

$$\textcircled{1} z^6 = \frac{z}{i \cdot \sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i = e^{-\frac{5\pi i}{6}}$$

$$z = e^{\frac{2k\pi - \frac{5\pi}{6}}{6}i} = e^{\frac{12k-5}{36}\pi i} \quad \text{za } k \in \{0, 1, \dots, 5\}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Sigma: \begin{cases} (m+2)x + y + (m-3)z = -3 \\ (m-4)x - 2y + 6z = -2 \\ (m-2)x + (m-1)y + 3z = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \left[ \begin{matrix} 2 \\ + \end{matrix} \right] \\ \left[ \begin{matrix} 2 \\ + \end{matrix} \right] \end{matrix} \quad (1-m) \sim$$

$$\sim \begin{cases} (m+2)x + y + (m-3)z = -3 \\ 3mx + 2mz = -8 \\ -m^2x - (m^2-4m)z = 3m-4/3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \left[ \begin{matrix} m \\ + \end{matrix} \right] \\ \left[ \begin{matrix} m \\ + \end{matrix} \right] \end{matrix} \sim$$

$$\sim \begin{cases} (m+2)x + y + (m-3)z = -3 \\ 3mx + 2mz = -8 \\ -m(m-12) = m-12 \end{cases}$$

$$1. m=0 \Rightarrow \Sigma \sim \begin{cases} 2x + y - 3z = -3 \\ 0 = -8 \\ 0 = -12 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{ Sistem je} \\ \text{neovest} \end{matrix}$$

$$2. m=12 \Rightarrow \Sigma \sim \begin{cases} 14x + y + 9z = -3 \\ 36x + 24z = -8 \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{ Sistem je} \\ \text{jednuzno} \\ \text{neopredeno.} \end{matrix}$$

$$x=22 \Rightarrow z = -\frac{1}{3} - 32 \Rightarrow y = -2$$

$$R = \left\{ (22, -2, -\frac{1}{3} - 32) \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$3. m \notin \{0, 12\} \Rightarrow z = -\frac{1}{m} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{m} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{m}$$

Sistem ima jedinstveno rešenje

$$R = \left\{ \left(-\frac{2}{m}, \frac{1}{m}, -\frac{1}{m}\right) \right\}$$

③

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a+5 & 2 & 1 \\ 3a+5 & a+4 & 2 \\ -5 & -2 & a-1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{(2) \leftarrow (1) \\ (3) \leftarrow (1)}}} \begin{bmatrix} a+5 & 2 & 1 \\ a-5 & a & 0 \\ -a^2-4a & -2a & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{2 \\ +}} \sim$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} a+5 & 2 & 1 \\ a-5 & a & 0 \\ -a^2-2a-10 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\neq 0$

$$a \neq 0 \Rightarrow r(A) = 3$$

$$a = 0 \Rightarrow r(A) = 2$$

$$\exists a = 1 \text{ je } A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 8 & 5 & 2 \\ -5 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = 13$$

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -1 \\ -10 & 5 & -4 \\ 9 & 2 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B \quad / \quad A^{-1} \text{ ca nebe } \bar{c}.$$

$$A^{-1}AX = A^{-1}B$$

$$X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{\det A} A \text{ adj}(A) \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -1 \\ -10 & 5 & -4 \\ 9 & 2 & 14 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -12 \\ 55 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4.1. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x+gx} - 1 + 1 - \sqrt[3]{\cos(2x)}}{\left(\frac{\ln(1+3x)}{3x}\right)^2 \cdot gx^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\ln(1+3x)}{3x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{g} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x+gx} - 1}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos 2x)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{g} \cdot \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{e^{x+gx} - 1}{x+gx} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{(\cos 2x)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{\cos 2x - 1} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{g} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) + \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{x^2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{g} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\cos 0} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \right) = \frac{5}{3g}$$

$$4.2. \quad x^{x^2} = e^{\ln x^{x^2}} = e^{x^2 \ln x}$$

$$(x^{x^2})' = (e^{x^2 \ln x})' = e^{x^2 \ln x} (x^2 \ln x)' = x(2 \ln x + 1) x^x$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{x^2} - x}{\ln x} = L$        $L$  je odredaka " $\frac{0}{0}$ ", pa su zato  
 potrebni yacobu l'otila = ude uogena.

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^{x^2} - x)'}{(\ln x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(2 \ln x + 1) x^{x^2} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \\
 &= \frac{1(2 \cdot \ln 1 + 1) 1^{1^2} - 1}{\frac{1}{1}} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4.3 \quad &\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{n}{n^2 - n + 1} \right)^{3n-1} + \frac{3^n \left( \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^n - 1 \right)}{3^n \left( 4 - \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^n \right)} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \left( 1 + \frac{n}{n^2 - n + 1} \right)^{\frac{n^2 - n + 1}{n}} \right)^{\frac{3n^2 - n}{n^2 - n + 1}} + \\
 &+ \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^n - 1}{4 - \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^n} = e^3 + \frac{0 - 1}{4 - 0} = e^3 - \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad & f(x) = \ln \sqrt{1+x^2} \Rightarrow f(0) = 0 \\
 & f'(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0 \\
 & f''(x) = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} \Rightarrow f''(0) = 1
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} f(x) \\ f'(x) \\ f''(x) \end{aligned}} \right\} \Rightarrow M_2(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{27x(x^2-3)}{(1+x^2)^3} \quad \text{C odzupra ga je } f'''(0) = 0, \text{ Suke}$$

$$M_2(x) = M_3(x), \text{ a imamo u } R_2(x) = R_3(x).$$

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

$$|R_3(x)| = \frac{|f^{(4)}(c)|}{4!} |x|^4 \quad \text{za nekog } x \text{ uzmeti } 0 \text{ u } x.$$

$$x \in \left[-\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{10}\right] \Rightarrow c \in \left[-\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{10}\right].$$

$$|R_3(x)| = \frac{1}{4} \left| \frac{c^4 - 6c^2 + 1}{(1+c^2)^4} \right| |x|^4$$

"  $g(x)$

$$g(-x) = g(x) \text{ u } g(c) > 0 \text{ za } \left[-\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{10}\right] \text{ ta je govorno}$$

naći minimumu u maksimumu funkciji  $g(x)$  na  $\left[0, \frac{1}{10}\right]$ . Ako je  $m = \min g(x)$  na  $\left[0, \frac{1}{10}\right]$

$$M = \max g(x) \text{ na } \left[0, \frac{1}{10}\right],$$

$$\text{onda je } m \leq |g(x)| \leq M \quad \text{za } x \in \left[-\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{10}\right]$$

Ako je  $jom$  u  $0 \leq m$ , onda bismo

$$|g(x)| \leq M \quad \text{za } x \in \left[-\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{10}\right]$$

$$g'(c) = \frac{-4c(c^4 - 10c^2 + 5)}{(1+c^2)^5}$$

на  $(0, \frac{1}{10})$  је  $g'(c) < 0$ , а је  $g(c)$  омањујућа на  $(0, \frac{1}{10})$ .

$$g\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) \leq g(x) \leq g(0) \quad \text{за } x \in \left[-\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{10}\right]$$

$$g\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) > 0 \Rightarrow |g(x)| \leq g(0) \quad \text{за } x \in \left[-\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{10}\right]$$

$$\left| \frac{c^4 - 6c^2 + 1}{(1+c^2)^4} \right| \leq 1$$

$$\boxed{|R_3(x)| \leq \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{10^4}}$$

⑥  $f(x) = (x-1)^{3/2} e^{-x}$

1.  $D = [1, +\infty)$     2.  $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$      $N = (1, 0)$   
 једина нула  $f(x)$ -је.

за  $x > 1$  је  $f(x) > 0$

3.  $f$  није ни парна ни непарна (јер није симетрична)  
 $f$  није периодична (јер није ограничена)  
 $f$  је непрекидна на целој дефиницијској области

4.  $f$  нема В.А. (због облика графика)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x-1)^{3/2}}{e^x} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

ПРАВА  $y = 0$  је А.А. (са једне стране)

5.  $f'(x) = -(x - \frac{5}{2}) \sqrt{x-1} e^{-x}$

	1		$\frac{5}{2}$	
$f'$		+	0	-
$x$		↗		↘

$M_1 = (1, f(1)) = (1, 0) = N$

je lokalni minimum.

$M_2 = (\frac{5}{2}, f(\frac{5}{2})) = (\frac{5}{2}, (\frac{3}{2})^{3/2} e^{-5/2})$

je lokalni maksimum.

6.  $f'' = \frac{4x^2 - 20x + 19}{4e^x \sqrt{x-1}}$

$x_{1/2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{6}}{2}$

	1		$\frac{5-\sqrt{6}}{2}$		$\frac{5+\sqrt{6}}{2}$	
$f''$		+	0	-	0	+
$x$		↘	$P_1$	↘	$P_2$	↘

$P_1 = (\frac{5-\sqrt{6}}{2}, (\frac{3-\sqrt{6}}{2})^{3/2} e^{-\frac{5-\sqrt{6}}{2}})$

$P_2 = (\frac{5+\sqrt{6}}{2}, (\frac{3+\sqrt{6}}{2})^{3/2} e^{-\frac{5+\sqrt{6}}{2}})$

↘ infleksione  
↘ manke

