

Prijemni ispit iz matematike jun 2018.

1. Proveriti tačnost jednakosti

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

2. Rešiti jednačinu

$$\frac{3x}{x-1} - \frac{2x}{x+2} = \frac{3x-6}{(x-1)(x+2)} \quad / \cdot (x-1)(x+2)$$

3. Rešiti jednačinu

$$64 \cdot 9^x - 84 \cdot 12^x + 27 \cdot 16^x = 0.$$

4. Rešiti jednačinu

$$\log_7(\log_5(\log_2 x)) = 0, \quad x > 0.$$

5. Dokazati identitet

$$\sin^6 \alpha + \cos^6 \alpha - 2 \sin^4 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 0.$$

Uputstvo. Npr. $\sin^6 \alpha + \cos^6 \alpha = (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)(\sin^4 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^4 \alpha)$

Prijemni ispit iz matematike Jun 2018. - Zaštita

1. Izračunati

$$\left(\frac{2^{-2} - 3^{-2}}{2^{-1} - 3^{-1}}\right) \cdot (2^{-1} - 3^{-1})^{-1}.$$

Uputstvo. $\frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{9}}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}}$.

2. Dokazati identitet

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

Uputstvo. Npr. zbir prva dva razlomka je $\frac{x^3 + y^3}{xy(x+y)}$ i primeni se zbir kubova.

3. Rešiti jednačinu

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

1. Ako je L dati izraz, tada

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \left(\frac{2}{x-y} - \frac{2x}{(x+y)(x-y)} \right) \cdot \frac{(x-y)^2}{4y^2} \cdot \frac{x+y}{x-y} \\ &= \frac{2x+2y-2x}{(x+y)(x-y)} \cdot \frac{(x-y)^2}{4y^2} \cdot \frac{x+y}{x-y} = \frac{1}{2y}. \end{aligned}$$

2. Oslobadjanje od razlomaka daje

$$3x(x+2) - 2x(x-1) = 3x - 6, \quad 3x^2 + 6x - 2x^2 + 2x - 3x + 6 = 0, \quad x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0.$$

Rešavanje daje $x_1 = -3$, $x_2 = -2$. Polazna jednačina nema smisla za $x = -2$, tj. -2 nije u njenom domenu definisanosti. Jedino rešenje je $x = -3$.

3.

$$64 \cdot 3^{2x} - 84 \cdot 3^x \cdot 4^x + 27 \cdot 4^{2x} = 0,$$

sinenom $u = 3^x$, $v = 4^x$ se dobija $64u^2 - 84uv + 27v^2 = 0$. Deljenje sa v^2 daje kvadratnu jednačinu. Radi lakšeg računa, neka je $U = 4u = 4 \cdot 3^x$, $V = 3v = 3 \cdot 4^x$. Sada je

$$4U^2 - 7UV + 3V^2 = 0, \quad 4 \left(\frac{U}{V} \right)^2 - 7 \frac{U}{V} + 3 = 0.$$

$$\left(\frac{U}{V} \right)_{1,2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 48}}{8} = \frac{7 \pm 1}{8}.$$

$$\frac{4 \cdot 3^x}{3 \cdot 4^x} = 1, \quad x_1 = 1; \quad \frac{4 \cdot 3^x}{3 \cdot 4^x} = \frac{3}{4}, \quad x_2 = 2.$$

4. Prema definiciji logaritma važi $\log_5(\log_2 x) = 1$. Sada je $\log_2 x = 5$, tako da je $x = 2^5 = 32$.

5. Ako je I dati izraz, tada

$$\begin{aligned} I &= (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)(\sin^4 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^4 \alpha) - 2 \sin^4 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha \\ &= \sin^4 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^4 \alpha - 2 \sin^4 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha \\ &= -\sin^4 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha(1 - \cos^2 \alpha) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

1.
$$\left(\frac{2^{-2} - 3^{-2}}{2^{-1} - 3^{-1}}\right) \cdot (2^{-1} - 3^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{9}}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}} - \frac{\frac{9-4}{36}}{\frac{3-2}{6}} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{3-2}{6}} = 5.$$

2. Ako je L leva strana, tada

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{x^2}{y(x+y)} + \frac{y^2}{x(x+y)} - \frac{x^2+y^2}{xy} = \frac{x^3+y^3}{xy(x+y)} - \frac{x^2+y^2}{xy} \\ &= \frac{(x+y)(x^2-xy+y^2)}{xy(x+y)} - \frac{x^2+y^2}{xy} = -1. \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$2^{x^2-2x+2} = 2^{-2}, \quad x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0, \quad x_1 = x_2 = 2.$$