y_1 = \frac{20}{2} = 10 \quad T_1(5, 10)$

$x_2 = 1, y_2 = \frac{4}{-2} = 2 \quad T_2(1, 2)$

Dokaz za ekstreme:

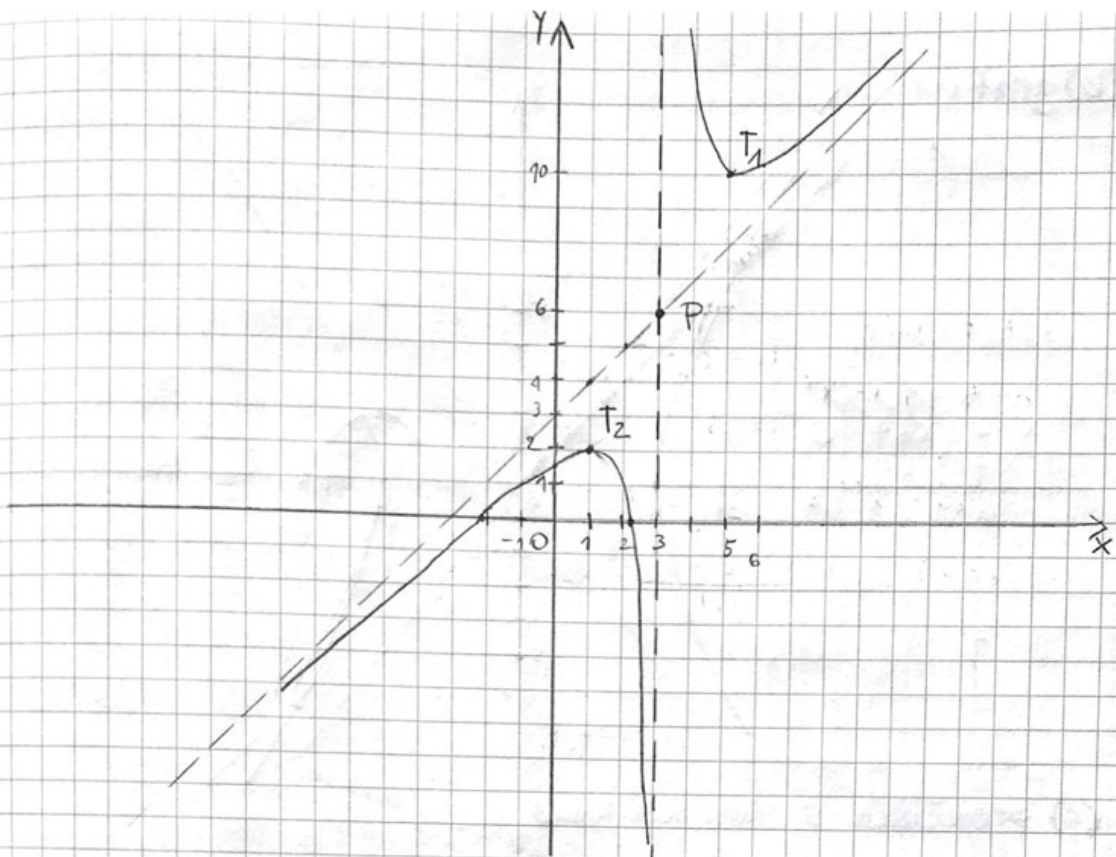
x	4	5	6		x	0	1	4
y'	-	0	+		y'	+	0	-



$T_1(5, 10)$  lok. minimum



$T_2(1, 2)$



c) Dokaži, da so ekstremi in preči. asympt. kolinearne!

$$x=3, \quad y=x+3 \\ y=6 \quad P(3,6)$$

$$S_{\Delta}=0 \quad T_1(5,10) \\ T_2(1,2)$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} |(x_2 - x_1)(y_3 - y_1) - (x_3 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)| \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} |(1-5)(6-10) - (3-5)(2-10)| \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \quad / \cdot 2$$

$$|(-4) \cdot (-4) - (-2) \cdot (-8)| \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

$$|16 - 16| \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

$$0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

Ali:

2) Hiperbola v sred. legi

$$y = -1.25x \quad (\text{asimpt.}), \quad G_1(\sqrt{41}, 0)$$

(a) enačba hip.

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

$$a^2 + b^2 = 41$$

$$-\frac{b}{a} = -1.25$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{5}{4} \quad / \cdot 4a$$

$$G(\pm e, 0) \quad e^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

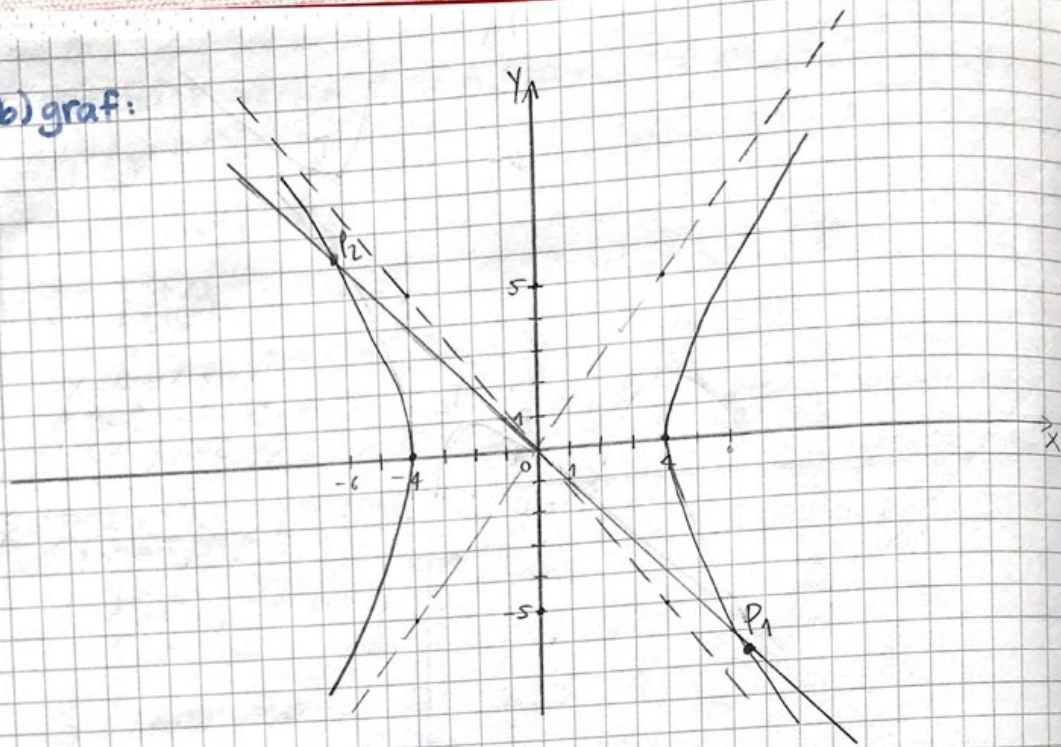
$$\text{asimpt.} \\ y = \pm \frac{b}{a}$$

$$H: \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$$

$$4b = 5a \quad a^2 + \left(\frac{5a}{4}\right)^2 = 41 \\ b = \frac{5a}{4} \quad a^2 + \frac{25a^2}{16} = 41$$

$$\frac{41a^2}{16} = 41 \quad / \cdot 16 \quad a^2 = 16 \\ 41a^2 = 41 \cdot 16 \quad / : 41 \quad b^2 = 25$$

(b) graf:



(c) presecišče s sim. sod. kvad.

$$y = -x \quad \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{x^2}{25} = 1 \quad | \cdot 16 \cdot 25$$

$$25x^2 - 16x^2 = 400$$

$$9x^2 = 400$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{400}{9}} = \pm \frac{20}{3}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{20}{3}, \quad y_1 = -\frac{20}{3} \quad P_1 \left( \frac{20}{3}, -\frac{20}{3} \right)$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{20}{3}, \quad y_2 = \frac{20}{3} \quad P_2 \left( -\frac{20}{3}, \frac{20}{3} \right)$$

③ Najmanjša pozit. reš.  $2 \cos^2 d - 7 \sin d + 2 = 0 \rightarrow$  je kot  $d$  v  $\Delta$  z  $bc = 5 \text{ cm}$ .

(a)  $d = ?$

$$2 \cos^2 d - 7 \sin d + 2 = 0$$

$$2(1 - \sin^2 d) - 7 \sin d + 2 = 0$$

$$2 - 2 \sin^2 d - 7 \sin d + 2 = 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

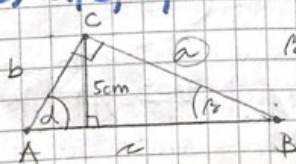
$$2 \sin^2 d + 7 \sin d - 4 = 0$$

$$(2 \sin d - 1)(\sin d + 4) = 0$$

$$1) \sin d = \frac{1}{2} \quad 2) \sin d = -4 \quad // \quad \text{vred. } \sin x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$d = 30^\circ$$

(b)  $a, b, c, S = ?$  ;  $d = 30^\circ$



$$b = 60^\circ \quad \sin 60^\circ = \frac{5 \text{ cm}}{a} \Rightarrow a = \frac{5 \text{ cm}}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{5 \text{ cm}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{10 \text{ cm}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ cm}$$

$$\sin d = \frac{a}{c} \Rightarrow c = \frac{a}{\sin d} = \frac{\frac{10\sqrt{3}}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{20\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ cm}$$

$$b^2 = c^2 - a^2$$

$$b^2 = (48 - 12) \text{ cm}^2$$

$$b = 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$S_{\Delta} = \frac{a \cdot b}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \cdot 6 \text{ cm}^2}{2} = \underline{6\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2}$$

(c)  $V_{\text{prizma}} = ?$

$$N = 0, \quad S_{\text{op.p.}} = S_{\Delta} \quad \text{op.} = \Delta$$

$$V = S_{\text{op.p.}} \cdot N$$

$$V = 6\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 4\sqrt{3} \text{ cm} = \underline{72 \text{ cm}^3}$$

4.  $\log(68 + 2^x) = 1 + \log 10 \rightarrow$  rešitev ( $a_1$ )

AZ:  $a_1, a_2, a_3$

$$a_3 + a_4 = 20$$

(a) Reši enačbo!

$$\log(68 + 2^x) = \log 100 \quad / \text{antilog}$$

$$68 + 2^x = 100$$

$$2^x = 32$$

$$2^x = 2^5 \Rightarrow \underline{x=5}$$

(b) AZ:  $a_1 \dots a_4$

$$a_1 = 5, \quad a_{12} = ?$$

$$a_3 + a_4 = 20$$

$$a_1 + 2d + a_1 + 3d = 20$$

$$2a_1 + 5d = 20$$

$$10 + 5d = 20$$

$$5d = 10$$

$$d = 2$$

$$\text{AZ: } a_1, a_1 + d, a_1 + 2d, a_1 + 3d$$

$$\text{AZ: } 5, 7, 9, 11$$

$$a_{12} = a_1 + 11d = \underline{27}$$

(c)  $S_n = 192, \quad n = ?$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} (2a_1 + (n-1)d)$$

$$192 = \frac{n}{2} (10 + (n-1)2)$$

$$192 = 5n + n^2 - n$$

$$n^2 + 4n - 192 = 0$$

$$n_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm 28}{2}$$

$$n_1 = 12$$

$$n_2 = 16$$

$$S_{12} = 6(10 + 11 \cdot 2) = \underline{192}$$

$$a_1 = 5$$

$$d = 2$$

$$S_{16} = 8(10 + 15 \cdot 2) = \underline{320}$$

$$\underline{n = 12}$$

5.  $y = 4x - x^2$

$y = x - 4$

(a) ploščina lika

PRESEČIŠČE:

$$\begin{aligned} x - 4 &= 4x - x^2 \\ x^2 - 3x - 4 &= 0 \\ (x+1)(x-4) &= 0 \\ x_1 &= -1, x_2 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$y_1 = -5, y_2 = 0$

$P_1(-1, -5), P_2(4, 0)$

$$S = \int_{-1}^4 (4x - x^2 - x + 4) dx$$

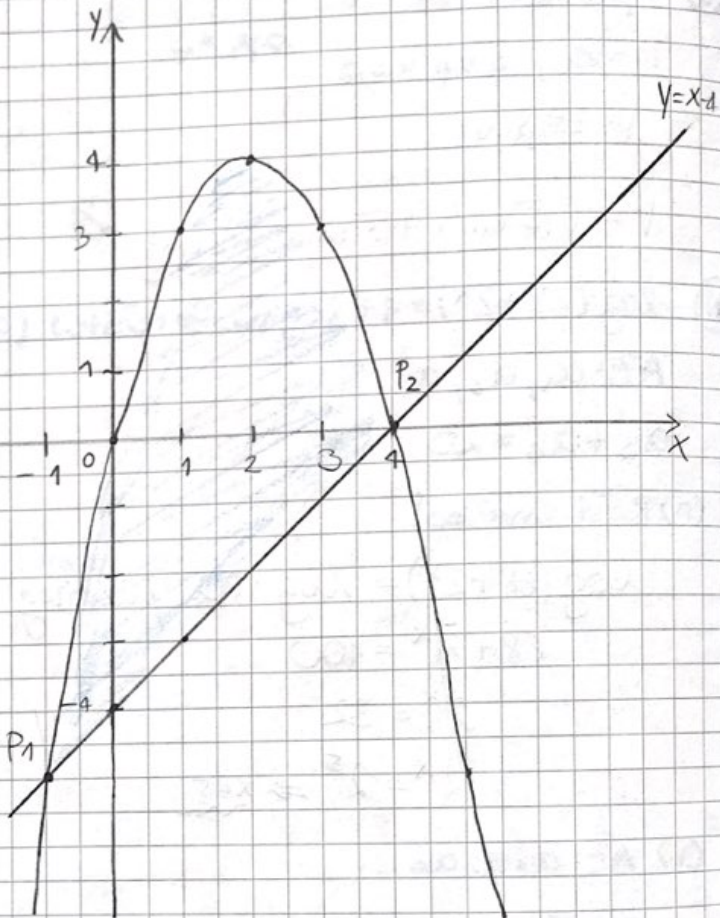
$$S = \int_{-1}^4 (-x^2 + 3x + 4) dx$$

$$S = \left( -\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} + 4x \right)_{-1}^4$$

$$S = \left( \frac{64}{3} + 24 + 16 \right) -$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{2} - 4 \right) =$$

$$= 44 - \frac{65}{3} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{143}{6} \doteq 23,83 e^2$$



(b) ostrta kota med krivuljama

(t<sub>1</sub>)  $y - y_1 = k_t(x - x_1)$   $P_2(4, 0)$

$y = 4x - x^2$

$k_p = 1$

$y' = 4 - 2x \Rightarrow k_{t_1} = 4 - 8 = -4$

$\text{tg } \rho_1 = \left| \frac{1+4}{1-4} \right| = \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow \rho_1 = 59^\circ 2'$

$P_1(-1, -5)$

$k_{t_1} = 4 + 2 = 6$

$k_p = 1$

$\text{tg } \rho_2 = \left| \frac{1-6}{1+6} \right| = \frac{5}{7} \Rightarrow \rho_2 = 35^\circ 32'$

c) t:  $P(4, -5)$

$y + 5 = 6(x + 1)$

$y = 6x + 1$