

Univerzitet u Tuzli
Fakultet elektrotehnike

Z B I R K A

**zadataka sa kvalifikacionih ispita iz Matematika na
Fakultetu elektrotehnike u periodu od 2000-2011. godine**

Tuzla, maj 2012.godine

UNIVERZITET U TUZLI Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 01.07.2011.godine		KVALIFIKACIONI ISPIT IZ MATEMATIKE	GRUPA A
1.	Vrijednost izraza $\frac{2a}{4a^2 - 10ab + 25b^2} - \frac{1}{2a+5b} - \frac{4a^2 + 10ab}{8a^3 + 125b^3}$ je?	a) $\frac{1}{2a+5b}$ b) $\frac{2a-5b}{2a+5b}$ c) $-\frac{1}{2a+5b}$ d) $\frac{1}{4a^2 - 10ab + 25b^2}$	
2.	Zbir rješenja sistema jednačina $\frac{6}{x+y} - \frac{4}{x-y} = -\frac{10}{3}$ i $\frac{5}{x+y} + \frac{7}{x-y} = -\frac{23}{12}$ je?	a) -2 b) -10 c) 2 d) -12	
3.	Zbir rješenja jednačina $ x^2 - 2x - 2 x = 4$ je:	a) 4 b) $2 - 2\sqrt{2}$ c) $2\sqrt{2}$ d) $2 + 2\sqrt{2}$	
4.	Proizvod rješenja jednačine $3 \cdot 9^{\log x} - 28 \cdot 3^{\log x} + 9 = 0$ je?	a) 100 b) 1 c) 10 d) 10^{-1}	
5.	Rješenje izraza je $\sqrt[4]{9 + 4\sqrt{5}} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt{5} - 2}$ je?	a) 1 b) -1 c) 2 d) 4	
6.	Skup rješenja nejednačine $\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 - x) \geq -1$ je?	a) $(-\infty, -2)$ b) $[-1, 0] \cup (1, 2]$ c) $(0, 1)$ d) $(2, +\infty)$	
7.	Rješenje jednačine $\sin^2 x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + 2 \sin x - 2 \cos x = 0$ je?	a) $x = k\pi$ b) $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ c) $x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$ d) $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$	
8.	Koliko iznosi modul kompleksnog broja $\underline{Z} = \frac{1+6i+\underline{Z}_1}{\underline{Z}_1-i}$ ako je $\underline{Z}_1 = -1+4i$?	a) 10 b) $\sqrt{20}$ c) $\sqrt{10}$ d) $\sqrt{5}$	
9.	Obim pravouglog trougla je 36 i stranice imaju proporciju 2:3:7. Koliko iznosi površina trougla?	a) 9 b) 27 c) 81 d) 54	
10.	Rastojanje tačke presjeka pravih $3x-y-1=0$ i $x+4y=9$ od koordinatnog početka je:	a) $\sqrt{5}$ b) $\sqrt{10}$ c) $\sqrt{20}$ d) 5	
NAPOMENA		Poslije svakog zadatka ponuđena su četiri odgovora. Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tačnim. Tačno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda. Nezaokružen odgovor nosi 0 bodova.	

UNIVERZITET U TUZLI Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 01.07.2011.godine		KVALIFIKACIONI ISPIT IZ MATEMATIKE	GRUPA B
1.	Vrijednost izraza $\frac{3a}{9a^2 - 12ab + 16b^2} - \frac{1}{3a+4b} - \frac{9a^2 + 12ab}{27a^3 + 64b^3}$ je?	a) $\frac{1}{9a^2 - 12ab + 16b^2}$ b) $-\frac{1}{3a+4b}$ c) $\frac{1}{3a+4b}$ d) $-\frac{b}{3a+4b}$	
2.	Zbir rješenja sistema jednačina $\frac{7}{x+y} - \frac{3}{x-y} = -\frac{19}{5}$ i $\frac{4}{x+y} + \frac{5}{x-y} = -\frac{3}{2}$ je?	a) -2 b) 2 c) -4 d) 4	
3.	Rješenje jednačine $ x^2 - 3x - 3 x = 9$ je:	a) $3 - 3\sqrt{2}$ b) $3\sqrt{2}$ c) $-3\sqrt{2}$ d) $3 + 3\sqrt{2}$	
4.	Proizvod rješenja jednačine $2 \cdot 4^{\log x} - 17 \cdot 2^{\log x} + 8 = 0$ je?	a) 1 b) 100 c) 10^{-1} d) 10	
5.	Rješenje izraza je $\sqrt[4]{9 - 4\sqrt{5}} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt{5} + 2}$ je?	a) 1 b) 4 c) 2 d) -1	
6.	Skup rješenja nejednačine $\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x^2 - 2x) \geq -1$ je?	a) $(3, +\infty)$ b) $(-\infty, -1)$ c) $[-1, 0) \cup (2, 3]$ d) $[4, +\infty)$	
7.	Rješenje jednačine $\cos^2 x + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} - 2 \sin x - 2 \cos x = 0$ je?	a) $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$ b) $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ c) $x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$ d) $x = k\pi$	
8.	Koliko iznosi modul kompleksnog broja $\underline{Z} = \frac{1+i-2\underline{Z}_1}{3+\underline{Z}_1}$ ako je $\underline{Z}_1 = -2+3i$?	a) $\sqrt{2}$ b) $\sqrt{5}$ c) $\sqrt{10}$ d) 5	
9.	Obim pravouglog trougla je 30 i stranice imaju proporciju 2:3:5. Koliko iznosi površina trougla?	a) 54 b) 81 c) 9 d) 27	
10.	Rastojanje tačke presjeka pravih $2x+y-7=0$ i $x-2y=1$ od koordinatnog početka je:	a) $\sqrt{10}$ b) 10 c) $\sqrt{20}$ d) 5	
NAPOMENA		Poslije svakog zadatka ponuđena su četiri odgovora. Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tačnim. Tačno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda. Nezaokružen odgovor nosi 0 bodova.	

RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA

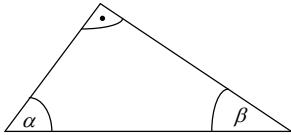
1.	$\frac{2a}{4a^2 - 10ab + 25b^2} - \frac{1}{2a+5b} - \frac{4a^2 + 10ab}{8a^3 + 125b^3} = \frac{4a^2 + 10ab - 4a^2 + 10ab - 25b^2 - 4a^2 - 10ab}{(2a+5b)(4a^2 - 10ab + 25b^2)} = -\frac{1}{2a+5b}$			
	a) $\frac{1}{2a+5b}$	b) $\frac{2a-5b}{2a+5b}$	c) $-\frac{1}{2a+5b}$	d) $\frac{1}{4a^2 - 10ab + 25b^2}$
2.	$\frac{1}{x+y} = u; \frac{1}{x-y} = v \quad 6u - 4v = -\frac{10}{3}; \quad 5u + 7v = -\frac{23}{12} \Rightarrow u = -\frac{1}{2}; v = \frac{1}{12}; x+y = -2; x-y = 12 \Rightarrow x = 5 \wedge y = -7.$ $x+y = -2.$			
	a) -2	b) -10	c) 2	d) -12
3.	$ x^2 - 2x = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x, x \in (-\infty, 0] \cup [2, +\infty) \\ -(x^2 - 2x), x \in (0, 2) \end{cases}, x = \begin{cases} x, x \geq 0 \\ -x, x < 0 \end{cases}$ $I : x \in (-\infty, 0]; \quad (x^2 - 2x) + 2x = 4, x^2 - 2x + 2x = 4, x^2 = 4, x = \pm 2, x_1 = -2, x_2 = 2 \notin I$ $II : x \in (0, 2); \quad -(x^2 - 2x) - 2x = 4, -x^2 + 2x - 2x - 4 = 0, x^2 = -4 \Rightarrow x \notin R$ $III : x \in [2, +\infty); \quad x^2 - 2x - 2x - 4 = 0; \quad x^2 - 4x - 4 = 0; \quad x_{3,4} = 2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}.$ $x_3 = 2 - 2\sqrt{2} \notin III, x_4 = 2 + 2\sqrt{2}. \quad x_1 + x_4 = 2\sqrt{2}.$			
	a) 4	b) $2 - 2\sqrt{2}$	c) $2\sqrt{2}$	d) $2 + 2\sqrt{2}$
4.	$3 \cdot 3^{2 \log x} - 28 \cdot 3^{\log x} + 9 = 0; \quad 3^{\log x} = t; \quad 3t^2 - 28t + 9 = 0;$ $t_1 = \frac{1}{3} = 3^{-1} \Rightarrow \log x = -1 \Rightarrow x_1 = 10^{-1} = \frac{1}{10}$ $t_2 = 9 = 3^2 \Rightarrow \log x = 2 \Rightarrow x_1 = 10^2 = 100.$ $\frac{1}{10} \cdot 100 = 10$			
	a) 100	b) 1	c) 10	d) 10^{-1}
5.	$\sqrt[4]{9 + 4\sqrt{5}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{(\sqrt{5} - 2)^2} = \sqrt[4]{(9 + 4\sqrt{5}) \cdot (9 - 4\sqrt{5})} = \sqrt[4]{81 - 80} = \sqrt[4]{1} = 1$			
	a) 1	b) -1	c) 2	d) 4
6.	$DP : x^2 - x > 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty). \quad \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 - x) \geq -1 \cdot \log_{\frac{1}{2}}\frac{1}{2} = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}2 \Rightarrow x^2 - x \leq 2; \quad x^2 - x - 2 \leq 0; \quad R_1 : x \in [-1, 2]$ $R = DP \cap R_1 : [-1, 0) \cup (1, 2]$			
	a) $(-\infty, -2)$	b) $[-1, 0) \cup (1, 2]$	c) $(0, 1)$	d) $(2, +\infty)$

	$\sin^2 x - \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{2} + 2 \sin x - 2 \cos x = 0; \sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + 2 \sin x - 2 \cos x = 0;$ $\sin x(\sin x - \cos x) + 2(\sin x - \cos x) = 0; (\sin x - \cos x)(\sin x + 2) = 0$ $1^0 : \sin x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x \notin R$ je? $2^0 : \sin x - \cos x = 0; \sin x - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = 2 \sin \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2} + x}{2} \cos \sin \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{2} - x}{2} = 0$ $2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{4} = k\pi \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi.$
7.	a) $x = k\pi$ b) $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ c) $x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$ d) $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$
8.	$\frac{1+6i-1+4i}{-1+4i-i} = \frac{10i}{-1+3i} \Rightarrow \left \frac{10i}{-1+3i} \right = \frac{10}{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + 3^2}} = \sqrt{10}$ a) 10 b) $\sqrt{20}$ c) $\sqrt{10}$ d) $\sqrt{5}$
9.	$a:b:c = 2:3:7 \Rightarrow a = 2k, b = 3k, c = 7k. 2k + 3k + 7k = 36 \Rightarrow k = 3, a = 6, b = 9, c = 21.$ a) 9 b) 27 c) 81 d) 54
10.	$3x - y = 1, x + 4y = 9. x = 1 \wedge y = 2. d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{5}$ a) $\sqrt{5}$ b) $\sqrt{10}$ c) $\sqrt{20}$ d) 5

RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA

1.	$\frac{3a}{9a^2 - 12ab + 16b^2} - \frac{1}{3a + 4b} - \frac{9a^2 + 12ab}{27a^3 + 64b^3} = \frac{9a^2 + 12ab - 9a^2 + 12ab - 16b^2 - 9a^2 - 12ab}{(3a + 4b)(9a^2 - 12ab + 16b^2)} = -\frac{1}{3a + 4b}$			
	a) $\frac{1}{9a^2 - 12ab + 16b^2}$	b) $-\frac{1}{3a + 4b}$	c) $\frac{1}{3a + 4b}$	d) $-\frac{b}{3a + 4b}$
2.	$\frac{1}{x+y} = u; \frac{1}{x-y} = v \quad 7u - 3v = -\frac{19}{5}; \quad 4u + 5v = -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow u = -\frac{1}{2}; v = \frac{1}{1};$ $x+y = -2; x-y = 10 \Rightarrow x = 4 \wedge y = -6. \quad x+y = -2.$			
	a) -2	b) 2	c) -4	d) 4
3.	$ x^2 - 3x = \begin{cases} x^2 - 3x, x \in (-\infty, 0] \cup [3, +\infty) \\ -(x^2 - 3x), x \in (0, 3) \end{cases}, x = \begin{cases} x, x \geq 0 \\ -x, x < 0 \end{cases}$ <p>I : $x \in (-\infty, 0]$; $(x^2 - 3x) + 3x = 9, x^2 - 3x + 3x = 9, x^2 = 9, x = \pm 3, x_1 = -3, x_2 = 3 \notin I$</p> <p>II : $x \in (0, 3)$; $-(x^2 - 3x) - 3x = 9, -x^2 + 3x - 3x - 9 = 0, x^2 = -9 \Rightarrow x \notin R$</p> <p>III : $x \in [3, +\infty)$; $x^2 - 3x - 3x - 9 = 0; x^2 - 6x - 9 = 0; x_{3,4} = 3 \pm 3\sqrt{2}$.</p> <p>$x_3 = 3 - 3\sqrt{2} \notin III, x_4 = 3 + 3\sqrt{2}. x_1 + x_4 = 3\sqrt{2}.$</p>			
	a) $3 - 3\sqrt{2}$	b) $3\sqrt{2}$	c) $-3\sqrt{2}$	d) $3 + 3\sqrt{2}$
4.	$2 \cdot 2^{2 \log x} - 17 \cdot 3^{\log x} + 8 = 0; 3^{\log x} = t; 2t^2 - 17t + 8 = 0;$ $t_1 = \frac{1}{2} = 2^{-1} \Rightarrow \log x = -1 \Rightarrow x_1 = 10^{-1} = \frac{1}{10}$ $t_2 = 8 = 2^3 \Rightarrow \log x = 3 \Rightarrow x_1 = 10^3 = 1000.$ $\frac{1}{10} \cdot 1000 = 100$			
	a) 1	b) 100	c) 10^{-1}	d) 10
5.	$\sqrt[4]{9 - 4\sqrt{5}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{(\sqrt{5} + 2)^2} = \sqrt[4]{(9 - 4\sqrt{5}) \cdot (9 + 4\sqrt{5})} = \sqrt[4]{81 - 80} = \sqrt[4]{1} = 1$			
	a) 1	b) 4	c) 2	d) -1
6.	$DP : x^2 - 2x > 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, +\infty).$ $\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x^2 - 2x) \geq -1 \cdot \log_{\frac{1}{3}}\frac{1}{2} = \log_{\frac{1}{3}}3 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x \leq 3; x^2 - 2x -$ $R = DP \cap R_1 : [-1, 0) \cup (2, 3]$			
	a) $(3, +\infty)$	b) $(-\infty, -1)$	c) $[-1, 0) \cup (2, 3]$	d) $[4, +\infty)$

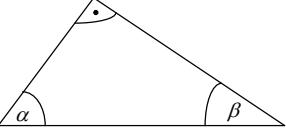
	$\cos^2 x + \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{2} - 2 \sin x - 2 \cos x = 0$; $\cos^2 x + \sin x \cos x - 2 \sin x - 2 \cos x = 0$; $\cos x(\sin x + \cos x) - 2(\sin x + \cos x) = 0$; $(\sin x + \cos x)(\cos x - 2) = 0$ $1^0 : \cos x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x \notin R$ je? $2^0 : \sin x + \cos x = 0$; $\sin x + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = 2 \sin \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \cos \sin \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2} + x}{2} = 0$ $2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \Rightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$.
7.	a) $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$ b) $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ c) $x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$ d) $x = k\pi$
8.	$\frac{1+i+4-6i}{3-2+3i} = \frac{5-5i}{1+3i} \Rightarrow \left \frac{5-5i}{1+3i} \right = \frac{\sqrt{50}}{\sqrt{1^2+3^2}} = \sqrt{5}$ a) $\sqrt{2}$ b) $\sqrt{5}$ c) $\sqrt{10}$ d) 5
9.	$a:b:c = 2:3:5 = k \Rightarrow a = 2k, b = 3k, c = 5k$. $2k + 3k + 5k = 30 \Rightarrow k = 3, a = 6, b = 9, c = 15$. a) 54 b) 81 c) 9 d) 27
10.	$2xyy = 1, x - 2y = 1$. $x = 3 \wedge y = 1$. $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{10}$ a) $\sqrt{10}$ b) 10 c) $\sqrt{20}$ d) 5

UNIVERZITET U TUZLI Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 01.07.2010.godine		KVALIFIKACIONI ISPIT IZ MATEMATIKE	GRUPA A
1.	Ako je $P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ i $P(0) = -2$, $P(1) = 2$ i $P(-1) = 0$ tada je (a, b, c) jednako:	a) $(6, -1, -2)$ b) $(6, -1, 4)$ c) $(3, 1, -2)$ d) $(3, 1, 2)$	
2.	Proizvod rješenja sistema jednačina $\frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{y} = -1$ i $\frac{5}{x} + \frac{3}{y} = 1$ je:	a) $-\frac{1}{40}$ b) $\frac{1}{42}$ c) $-\frac{1}{42}$ d) $-\frac{1}{56}$	
3.	Za koje realne vrijednosti parametra k funkcija $f(x) = (2-k)x^2 + 4kx + 4$ zadovoljava uslov da je uvijek pozitivna.	a) $(-2, 1)$ b) $(2, 6)$ c) $(-\infty, -2)$ d) $(6, +\infty)$	
4.	Rješenje jednačine $\frac{2 - \sqrt{4 - 25x^2}}{x} = 5$ pripada intervalu:	a) $x \in [1, +\infty)$ b) $x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{2}{5}\right]$ c) $x \in \left[-\frac{2}{5}, 0\right]$ d) $x \in \left(0, \frac{2}{5}\right]$	
5.	Realna vrijednost izraza $\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{80} - 9} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{80} + 9}$ je:	a) -3 b) 2 c) 3 d) -2	
6.	Zbir rješenja jednačine $3^{x+1} - 10 + \frac{1}{3^{x-1}} = 0$ je:	a) 6 b) 2 c) 0 d) -2	
7.	Skup rješenja nejednačine $\log_3(x^2 - 2x) \leq 1$ je:	a) $x \in (-\infty, -1)$ b) $x \in [-1, 0) \cup (2, 3]$ c) $x \in (3, +\infty)$ d) $x \in [0, 2]$	
8.	Kompleksni broj z koji zadovoljava jednačinu $ z + z = 3 - 4i$ je:	a) $\frac{7}{6} - 4i$ b) $-\frac{6}{7} - 4i$ c) $-\frac{7}{6} - 4i$ d) $-\frac{7}{6} + 4i$	
9.	Rješenja jednačine $3 - 5 \sin x - \cos 2x = 0$ na intervalu $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ je:	a) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ b) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ c) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ d) 0	
10.	Površina pravouglog trougla kod kojeg je poznato $O = (3 + \sqrt{3})$, $\alpha = 60^\circ$ i $\beta = 30^\circ$ je:		
		a) $2\sqrt{3}$ b) 2 c) $\sqrt{3}$ d) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	
NAPOMENA		Poslije svakog zadatka ponuđena su četiri odgovora. Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tačnim. Tačno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda. Nezaokružen odgovor nosi 0 bodova.	

UNIVERZITET U TUZLI Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 01.07.2010.godine		KVALIFIKACIONI ISPIT IZ MATEMATIKE	GRUPA B
1.	Ako je $P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ i $P(0) = 2$, $P(1) = 0$ i $P(-1) = 6$ tada je (a, b, c) jednako:		
	a) $(1, -3, 2)$ b) $(3, -3, 6)$ c) $(1, 3, -2)$ d) $(1, -4, 3)$		
2.	Proizvod rješenja sistema jednačina $\frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{y} = 4$ i $\frac{6}{x} + \frac{5}{y} = 1$ je:		
	a) $-\frac{1}{40}$ b) $\frac{1}{35}$ c) $-\frac{1}{35}$ d) $-\frac{1}{42}$		
3.	Za koje realne vrijednosti parametra k funkcija $f(x) = (k-3)x^2 + 2kx - 4$ zadovoljava uslov da je uvijek negativna.		
	a) $(2, 3)$ b) $(-6, 2)$ c) $(-\infty, -6)$ d) $(3, +\infty)$		
4.	Rješenje jednačine $\frac{3 - \sqrt{9 - 16x^2}}{x} = 4$ pripada intervalu:		
	a) $x \in \left[0, \frac{3}{4}\right]$ b) $x \in [1, +\infty)$ c) $x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{4}\right]$ d) $x \in \left[-\frac{3}{4}, 0\right]$		
5.	Realna vrijednost izraza $\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50} - 7} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50} + 7}$ je:		
	a) -4 b) 2 c) -2 d) 4		
6.	Zbir rješenja jednačine $2^{x+2} - 17 + \frac{1}{2^{x-2}} = 0$ je:		
	a) 2 b) -2 c) 0 d) 4		
7.	Skup rješenja nejednačine $\log_2(x^2 - 2x) \leq 3$ je:		
	a) $x \in [0, 2]$ b) $x \in (4, +\infty)$ c) $x \in (-\infty, 2)$ d) $x \in [-2, 0] \cup (2, 4]$		
8.	Kompleksni broj z koji zadovoljava jednačinu $ z - z = 4 + 3i$ je:		
	a) $-\frac{8}{7} - 3i$ b) $-\frac{7}{8} - 3i$ c) $\frac{7}{8} - 3i$ d) $-\frac{7}{8} + 3i$		
9.	Rješenje jednačine $\cos 2x + 3 \cos x - 1 = 0$ na intervalu $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ je:		
	a) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ c) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ d) 0		
10.	Površina pravouglog trougla kod kojeg je poznato $O = 2(3 + \sqrt{3})$, $\alpha = 30^\circ$ i $\beta = 60^\circ$ je:		
	a) $4\sqrt{3}$ b) $\sqrt{3}$ c) $2\sqrt{3}$ d) 2		
NAPOMENA		Poslije svakog zadatka ponuđena su četiri odgovora. Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tačnim. Tačno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda. Nezaokružen odgovor nosi 0 bodova.	

RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA

	$P(0) = a \cdot 0^2 + b \cdot 0 + c = -2 \Rightarrow c = -2;$ $P(1) = a \cdot 1^2 + b \cdot 1 + c = 2 \Rightarrow a + b = 4;$ 1. $P(-1) = a \cdot (-1)^2 + b \cdot (-1) + c = 0 \Rightarrow a - b = 2;$ $a + b = 4 \wedge a - b = 2 \Rightarrow a = 3 \wedge b = 1.$ a) $(6, -1, -2)$ b) $(6, -1, 4)$ c) $(3, 1, -2)$ d) $(3, 1, 2)$			
2.	Nakon smjene $\frac{1}{x} = u$ i $\frac{1}{y} = v$ dobija se: $\begin{cases} 3u + 2v = -1/3 \\ 5u + 3v = 1/(-2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9u + 6v = -3 \\ -10u - 6v = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow u = 5$ $5 \cdot 5 + 3v = 1 \Rightarrow v = -8.$ $x = \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{5} \wedge y = \frac{1}{v} = -\frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} \cdot -\frac{1}{8} = -\frac{1}{40}$ a) $-\frac{1}{40}$ b) $\frac{1}{42}$ c) $-\frac{1}{42}$ d) $-\frac{1}{56}$			
3.	Da bi kvadratna funkcija $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ uvijek bila pozitivna za $\forall x \in R$ potrebno je da budu zadovoljeni uslovi $a > 0 \wedge D = b^2 - 4ac < 0.$ $a = 2 - k > 0 \Rightarrow 1^\circ k < 2 \wedge D = b^2 - 4ac = 16k^2 - 16(2 - k) < 0 \Rightarrow k^2 + k - 2 < 0 \Rightarrow (k - 1)(k + 2) < 0 \Rightarrow 2^\circ k \in (-2, 1).$ Na kraju je rješenje presjek dobijenih $(1^\circ \cap 2^\circ): k \in (-2, 1).$ a) $(-2, 1)$ b) $(2, 6)$ c) $(-\infty, -2)$ d) $(6, +\infty)$			
4.	$\frac{2 - \sqrt{4 - 25x^2}}{x} = 5 \Rightarrow 4 - 25x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left[-\frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right] \wedge x \neq 0; DP: x \in \left[-\frac{2}{5}, 0\right) \cup \left(0, \frac{2}{5}\right].$ $2 - \sqrt{4 - 25x^2} = 5x; 2 - 5x = \sqrt{4 - 25x^2}; 4 - 20x + 25x^2 = 4 - 25x^2; 50x^2 - 20x = 0$ $x_1 = 0 \notin DP \wedge x_2 = \frac{2}{5} \in DP.$ a) $x \in [1, +\infty)$ b) $x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{2}{5}\right]$ c) $x \in \left[-\frac{2}{5}, 0\right]$ d) $x \in \left(0, \frac{2}{5}\right]$			
5.	$I = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{80} - 9} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{80} + 9} / 3 \Rightarrow I^3 = \left(\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{80} - 9} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{80} + 9}\right)^3$ $I^3 = \left(\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{80} - 9}\right)^3 - 3\left(\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{80} - 9}\right)^2 \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{80} + 9} + 3\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{80} - 9} \left(\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{80} + 9}\right) - \left(\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{80} + 9}\right)^3$ $I^3 = \sqrt{80} - 9 - 3\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{80} - 9} \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{80} + 9} \left(\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{80} - 9} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{80} + 9}\right) - \sqrt{80} - 9$ $I^3 = -18 - 3(-1)I; I^3 - 3I + 18 = 0; I^3 + 27 - 3I - 9 = 0; (I + 3)(I^2 - 3I + 9) - 3(I + 3) = 0$ $(I + 3)(I^2 - 3I + 6) = 0 \Rightarrow I_1 = -3 \wedge I^2 - 3I + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow I_{2,3} \notin R.$ a) -3 b) 2 c) 3 d) -2			

	$3^{x+1} - 10 + \frac{1}{3^{x-1}} = 0; 3^x \cdot 3 - 10 + \frac{3}{3^x} = 0 / 3^x; 3 \cdot 3^{2x} - 10 \cdot 3^x + 3 = 0, \text{ smjena: } 3^x = t $
6.	$3t^2 - 10t + 3 = 0; t_{1/2} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}}{6} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{64}}{6} = \frac{10 \pm 8}{6} \Rightarrow t_1 = 3 \wedge t_2 = \frac{1}{3}.$ $3^x = 3 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1 \wedge 3^x = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow x_1 = -1 \Rightarrow 1 + (-1) = 0.$
	a) 6 b) 2 c) 0 d) -2
7.	$DP: x^2 - 2x > 0 \Rightarrow 1^o x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, +\infty)$ $\log_3(x^2 - 2x) \leq 1 \cdot \log_3 3 = \log_3 3;$ $x^2 - 2x \leq 3; x^2 - 2x - 3 \leq 0; (x-3)(x+1) \leq 0 \Rightarrow 2^o x \in [-1, 3].$ Rješenje je: $1^o \cap 2^o : x \in [-1, 0) \cup (2, 3]$
	a) $x \in (-\infty, -1)$ b) $x \in [-1, 0) \cup (2, 3]$ c) $x \in (3, +\infty)$ d) $x \in [0, 2]$
8.	$ z + z = 3 - 4i; \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + x + iy = 3 - 4i \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + x = 3 \wedge y = -4$ $\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + x = 3; \sqrt{x^2 + 16} = 3 - x \Rightarrow x^2 + 16 = 9 - 6x + x^2; 6x = -7; x = -\frac{7}{6}$ $z = x + iy = -\frac{7}{6} - 4i.$
	a) $\frac{7}{6} - 4i$ b) $-\frac{6}{7} - 4i$ c) $-\frac{7}{6} - 4i$ d) $-\frac{7}{6} + 4i$
9.	$3 - 5 \sin x - \cos 2x = 0; 3 - 5 \sin x - (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = 0; 3 - 5 \sin x - \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 0;$ $3 - 5 \sin x - (1 - \sin^2 x) + \sin^2 x = 0; 2 \sin^2 x - 5 \sin x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (2 \sin x - 1)(\sin x - 2) = 0$ $1^o 2 \sin x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, x_2 = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi k \in Z, x_1 = \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], x_2 \notin \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ $2^o \sin x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \sin x = 2 \Rightarrow x_3 \notin R.$
	a) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ b) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ c) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ d) 0
10.	 $\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{a}{c} \Rightarrow a = c \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\cos \alpha = \frac{b}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{b}{c} \Rightarrow b = c \frac{1}{2}$ $O = a + b + c = c \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + c \frac{1}{2} + c = c \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) = c \frac{\sqrt{3} + 3}{2} = \sqrt{3} + 3 \Rightarrow c = 2$ $a = \sqrt{3}, b = 1; P = \frac{a \cdot b}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
	a) $2\sqrt{3}$ b) 2 c) $\sqrt{3}$ d) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

UNIVERZITET U TUZLI Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 01.07.2010.godine	KVALIFIKACIONI ISPIT IZ MATEMATIKE	GRUPA B
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RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA

1.	$P(0) = a \cdot 0^2 + b \cdot 0 + c = 2 \Rightarrow c = 2;$ $P(1) = a \cdot 1^2 + b \cdot 1 + c = 0 \Rightarrow a + b = -2;$ $P(-1) = a \cdot (-1)^2 + b \cdot (-1) + c = 6 \Rightarrow a - b = 4;$ $a + b = -2 \quad \wedge \quad a - b = 4 \Rightarrow a = 1 \quad \wedge \quad b = -3.$			
	a) $(1, -3, 2)$	b) $(3, -3, 6)$	c) $(1, 3, -2)$	d) $(1, -4, 3)$
2.	Nakon smjene $\frac{1}{x} = u$ i $\frac{1}{y} = v$ dobija se: $\begin{cases} 3u + 2v = 4/(-2) \\ 6u + 5v = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -6u - 4v = -8 \\ 6u + 5v = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow v = -7$			
	$6u + 5(-7) = 1 \Rightarrow u = 6$.	$x = \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{6}$	$y = \frac{1}{v} = -\frac{1}{7} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{-7} = -\frac{1}{42}$	$\mathbf{d)} -\frac{1}{42}$
3.	$\mathbf{a)} -\frac{1}{40}$	$\mathbf{b)} \frac{1}{35}$	$\mathbf{c)} -\frac{1}{35}$	$\mathbf{d)} -\frac{1}{42}$
	Da bi kvadratna funkcija $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ uvijek bila negativna za $\forall x \in R$ potrebno je da budu zadovoljeni uslovi $a < 0 \quad \wedge \quad D = b^2 - 4ac < 0$. $a = k - 3 < 0 \Rightarrow 1^o \quad k < 3 \quad \wedge \quad D = b^2 - 4ac = 4k^2 + 16(k - 3) < 0 \Rightarrow k^2 + 4k - 12 < 0 \Rightarrow (k + 6)(k - 2) < 0 \Rightarrow 2^o \quad k \in (-6, 2).$ Rješenje je presjek dobijenih $(1^o \cap 2^o)$: $k \in (-6, 2)$.			
4.	$\mathbf{a)} (2,3)$	$\mathbf{b)} (-6,2)$	$\mathbf{c)} (-\infty, -6)$	$\mathbf{d)} (3, +\infty)$
	$\frac{3 - \sqrt{9 - 16x^2}}{x} = 4 \Rightarrow 9 - 16x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left[-\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right] \quad \wedge \quad x \neq 0; DP : x \in \left[-\frac{3}{4}, 0\right) \cup \left(0, \frac{3}{4}\right].$ $3 - \sqrt{9 - 16x^2} = 4x; 3 - 4x = \sqrt{9 - 16x^2}; 9 - 24x + 16x^2 = 9 - 16x^2; 32x^2 - 24x = 0$ $x_1 = 0 \notin DP \quad \wedge \quad x_2 = \frac{3}{4} \in DP.$			
5.	$\mathbf{a)} x \in \left[0, \frac{3}{4}\right]$	$\mathbf{b)} x \in [1, +\infty)$	$\mathbf{c)} x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{4}\right]$	$\mathbf{d)} x \in \left[-\frac{3}{4}, 0\right]$
	$I = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50} - 7} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50} + 7} / 3 \Rightarrow I^3 = \left(\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50} - 7} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50} + 7}\right)^3$ $I^3 = \left(\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50} - 7}\right)^3 - 3\left(\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50} - 7}\right)^2 \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50} + 7} + 3\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50} - 7} \left(\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50} + 7}\right) - \left(\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50} + 7}\right)^3$ $I^3 = \sqrt{50} - 7 - 3\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50} - 7} \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50} + 7} \left(\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50} - 7} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50} + 7}\right) - \sqrt{50} - 7$ $I^3 = -14 - 3 \cdot 1 \cdot I; I^3 + 3I + 14 = 0; I^3 + 8 + 3I + 6 = 0; (I + 2)(I^2 - 2I + 4) + 3(I + 2) = 0$ $(I + 2)(I^2 - 2I + 7) = 0 \Rightarrow I_1 = -2 \quad \wedge \quad I^2 - 2I + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow I_{2,3} \notin R.$			
	$\mathbf{a)} -4$	$\mathbf{b)} 2$	$\mathbf{c)} -2$	$\mathbf{d)} 4$

	$2^{x+2} - 17 + \frac{1}{2^{x-2}} = 0; 2^x \cdot 2^2 - 17 + \frac{2^2}{2^x} = 0 / 2^x; 4 \cdot 2^{2x} - 17 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0, \text{ smjena: } 2^x = t $ $4t^2 - 17t + 4 = 0; t_{1/2} = \frac{17 \pm \sqrt{289 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}}{8} = \frac{17 \pm \sqrt{225}}{8} = \frac{17 \pm 15}{8} \Rightarrow t_1 = 4 \wedge t_2 = \frac{1}{4}.$ $2^x = 4 \Rightarrow x_1 = 2 \wedge 2^x = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow x_1 = -2 \Rightarrow 2 + (-2) = 0.$
6.	a) 2 b) -2 c) 0 d) 4
7.	$DP: x^2 - 2x > 0 \Rightarrow 1^o x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, +\infty)$ $\log_2(x^2 - 2x) \leq 3 \log_2 2 = \log_2 8;$ $x^2 - 2x \leq 8; x^2 - 2x - 8 \leq 0; (x-4)(x+2) \leq 0 \Rightarrow 2^o x \in [-2, 4].$ Rješenje je na kraju: $1^o \cap 2^o : x \in [-2, 0) \cup (2, 4]$
	a) $x \in [0, 2]$ b) $x \in (4, +\infty)$ c) $x \in (-\infty, 2)$ d) $x \in [-2, 0) \cup (2, 4]$
8.	$ z - z = 4 + 3i; \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - x - iy = 4 + 3i \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - x = 4 \wedge -y = 3 \text{ (tj. } y = -3)$ $\sqrt{x^2 + 9} - x = 4; \sqrt{x^2 + 9} = 4 + x/2 \Rightarrow x^2 + 9 = 16 + 8x + x^2; 8x = -7; x = -\frac{7}{8}$ $z = x + iy = -\frac{7}{8} - 3i.$
	a) $-\frac{8}{7} - 3i$ b) $-\frac{7}{8} - 3i$ c) $\frac{7}{8} - 3i$ d) $-\frac{7}{8} + 3i$
9.	$\cos 2x + 3 \cos x - 1 = 0; \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x + 3 \cos x - 1 = 0; \cos^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x) + 3 \cos x - 1 = 0$ $2 \cos^2 x + 3 \cos x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (2 \cos x - 1)(\cos x + 2) = 0$ $1^o 2 \cos x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x_{1/2} = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}, x_1 = \frac{\pi}{3} \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], x_2 = -\frac{\pi}{3} \notin \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ $2^o \cos x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = -2 \Rightarrow x_3 \notin R.$
	a) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ c) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ d) 0
10.	 $\sin \beta = \frac{b}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{b}{c} \Rightarrow b = c \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\cos \beta = \frac{a}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a}{c} \Rightarrow a = c \frac{1}{2}$ $O = a + b + c = c \frac{1}{2} + c \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + c = c \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 \right) = c \frac{\sqrt{3} + 3}{2} = 2(\sqrt{3} + 3) \Rightarrow c = 4$ $a = 2\sqrt{3}, b = 2; P = \frac{a \cdot b}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$
	a) $4\sqrt{3}$ b) $\sqrt{3}$ c) $2\sqrt{3}$ d) 2

UNIVERZITET U TUZLI Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 02.09.2010.godine		KVALIFIKACIONI ISPIT IZ MATEMATIKE	GRUPA A
1.	Vrijednost izraza $\left(\frac{a\sqrt{b}+b\sqrt{a}+1}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}-1} - \frac{a\sqrt{b}+b\sqrt{a}-1}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}+1} \right) \cdot \frac{a+2\sqrt{ab}+b-1}{2(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b})}$ uz uslov $a > 0, b > 0$ je:		
	a) $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$ b) $\sqrt{ab} - 1$ c) $\sqrt{ab} + 1$ d) $\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}$		
2.	Za koju vrijednost parametra a će polinom $P(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 4x + ax - 12$ biti djeljiv polinom $Q(x) = x - 3$ bez ostatka?		
	a) 1 b) 2 c) -1 d) -2		
3.	Zadate su funkcije $f(x) = 4x - 3$ i $g(x) = 2 - 3x$. Izračunati $f[g^{-1}(-1)]$.		
	a) 2 b) 0 c) -2 d) 1		
4.	Proizvod rješenja sistema jednačina $\frac{3}{x+y} + \frac{7}{x-y} = \frac{8}{5}$ i $\frac{-1}{x+y} + \frac{10}{x-y} = -3$ je:		
	a) 2 b) -8 c) -6 d) 4		
5.	Realna rješenja nejednačine $\left \frac{1-3x}{2x+1} \right \leq 1$ pripadaju intervalu:		
	a) $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 2 \right]$ b) $[2, +\infty)$ c) $\left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2} \right)$ d) $[0, 2]$		
6.	Broj cjelobrojnih, realnih rješenja nejednačine $\sqrt{1-4x^2} \geq 1-5x$ je:		
	a) 3 b) 2 c) 1 d) 0		
7.	Vrijednost izraza $2\log_{100} 256 + \log \frac{3}{192} - 2\log \frac{3}{147} - 2\log_{100} 49$ je:		
	a) $\log 144$ b) $\log 98$ c) $\log 28$ d) $\log 196$		
8.	Zbir svih rješenja jednačine $4^{\cos^2 x} + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{4^{\frac{\cos 2x}{2}}} - 5 = 0$ na intervalu $[0, 2\pi]$ je:		
	a) π b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ c) 2π d) $-\frac{\pi}{2}$		
9.	Vrijednost kompleksnog izraza $(1-i\sqrt{3})(\cos 75^\circ - i \sin 75^\circ)$ je:		
	a) $-\sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2}$ b) $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ c) $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ d) $-1 + i$		
10.	U jednakokraki trougao stranica $a = 18$ i $b = 15$ je upisan kvadrat. Dužina stranice kvadrata je:		
	a) 7 b) $\frac{36}{5}$ c) 6 d) $\frac{18}{5}$		
NAPOMENA		<p>Poslije svakog zadatka ponuđena su četiri odgovora. Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tačnim. Tačno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda. Nezaokružen odgovor nosi 0 bodova.</p>	

UNIVERZITET U TUZLI Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 02.09.2010.godine		KVALIFIKACIONI ISPIT IZ MATEMATIKE	GRUPA B
1.	Vrijednost izraza $\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a+b}} - \frac{\sqrt{a+b}}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}}\right)^{-2} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a+b}} - \frac{\sqrt{a+b}}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}}\right)^{-2}$ uz uslov $a > 0, b > 0$ i $a \neq b$ je:		
	a) $\sqrt{\frac{ab}{a-b}}$ b) $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} - \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$ c) $\sqrt{\frac{ab}{a+b}}$ d) $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$		
2.	Za koju vrijednost parametra a će polinom $P(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + ax - 18$ biti djeljiv polinom $Q(x) = x - 2$ bez ostatka?	a) 2 b) -1 c) 1 d) 0	
3.	Zadate su funkcije $f(x) = 3x - 2$ i $g(x) = 1 - 2x$. Izračunati $f[g^{-1}(-1)]$.	a) 2 b) 1 c) -1 d) 0	
4.	Proizvod rješenja sistema jednačina $\frac{2}{x+y} + \frac{5}{x-y} = -1$ i $\frac{-3}{x+y} - \frac{4}{x-y} = \frac{11}{5}$ je:	a) 8 b) 0 c) -6 d) -4	
5.	Realna rješenja nejednačine $\left \frac{1-4x}{3x+1}\right \leq 1$ pripadaju intervalu:	a) $(2, +\infty)$ b) $\left(-\frac{1}{3}, 0\right)$ c) $\left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$ d) $[0, 2]$	
6.	Broj cjelobrojnih, realnih rješenja nejednačine $\sqrt{1-9x^2} \geq 1-4x$ je:	a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) 3	
7.	Vrijednost izraza $4 \log_{100} 81 + 2 \log \frac{4}{108} + 2 \log \frac{3}{75} + 3 \log_{100} 625$ je:	a) $\log 20$ b) $\log 225$ c) $\log 200$ d) $\log 50$	
8.	Zbir svih rješenja jednačine $4^{\sin^2 x} + 2 \cdot 4^{\frac{\cos 2x}{2}} - 5 = 0$ na intervalu $[0, 2\pi]$ je:	a) π b) 0 c) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ d) 2π	
9.	Vrijednost kompleksnog izraza $(\sqrt{3} - i)(\cos 105^\circ - i \sin 105^\circ)$ je:	a) $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ b) $-\sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2}$ c) $1 - i2$ d) $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i1$	
10.	U jednakokraki trougao stranica $a = 10$ i $b = 13$ je upisan kvadrat. Dužina stranice kvadrata je:	a) $\frac{60}{11}$ b) 6 c) $\frac{30}{11}$ d) 5	
NAPOMENA		Poslije svakog zadatka ponuđena su četiri odgovora. Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tačnim. Tačno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda. Nezaokružen odgovor nosi 0 bodova.	

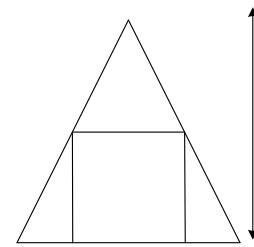
RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA

1.	$\frac{(a\sqrt{b} + b\sqrt{a} + 1)(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + 1) - (a\sqrt{b} + b\sqrt{a} - 1)(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} - 1)}{(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} - 1)(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + 1)} \cdot \frac{a + 2\sqrt{ab} + b - 1}{2(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})} =$ $\frac{a\sqrt{ab} + ab + a\sqrt{b} + ab + b\sqrt{ab} + b\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + 1 - a\sqrt{ab} - ab + a\sqrt{b} - ab - b\sqrt{ab} + b\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} - 1}{(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^2 - 1}$ $\frac{a + 2\sqrt{ab} + b - 1}{2(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})} = \frac{2a\sqrt{b} + 2b\sqrt{a} + 2\sqrt{a} + 2\sqrt{b}}{a + 2\sqrt{ab} + b - 1} \cdot \frac{a + 2\sqrt{ab} + b - 1}{2(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})} = \frac{2(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})(\sqrt{ab} + 1)}{2(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})} = (\sqrt{ab} + 1)$			
	a) $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$	b) $\sqrt{ab} - 1$	c) $\sqrt{ab} + 1$	d) $\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}$
	$(x^3 - x^2 - 4x + ax - 12):(x - 3) = x^2 + 2x + (2 + a)$ $\pm x^3 \mp 3x^2$ $2x^2 - 4x + ax - 12$			
	2.	$\pm 2x^2 \mp 6x$	$2x + ax - 12$	$\pm (2 + a) \mp 3(2 + a)$
$-12 + 3(2 + a) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2.$				
a) 1 b) 2 c) -1 d) -2				
3.	$g(x) = 2 - 3x \Rightarrow x = \frac{2 - g(x)}{3} \Rightarrow g^{-1}(x) = \frac{2 - x}{3}. \quad g^{-1}(-1) = \frac{2 - (-1)}{3} = 1. \quad f(1) = 4 \cdot 1 - 3 = 1.$			
	a) 2	b) 0	c) -2	d) 1
4. $\frac{1}{x+y} = u; \quad \frac{1}{x-y} = v \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3u + 7v = 8/5 \\ -u + 10y = -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 15u + 35v = 8 \\ -15u + 150v = -45 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 185v = -37; \quad v = -1/5 \wedge u = -1.$ $x + y = -1 \Rightarrow 2x = -6 \Rightarrow x = -3 \wedge y = 2. \quad x \cdot y = -6.$				
	a) 2	b) -8	c) -6	d) 4
5. $\left \frac{1-3x}{2x+1} \right \leq 1, \quad \left \frac{1-3x}{2x+1} \right \leq 1, \quad 1-3x = \begin{cases} 1-3x, x \leq \frac{1}{3} \\ -(1-3x), x > \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}, \quad 2x+1 = \begin{cases} 2x+1, x > -\frac{1}{2} \\ -(2x+1), x < -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ $Za x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}\right] \Rightarrow \frac{1-3x}{-(2x+1)} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x-2}{2x+1} \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, 2\right] \text{ odnosno nema rješenja.}$ $Za x \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}\right] \Rightarrow \frac{1-3x}{(2x+1)} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{5x}{2x+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}\right) \cup [0, +\infty) \text{ odnosno } x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{3}\right]$ $Za x \in \left(\frac{1}{3}, +\infty\right) \Rightarrow \frac{-(1-3x)}{(2x+1)} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x-2}{2x+1} \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 2\right] \text{ odnosno } x \in \left(\frac{1}{3}, 2\right]$ Rješenje nejednačine je: $x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{3}\right] \cup \left(\frac{1}{3}, 2\right]$ odnosno $x \in [0, 2].$				
	a) $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 2\right]$	b) $[2, +\infty)$	c) $\left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$	d) $[0, 2]$

	$\sqrt{1-4x^2} \geq 1-5x \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1-4x^2 \geq 0 \\ 1-5x < 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} 1-4x^2 \geq (1-5x)^2 \\ 1-5x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ $1^o 1-4x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right] \wedge 1-5x < 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{5}, \text{ tj. } x \in \left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{2}\right].$ 6. $2^o 1-4x^2 \geq (1-5x)^2, 29x^2 - 10x \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left[0, \frac{10}{29}\right] \wedge 1-5x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq \frac{1}{5}, \text{ tj. } x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{5}\right].$ Rješenje nejednačine je: $1^o \cup 2^o; x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{5}\right] \cup \left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{2}\right] \Rightarrow x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$. Cijeli broj je $x = 0$.		
6.	a) 3	b) 2	c) 1
7.	$2 \frac{\log 256}{\log 100} + \log \frac{1}{64} - 2 \log \frac{1}{49} - 2 \frac{\log 49}{\log 100} = 2 \frac{\log 2^8}{2} + \log 2^{-6} - 2 \log 7^{-2} - 2 \frac{\log 7^2}{2} =$ $8 \log 2 - 6 \log 2 + 4 \log 7 - 2 \log 7 = 2 \log 2 + 2 \log 7 = 2 \log 14 = \log 196$	d) 0	
8.	a) $\log 144$	b) $\log 98$	c) $\log 28$
	$4^{\cos^2 x} + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{4^{\cos 2x}} - 5 = 0; \quad 4^{\cos^2 x} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4^{\frac{2 \cos^2 x - 1}{2}}} - 5 = 0; \quad 4^{\cos^2 x} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4^{\frac{-1}{2}} \cdot 4^{\cos^2 x}} - 5 = 0; \quad 4^{\cos^2 x} = t $ $t + \frac{4}{t} - 5 = 0; \quad t^2 - 5t + 4 = 0; \quad t_1 = 1 \wedge t_2 = 4. \quad 4^{\cos^2 x} = 1 = 4^0 \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \wedge x_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2}.$ $4^{\cos^2 x} = 4 \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \cos x = \pm 1 \Rightarrow x_3 = 0 \wedge x_4 = \pi. \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} + 0 + \pi = \pi$	d) $\log 196$	
	a) π	b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$	c) 2π
9.	$1-i\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{1^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} e^{i \operatorname{arctg} \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{1}} = 2e^{-i60^\circ}; \quad \cos 75^\circ - i \sin 75^\circ = e^{-i75^\circ}$ $2e^{-i60^\circ} \cdot e^{-i75^\circ} = 2e^{-i135^\circ} = 2(\cos 135^\circ - i \sin 135^\circ) = 2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2}$	d) $-\frac{\pi}{2}$	
	a) $-\sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2}$	b) $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	c) $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
10.	$a : x = h : (h-x)$ $ah - ax = hx$ $h = \sqrt{b^2 - \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{225 - 81} = 12$ $x = \frac{ah}{a+h} = \frac{18 \cdot 12}{30} = \frac{216}{30} = \frac{36}{5}$		d) $\frac{18}{5}$
	a) 7	b) $\frac{36}{5}$	c) 6

RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA

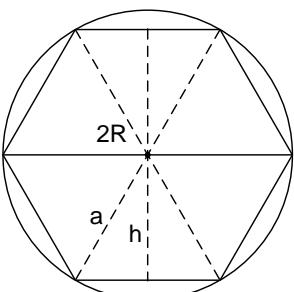
1.		$\frac{a+b(a+2\sqrt{ab}+b-a+2\sqrt{ab}-b)}{4ab} = \frac{a+b}{4ab} \cdot 4\sqrt{ab} = \frac{a+b}{\sqrt{ab}} = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$	
	a) $\sqrt{\frac{ab}{a-b}}$	b) $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} - \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$	c) $\sqrt{\frac{ab}{a+b}}$
		d) $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$	
2.		$(x^3 + x^2 + x + ax - 18):(x-2) = x^2 + 3x + (7+a)$ $\pm x^3 \mp 2x^2$ $3x^2 + x + ax - 18$ $\pm 3x^2 \mp 6x$ $7x + ax - 18$ $\pm (7+a) \mp 2(7+a)$ $-18 + 2(7+a) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2.$	
	a) 2	b) -1	c) 1
		d) 0	
3.		$g(x) = 1 - 2x \Rightarrow x = \frac{1 - g(x)}{2} \Rightarrow g^{-1}(x) = \frac{1 - x}{2}. \quad g^{-1}(-1) = \frac{1 - (-1)}{2} = 1. \quad f(1) = 3 \cdot 1 - 2 = 1.$	
	a) 2	b) 1	c) -1
		d) 0	
4.		$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x+y} = u; & \frac{1}{x-y} = v \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2u + 5v = -1 \\ -3u - 4v = 11/5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 8u + 20v = -4 \\ -15u - 20v = 11 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -7u = 7; \quad u = -1 \wedge v = -1/5.$ $\begin{cases} x+y=1 \\ x-y=-5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2x = -4 \Rightarrow x = -2 \wedge y = 3. \quad x \cdot y = -6.$	
	a) 8	b) 0	c) -6
		d) -4	
5.		$\left \frac{1-4x}{3x+1} \right \leq 1, \quad \left \frac{1-4x}{3x+1} \right \leq 1, \quad 1-2x = \begin{cases} 1-4x, & x \leq \frac{1}{4} \\ -(1-4x), & x > \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}, \quad 3x+1 = \begin{cases} 3x+1, & x > -\frac{1}{3} \\ -(3x+1), & x < -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$ <p>Za $x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1-4x}{-(3x+1)} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x-2}{3x+1} \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left(-\frac{1}{3}, 2\right]$ odnosno nema rješenja.</p> <p>Za $x \in \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}\right]$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1-4x}{(3x+1)} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{7x}{3x+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{3}\right) \cup [0, +\infty)$ odnosno $x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{4}\right]$</p> <p>Za $x \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, +\infty\right)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{-(1-4x)}{(3x+1)} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x-2}{3x+1} \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left(-\frac{1}{3}, 2\right]$ odnosno $x \in \left[\frac{1}{4}, 2\right]$</p> <p>Rješenje je: $x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{4}\right] \cup \left(\frac{1}{4}, 2\right]$ odnosno $x \in [0, 2]$</p>	
	a) $(2, +\infty)$	b) $\left(-\frac{1}{3}, 0\right)$	c) $\left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$
		d) $[0, 2]$	

	$\sqrt{1-9x^2} \geq 1-4x \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1-9x^2 \geq 0 \\ 1-4x < 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} 1-9x^2 \geq (1-4x)^2 \\ 1-4x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ $1^o 1-9x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left[-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right] \wedge 1-4x < 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{4}, \text{ tj. } x \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}\right].$ $2^o 1-9x^2 \geq (1-4x)^2, 25x^2 - 8x \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left[0, \frac{8}{25}\right] \wedge 1-4x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq \frac{1}{4}, \text{ tj. } x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{4}\right].$ Rješenje je: $1^o \cup 2^o; x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{4}\right] \cup \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}\right] \Rightarrow x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{3}\right]$. Cijeli broj je $x = 0$.
6.	a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) 3
7.	$4 \frac{\log 81}{\log 100} + 2 \log \frac{1}{27} + 2 \log \frac{1}{25} + 3 \frac{\log 625}{\log 100} = 4 \frac{\log 3^4}{2} + 2 \log 3^{-3} + 2 \log 5^{-2} + 3 \frac{\log 5^4}{2} =$ $8 \log 3 - 6 \log 3 - 4 \log 5 + 6 \log 5 = 2 \log 3 + 2 \log 5 = 2 \log 15 = \log 225$ a) $\log 20$ b) $\log 225$ c) $\log 200$ d) $\log 50$
8.	$4^{\sin^2 x} + 2 \cdot 4^{\frac{1-2\sin^2 x}{2}} = 5; \quad 4^{\sin^2 x} + 2 \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 4^{\frac{-2\sin^2 x}{2}} - 5 = 0; \quad 4^{\sin^2 x} + 4 \cdot 4^{-\sin^2 x} - 5 = 0; \quad \left 4^{\sin^2 x} = t \right $ $t + \frac{4}{t} - 5 = 0; \quad t^2 - 5t + 4 = 0; \quad t_1 = 1 \wedge t_2 = 4. \quad 4^{\sin^2 x} = 1 = 4^0 \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \wedge x_2 = \pi.$ $4^{\sin^2 x} = 4 \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \sin x = \pm 1 \Rightarrow x_3 = \frac{\pi}{2} \wedge x_4 = -\frac{\pi}{2}. \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 + \pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$ a) π b) 0 c) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ d) 2π
9.	$\sqrt{3} - i = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (-1)^2} e^{arctg \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}} = 2e^{-i30^0}; \quad \cos 105^o - i \sin 105^o = e^{-i105^0}$ $2e^{-i30^0} \cdot e^{-i105^0} = 2e^{-i135^0} = 2(\cos 135^o - i \sin 135^o) = 2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2}$ a) $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ b) $-\sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2}$ c) $1 - i2$ d) $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i1$
10.	$a : x = h : (h-x)$ $ah - ax = hx$ $h = \sqrt{b^2 - \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{169 - 25} = 12$ $x = \frac{ah}{a+h} = \frac{10 \cdot 12}{22} = \frac{120}{22} = \frac{60}{11}$  a) $\frac{60}{11}$ b) 6 c) $\frac{30}{11}$ d) 5

1.	Broj realnih rješenja jednačine $\frac{7}{x^2 - 1} + \frac{8}{x^2 - 2x + 1} = \frac{49 - 9x}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}$ je: a) 3 b) 2 c) 1 d) 0			
2.	Skup realnih rješenja nejednačine $\frac{3x-1}{4-x} \geq 1$ je: a) $\left[\frac{5}{4}, 4\right)$ b) $(-\infty, -4)$ c) $[-4, 1]$ d) $[4, +\infty)$			
3.	Za koje vrijednosti parametra k jednačina $3x^2 - kx + 1 = 0$ zadovoljava uslov $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = \frac{1}{3}$? a) ± 1 b) ± 2 c) ± 3 d) ± 4			
4.	Realno rješenje jednačine $2^{3x-2} - 8^{x-1} - 4^{\frac{3x-4}{2}} = 4$ je: a) -1 b) 2 c) 1 d) -2			
5.	Proizvod rješenja jednačine $\sqrt{x^2 + 3} - 2x + 3 = 0$ je: a) $-2\sqrt{2}$ b) -2 c) $2\sqrt{2}$ d) 2			
6.	Skup rješenja koja zadovoljavaju nejednačinu $\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x^2 - 4x + 3) \geq -1$ je: a) $(-\infty, -1]$ b) $[0, 1] \cup (3, 4]$ c) $[6, +\infty)$ d) $(2, 3]$			
7.	Rješenje jednačine $\cos 7x + 2 \sin 5x \sin 2x = 0$ je: a) $x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$ b) $x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{6}$ c) $x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$ d) $x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{3}$			
8.	Koliko iznosi modul kompleksnog izraza $\frac{2Z - \bar{Z}}{1 + Z}$ kada je $Z = -3 + i$? a) $\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{5}$ b) $\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$ c) $\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$ d) $\frac{3}{5}$			
9.	Ako se broj doda brojniku i oduzme od nazivnika razlomka $\frac{17}{15}$ dobije se 7. Koji je to broj? a) 11 b) 13 c) 15 d) 17			
10.	U kružnicu poluprečnika R=6 je upisan pravilni šestougao. Površina šestougla iznosi: a) 27 b) $54\sqrt{3}$ c) $27\sqrt{3}$ d) 54			
NAPOMENA		Poslije svakog zadatka ponuđena su četiri odgovora. Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tačnim. Tačno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda. Nezaokružen odgovor nosi 0 bodova.		

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	$\frac{7}{(x-1)(x+1)} + \frac{8}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{49-9x}{x^2(x-1)-(x-1)}; \quad \frac{7}{(x-1)(x+1)} + \frac{8}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{49-9x}{(x-1)(x^2-1)};$ $\frac{7}{(x-1)(x+1)} + \frac{8}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{49-9x}{(x-1)(x-1)(x+1)} \quad / \quad (x-1)(x-1)(x+1) \wedge (x-1)(x-1)(x+1) \neq 0$ $7(x-1) + 8(x+1) = 49 - 9x; \quad 7x - 7 + 8x + 8 + 9x = 49; \quad 24x = 48; \quad x = 2. \text{ Jedno realno rješenje.}$			
1.	a) 3	b) 2	c) 1	d) 0
	$\frac{3x-1}{4-x} - 1 \geq 0; \quad \frac{3x-1-4+x}{4-x} \geq 0; \quad \frac{4x-5}{4-x} \geq 0; \quad \frac{4x-5}{x-4} \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left[\frac{5}{4}, 4 \right).$			
2.	a) $\left[\frac{5}{4}, 4 \right)$	b) $(-\infty, -4)$	c) $[-4, 1]$	d) $[4, +\infty)$
	$x^2 + px + q = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = -p \wedge x_1 \cdot x_2 = q$ $3x^2 - kx + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{k}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = \frac{k}{3} \wedge x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{1}{3}$ $(x_1 + x_2)^2 = x_1^2 + 2 \cdot x_1 \cdot x_2 + x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 + x_2^2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2 \cdot x_1 \cdot x_2;$ $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = \left(\frac{k}{3}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}; \quad \frac{k^2}{9} = 1 \Rightarrow k = \pm 3$			
3.	a) ± 1	b) ± 2	c) ± 3	d) ± 4
	$\frac{(2^3)^x}{4} - \frac{8^x}{8} - 2^{3x-4} = 4; \quad \frac{8^x}{4} - \frac{8^x}{8} - \frac{8^x}{16} = 4 \quad / \quad 16; \quad 8^x(4-2-1) = 64; \quad 8^x = 8^2 \Rightarrow x = 2.$			
4.	a) -1	b) 2	c) 1	d) -2
	$\sqrt{x^2 + 3} = 2x - 3 \quad /^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + 3 = 4x^2 - 12x + 9; \quad 3x^2 - 12x + 6 = 0;$ $x^2 - 4x + 2 = 0; \quad x_{1/2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-8}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{2};$ $x_1 \cdot x_2 = (2 + \sqrt{2}) \cdot (2 - \sqrt{2}) = 4 - 2 = 2.$			
5.	a) $-2\sqrt{2}$	b) -2	c) $2\sqrt{2}$	d) 2

	$\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x^2 - 4x + 3) \geq -1; \quad DP: x^2 - 4x + 3 > 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, 1) \cup (3, +\infty);$
6.	$\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x^2 - 4x + 3) \geq -1 \cdot \log_{\frac{1}{3}}\frac{1}{3} = \log_{\frac{1}{3}}3; \quad \log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x^2 - 4x + 3) \geq \log_{\frac{1}{3}}3; \quad x^2 - 4x + 3 \leq 3$ $x^2 - 4x \leq 0 \Rightarrow R_1 : x \in [0, 4]. \quad \text{Rješenje je: } DP \cap R_1 : x \in [0, 1) \cup (3, 4]$
	a) $(-\infty, -1]$ b) $[0, 1) \cup (3, 4]$ c) $[6, +\infty)$ d) $(2, 3]$
7.	$\cos 7x + 2 \sin 5x \sin 2x = 0; \quad \cos 7x + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} [\cos(5x - 2x) - \cos(5x + 2x)] = 0; \quad \cos 7x + \cos 3x - \cos 7x = 0$ $\cos 3x = 0 \Rightarrow 3x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{3}.$
	a) $x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$ b) $x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{6}$ c) $x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$ d) $x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{3}$
8.	$Z = -3 + i; \quad \bar{Z} = -3 - i$ $\left \frac{2Z - \bar{Z}}{1 + Z} \right = \left \frac{2 \cdot (-3 + i) - (-3 - i)}{1 + (-3 + i)} \right = \left \frac{-6 + 2i + 3 + i}{1 - 3 + i} \right = \left \frac{-3 + 3i}{-2 + i} \right = \frac{\sqrt{(-3)^2 + (3)^2}}{\sqrt{(-2)^2 + (1)^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{18}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{5}$
	a) $\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{5}$ b) $\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$ c) $\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$ d) $\frac{3}{5}$
9.	$\frac{17+x}{15-x} = 7; \quad 17 + x = 105 - 7x; \quad 8x = 88 \Rightarrow x = 11.$
	a) 11 b) 13 c) 15 d) 17
10.	 <p>Pravilni šestougao sadrži 6 jednakostaničnih trokuta. Površina pravilnog šestouglja se može izračunati kao 6 površina ovih trokuta. Ako je šestougao upisan u kružnicu, onda je prečnik kružnice jednak dvostrukoj dužini stranice jednakostaničnog trokuta.</p> $2R = 2a \Rightarrow a = R;$ $P = 6 \cdot P_{tr} = 6 \cdot \frac{a^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} = 54\sqrt{3}$
	a) 27 b) $54\sqrt{3}$ c) $27\sqrt{3}$ d) 54

1.	Vrijednost izraza $\left(\frac{4x}{4x+3y} - \frac{3y}{3y-4x} - \frac{24xy}{16x^2-9y^2} \right) : \left(4x+3y - \frac{48xy}{4x+3y} \right)$ je:		
	a) $\frac{1}{4x+3y}$	b) $\frac{1}{4x-3y}$	c) $\frac{1}{(4x+3y)(4x-3y)}$
2.	Broj realnih rješenja jednadzine $\frac{2x^2}{x^2+3} - \frac{x^2}{x^2-3} = -\frac{6x^2}{x^4-9}$ je:		
	a) 1	b) 2	c) 3
3.	Zbir kvadrata jednadzine $3x^2 + kx - 5 = 0$ je $\frac{13}{3}$. Kolika je vrijednost parametra k.		
	a) $k = \pm\sqrt{3}$	b) $k = \pm 9$	c) $k = \pm 3$
4.	Rješenja nejednadzine $\left \frac{2-x}{3x+1} \right \leq 1$ pripadaju intervalu:		
	a) $x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2}\right] \cup [2, +\infty)$	b) $x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2}\right] \cup \left[\frac{1}{4}, +\infty\right)$	c) $x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2}\right]$
5.	Vrijednost izraza $(\sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2})(\cos 105^\circ + i \sin 105^\circ)$ je:		
	a) $\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{6}$	b) $1 - i\sqrt{3}$	c) $1 + i\sqrt{3}$
6.	Skup rješenja nejednadzine $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x-3}{x^2+3} \geq 0$ je:		
	a) $x \in \left(-\infty, \frac{3}{2}\right)$	b) $x \in \left[\frac{3}{2}, +\infty\right)$	c) $x \in \left(\frac{3}{2}, +\infty\right)$
7.	Broj rješenja jednadzine $3^{\frac{4x^2+10x-3}{2}} \cdot 5^{2x^2+3} = 27^{0,5} \cdot 5^{-5x+6}$ koja pripadaju skupu prirodnih brojeva je:		
	a) 0	b) 1	c) 2
8.	Rješenje jednadzine $2 \cos^2 x - 7 \cos x + 3 = 0$ u intervalu $(0, \mathbf{p})$ iznosi:		
	a) $\frac{2\mathbf{p}}{3}$	b) $\frac{\mathbf{p}}{6}$	c) $\frac{\mathbf{p}}{3}$
9.	Zbir cifara dvocifrenog broja je 9. Ako cifre zamijene mješta, dobijeni broj je za tri veci od trecine datog broja. Koji je to broj?		
	a) 63	b) 72	c) 54
10.	Oko pravouglog trougla je opisana kružnica poluprecnika R=5[cm]. Za vrijednost obima O=24[cm] izracunati katete pravouglog trougla.		
	a) 6 i 8	b) 5 i 9	c) 4 i 10

NAPOMENA

**Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.
Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.
Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda.
Nezaokružen odgovor nosi 0 bodova.**

1.	Vrijednost izraza $\left(\frac{2x}{2x+5y} - \frac{5y}{5y-2x} - \frac{20xy}{4x^2-25y^2} \right) : \left(2x+5y - \frac{40xy}{2x+5y} \right)$ je:
	a) $\frac{1}{2x+5y}$ b) $\frac{1}{2x-5y}$ c) $\frac{1}{4x^2-25y^2}$
2.	Broj realnih rješenja jednadzine $\frac{x^2}{x^2-4} - \frac{4}{x^2+4} = \frac{4x^2+16}{x^4-16}$ je:
	a) 0 b) 1 c) 2
3.	Zbir kvadrata jednadzine $2x^2 + kx - 3 = 0$ je 7. Kolika je vrijednost parametra k.
	a) $k = \pm 4$ b) $k = \pm 3$ c) $k = \pm 2$
4.	Rješenja nejednadzine $\left \frac{1-x}{2x+3} \right \leq 1$ pripadaju intervalu:
	a) $x \in (-\infty, -4]$ b) $x \in (-\infty, -4) \cup \left(-\frac{2}{3}, +\infty \right)$ c) $x \in (-\infty, -4] \cup \left[-\frac{2}{3}, +\infty \right)$
5.	Vrijednost izraza $(1+i)(\cos 15^\circ + i \sin 15^\circ)$ je:
	a) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ b) $\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ c) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$
6.	Skup rješenja nejednadzine $\log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{3x-1}{x^2+2} \geq 0$ je:
	a) $x \in \left[\frac{1}{3}, +\infty \right)$ b) $x \in \left(-\infty, \frac{1}{3} \right)$ c) $x \in \left(\frac{1}{3}, +\infty \right)$
7.	Broj rješenja jednadzine $3^{\frac{4x^2-2x-3}{2}} \cdot 5^{x^2+3} = 27^{0.5} \cdot 5^{\frac{2x+9}{2}}$ koja pripadaju skupu prirodnih brojeva je:
	a) 2 b) 1 c) 0
8.	Rješenje jednadzine $2 \cos^2 x - 7 \cos x - 4 = 0$ u intervalu $(0, p)$ iznosi:
	a) $\frac{p}{3}$ b) $\frac{2p}{3}$ c) $\frac{5p}{6}$
9.	Zbir cifara dvocifrenog broja je 8. Ako cifre zamijene mesta, dobijeni broj je za pet manji od polovine datog broja. Koji je to broj?
	a) 62 b) 44 c) 26
10.	Oko pravouglog trougla je opisana kružnica poluprecnika R=6,5[cm]. Za vrijednost obima O=30[cm] izracunati katete pravouglog trougla.
	a) 5 i 12 b) 6 i 11 c) 7 i 10

NAPOMENA

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.

Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi 0 bodova.

Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 10.07.2009.godine		RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA			GRUPA A
1.	$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{4x}{4x+3y} - \frac{3y}{3y-4x} - \frac{24xy}{16x^2-9y^2} \right) : \left(4x+3y - \frac{48xy}{4x+3y} \right) = \left[\frac{4x}{4x+3y} + \frac{3y}{4x-3y} - \frac{24xy}{(4x+3y)(4x-3y)} \right] : \left[\frac{(4x+3y)^2 - 48xy}{4x+3y} \right] \\ & = \frac{4x(4x-3y)+3y(4x+3y)-24xy}{(4x+3y)(4x-3y)} : \frac{16x^2+24xy+9y^2-48xy}{4x+3y} = \frac{16x^2-12xy+12xy+9y^2-24xy}{(4x+3y)(4x-3y)} : \frac{16x^2-24xy+9y^2}{4x+3y} \\ & = \frac{(4x-3y)^2}{(4x+3y)(4x-3y)} \cdot \frac{4x+3y}{(4x-3y)^2} = \frac{1}{4x-3y} \end{aligned}$	a) $\frac{1}{4x+3y}$	b) $\frac{1}{4x-3y}$	c) $\frac{1}{(4x+3y)(4x-3y)}$	
2.	$\frac{2x^2}{x^2+3} - \frac{x^2}{x^2-3} = -\frac{6x^2}{x^4-9} \Rightarrow 2x^2(x^2-3) - x^2(x^2+3) = -6x^2, DP: x^4-9 \neq 0$ $x^4-3x^2=0; \quad x=0, \quad x=\pm 3. Rješenje je samo x=0, jer x=\pm 3 \notin DP$	a) 1	b) 2	c) 3	
3.	$3x^2+kx-5=0; \quad x^2+px+q=0; \quad x_1+x_2=-p \wedge x_1 \cdot x_2=q; \quad x_1^2+x_2^2=p^2-2q=\frac{k^2}{9}+\frac{10}{3}=\frac{13}{3} \Rightarrow k=\pm 3$	a) $k=\pm\sqrt{3}$	b) $k=\pm 9$	c) $k=\pm 3$	
4.	$\begin{aligned} & \left \frac{2-x}{3x+1} \right \leq 1, \left \frac{2-x}{3x+1} \right \leq 1, 2-x = \begin{cases} 2-x, x \leq 2 \\ -(2-x), x > 2 \end{cases}, 3x+1 = \begin{cases} 3x+1, x \geq -\frac{1}{3} \\ -(3x+1), x < -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \\ & Za x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{3} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{2-x}{-(3x+1)} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2x+3}{3x+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2} \right] \cup \left(-\frac{1}{3}, +\infty \right) odnosno x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2} \right] \\ & Za x \in \left[-\frac{1}{3}, 2 \right] \Rightarrow \frac{2-x}{(3x+1)} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{4x-1}{3x+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{3} \right) \cup \left[\frac{1}{4}, +\infty \right) odnosno x \in \left[\frac{1}{4}, 2 \right] \\ & Za x \in (2, +\infty) \Rightarrow \frac{-(2-x)}{(3x+1)} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2x+3}{3x+1} \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2} \right] \cup \left(-\frac{1}{3}, +\infty \right) odnosno x \in (2, +\infty) \\ & Rješenjene jednace je: x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2} \right] \cup \left[-\frac{1}{3}, +\infty \right) \end{aligned}$	a) $x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2} \right] \cup [2, +\infty)$	b) $x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2} \right] \cup \left[\frac{1}{4}, +\infty \right)$	c) $x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2} \right]$	
5.	$(\sqrt{2}-i\sqrt{2})(\cos 105^\circ + i \sin 105^\circ) = 2e^{-i45^\circ} \cdot e^{i105^\circ} = 2e^{i60^\circ} = 2(\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = 1+i\sqrt{3}$	a) $\sqrt{2}+i\sqrt{6}$	b) $1-i\sqrt{3}$	c) $1+i\sqrt{3}$	
6.	$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x-3}{x^2+3} \geq 0, DP: \frac{2x-3}{x^2+3} > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{3}{2}, \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x-3}{x^2+3} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x-3}{x^2+3} \geq \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{2x-3}{x^2+3} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2-2x+6}{x^2+3} \geq 0, za \forall x \in R$ <p>Odnosno rješenje nejednace je: $x > \frac{3}{2}$</p>	a) $x \in \left(-\infty, \frac{3}{2} \right)$	b) $x \in \left[\frac{3}{2}, +\infty \right)$	c) $x \in \left(\frac{3}{2}, +\infty \right)$	
7.	$3^{\frac{4x^2+10x-3}{2}} \cdot 5^{2x^2+3} = 27^{0.5} \cdot 5^{-5x+6} \Rightarrow 3^{\frac{4x^2+10x-3}{2}-1.5} \cdot 5^{2x^2+3+5x-6} = 1 \Rightarrow 3^{\frac{4x^2+10x-3}{2}-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 5^{2x^2+5x-3} = 1$ $3^{2x^2+5x-3} \cdot 5^{2x^2+5x-3} = 1 \Rightarrow 15^{2x^2+5x-3} = 15^0 \Rightarrow 2x^2+5x-3=0 \Rightarrow x_1=-3 \notin N \wedge x_2=\frac{1}{2} \notin N$ <p>Odnosno nema rješenja.</p>	a) 0	b) 1	c) 2	
8.	$2\cos^2 x - 7\cos x + 3 = 0 \text{ smjena } \cos x = t \Rightarrow 2t^2 - 7t + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = 3 \wedge t_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ $Za \cos x = 3 \Rightarrow x \notin R \wedge \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{p}{3} + 2kp, za k \in Z \Rightarrow x = \frac{p}{3}$	a) $\frac{2p}{3}$	b) $\frac{p}{6}$	c) $\frac{p}{3}$	
9.	$(10x+y) - dvocifrenibroj. x+y=9. Zamjenom mjesto dobija se (10y+x). Odatle slijedi: 10y-x-3 = \frac{10x+y}{3} \Rightarrow x=7 \wedge y=2$	a) 63	b) 72	c) 54	
10.	<p>Kod pravouglog trougla hipotenuza je jednaka precrecno opisanekružnice tj. $c = 2R = 10[cm]$</p> $O=a+b+c \Rightarrow a+b=14 \wedge a^2+b^2=c^2, odnosno a^2+b^2=100, dobija se: a=6[cm] \wedge b=8[cm]$	a) 6 i 8	b) 5 i 9	c) 4 i 10	

Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 10.07.2009.godine	RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA	GRUPA B
1.	$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{2x}{2x+5y} - \frac{5y}{5y-2x} - \frac{20xy}{4x^2-25y^2} \right) : \left(2x+5y - \frac{40xy}{2x+5y} \right) = \left[\frac{2x}{2x+5y} + \frac{5y}{2x-5y} - \frac{20xy}{(2x+5y)(2x-5y)} \right] : \left[\frac{(2x+5y)^2 - 40xy}{2x+5y} \right] \\ & = \frac{2x(2x-5y) + 5y(2x+5y) - 20xy}{(2x+5y)(2x-5y)} : \frac{4x^2 + 20xy + 25y^2 - 40xy}{2x+5y} = \frac{4x^2 - 10xy + 10xy + 25y^2 - 20xy}{(2x+5y)(2x-5y)} : \frac{4x^2 - 25xy + 25y^2}{2x+5y} \\ & = \frac{(2x-5y)^2}{(2x+5y)(2x-5y)} \cdot \frac{2x+5y}{(2x-5y)^2} = \frac{1}{2x-5y} \end{aligned}$ <p>a) $\frac{1}{2x+5y}$ b) $\frac{1}{2x-5y}$ c) $\frac{1}{4x^2-25y^2}$</p>	
2.	$\frac{x^2}{x^2-4} - \frac{4}{x^2+4} = \frac{4x^2+16}{x^4-16} \Rightarrow x^2(x^2+4)-4(x^2-4)=4x^2+16, DP: x^4-16 \neq 0$ $x^4-4x^2=0; \quad x=0, \quad x=\pm 2. Rješenje je samo x=0, jer x=\pm 2 \notin DP$ <p>a) 0 b) 1 c) 2</p>	
3.	$2x^2+kx-3=0; x^2+px+q=0; x_1+x_2=-p \wedge x_1 \cdot x_2=q; x_1^2+x_2^2=p^2-2q=\frac{k^2}{4}-3=7 \Rightarrow k=\pm 4$ <p>a) $k=\pm 4$ b) $k=\pm 3$ c) $k=\pm 2$</p>	
4.	$\left \frac{1-x}{2x+3} \right \leq 1, \left \frac{ 1-x }{2x+3} \right \leq 1, 1-x = \begin{cases} 1-x, x \leq 1 \\ -(1-x), x > 1 \end{cases}, 2x+3 = \begin{cases} 2x+3, x \geq -\frac{3}{2} \\ -(2x+3), x < -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$ <p>Za $x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1-x}{-(2x+3)} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x+4}{2x+3} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -4] \cup \left(-\frac{3}{2}, +\infty\right)$ odnosno $x \in (-\infty, -4]$</p> <p>Za $x \in \left[-\frac{3}{2}, 1\right]$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1-x}{(2x+3)} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{3x+2}{2x+3} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2}\right) \cup \left[-\frac{2}{3}, +\infty\right)$ odnosno $x \in \left[-\frac{2}{3}, 1\right]$</p> <p>Za $x \in (1, +\infty)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{-(1-x)}{(2x+3)} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x+4}{2x+3} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -4] \cup \left(-\frac{3}{2}, +\infty\right)$</p> <p>Rješenje nejednacej e: $x \in (-\infty, -4] \cup \left[-\frac{3}{2}, +\infty\right)$</p> <p>a) $x \in (-\infty, -4]$ b) $x \in (-\infty, -4) \cup \left(-\frac{2}{3}, +\infty\right)$ c) $x \in (-\infty, -4] \cup \left[-\frac{2}{3}, +\infty\right)$</p>	
5.	$(1+i)(\cos 15^\circ + i \sin 15^\circ) = \sqrt{2}e^{i45^\circ} \cdot e^{i15^\circ} = 2e^{i60^\circ} = \sqrt{2}(\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ) = \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ <p>a) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ b) $\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ c) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$</p>	
6.	$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{3x-1}{x^2+2} \geq 0, DP: \frac{3x-1}{x^2+1} > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{3}, \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{3x-1}{x^2+2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{3x-1}{x^2+2} \geq \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 1 \Rightarrow$ $\frac{3x-1}{x^2+2} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2-3x+3}{x^2+2} \geq 0, za \forall x \in R, odnosno rješenje nejednacej e: x > \frac{1}{3}$ <p>a) $x \in \left[\frac{1}{3}, +\infty\right)$ b) $x \in \left(-\infty, \frac{1}{3}\right)$ c) $x \in \left(\frac{1}{3}, +\infty\right)$</p>	
7.	$3^{\frac{4x^2-2x-3}{2}} \cdot 5^{x^2+3} = 27^{0.5} \cdot 5^{\frac{2x+9}{2}} \Rightarrow 3^{\frac{4x^2-2x-3}{2}-1.5} \cdot 5^{x^2+3-\frac{2x+9}{2}} = 1 \Rightarrow 3^{2x^2-x-3} \cdot 5^{2x^2-x-3} = 1$ $15^{2x^2-x-3} = 15^0 \Rightarrow 2x^2-x-3=0 \Rightarrow x_1=-1 \notin N \wedge x_2=\frac{3}{2} \notin N$ <p>Odnosnonemarješenja.</p> <p>a) 2 b) 1 c) 0</p>	
8.	$2\cos^2 x - 7\cos x - 4 = 0 \text{ smjena } \cos x = t \Rightarrow 2t^2 - 7t - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = 4 \wedge t_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ <p>Za $\cos x = 4 \Rightarrow x \notin R \wedge \cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{2p}{3} + 2kp, za k \in Z \Rightarrow x = \frac{2p}{3}$</p> <p>a) $\frac{p}{3}$ b) $\frac{2p}{3}$ c) $\frac{5p}{6}$</p>	
9.	$(10x+y) - dvocifreni broj. x+y=8. Zamjenom mjesata dobija se (10y+x) Odatle slijedi: 10y-x-5 = \frac{10x+y}{2} \Rightarrow x=6 \wedge y=2$ <p>a) 62 b) 44 c) 26</p>	
10.	<p>Kod pravouglog trougla hipotenuza je jednaka precrecno opisane kružnice, tj. $c=2R=13[cm]$</p> <p>$O=a+b+c \Rightarrow a+b=17 \wedge a^2+b^2=c^2, odnosno a^2+b^2=169, dobija se: a=5[cm] \wedge b=12[cm]$</p> <p>a) 5 i 12 b) 6 i 11 c) 7 i 10</p>	

1.	Vrijednost izraza $\sqrt[6]{9 + 4\sqrt{5}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{5} - 2}$ je: a) 1 b) $\sqrt{6}$ c) $2\sqrt{5}$		
2.	Za koje vrijednosti parametra m rješenja kvadratne jednacine $x^2 - (m-2)x + m+1 = 0$ zadovoljavaju uslov $\left \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right < 2$. a) $(-\infty, -4) \cup (0, \infty)$ b) $[-4, 1)$ c) $(-\infty, -3) \cup (1, \infty)$		
3.	Zbir kvadrata svih realnih rješenja jednacine $x^2 - 3 x - 4 = 0$ je: a) 2 b) 17 c) 32		
4.	Ako je $z = \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{1-i}$ onda je $\operatorname{Re}\{z\} + \operatorname{Im}\{z\}$ jednako: a) $1 - \sqrt{3}$ b) 1 c) $1 + \sqrt{3}$		
5.	Broj realnih rješenja jednacine $\sqrt{12x} - \sqrt{5x+10} = 1$ je: a) 0 b) 1 c) 2		
6.	Skup svih rješenja nejednacine $3^{x+0.5} + 3^{x-0.5} > 4^{x+0.5} - 2^{2x-1}$ je: a) $x < 0$ b) $x < \frac{1}{2}$ c) $x < \frac{3}{2}$		
7.	Rješenje jednacine $\sin 3x \sin 5x = \sin 4x \sin 6x$ je: a) $\frac{k\pi}{9}$, $k \in 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ b) $\frac{k\pi}{10}$, $k \in 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ c) $\frac{k\pi}{11}$, $k \in 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$		
8.	Proizvod rješenja jednacine $\log_{\frac{1}{3}} \log_4 (x^2 - 5) = -1$ je: a) -69 b) 69 c) $\sqrt{69}$		
9.	Broj stranica pravilnog mnogougla koji ima osam puta više dijagonala nego stranica iznosi: a) 18 b) 19 c) 20		
10.	Iz kružne ploce je izrezan jednakostanicni trokut maksimalne površine. Stranica trokuta iznosi 2m. Kolika je površina otpatka? a) $p - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} m^2$ b) $4p - 3\sqrt{3} m^2$ c) $\frac{4}{3}p - \sqrt{3} m^2$		

NAPOMENA

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.

Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi 0 bodova.

1.	Vrijednost izraza $\sqrt[6]{7+4\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2-\sqrt{3}}$ je:		
	a) 1	b) $\sqrt[3]{3}$	c) $2\sqrt[6]{3}$
2.	Za koje vrijednosti parametra m rješenja kvadratne jednacine $x^2 + (2m+2)x + m = 0$ zadovoljavaju uslov $\frac{1}{x_1^2} + \frac{1}{x_2^2} < 3$.		
	a) $(-\infty, -3+\sqrt{5})$	b) $(-3-\sqrt{5}, \infty)$	c) $(-3-\sqrt{5}, -3+\sqrt{5})$
3.	Zbir kvadrata svih realnih rješenja jednacine $x^2 + 3 x - 4 = 0$ je:		
	a) 2	b) 17	c) 32
4.	Ako je $z = \frac{1-i}{1-i\sqrt{3}}$ onda je $\operatorname{Re}\{z\} - \operatorname{Im}\{z\}$ jednako:		
	a) $\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}$	b) $\frac{1}{2}$	c) $\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}$
5.	Broj realnih rješenja jednacine $\sqrt{x+7} - \sqrt{2x} = 1$ je:		
	a) 0	b) 1	c) 2
6.	Skup svih rješenja nejednacine $2^{x+0.5} + 2^{x-0.5} > 3^{x+0.5} - 3^{x-0.5}$ je:		
	a) $x < 0$	b) $x < \frac{1}{2}$	c) $x < \frac{3}{2}$
7.	Rješenje jednacine $\sin 2x \sin 4x = \sin 5x \sin 7x$ je:		
	a) $\frac{k\pi}{9}$, $k \in 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$	b) $\frac{k\pi}{10}$, $k \in 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$	c) $\frac{k\pi}{11}$, $k \in 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$
8.	Proizvod rješenja jednacine $\log_9 \log \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 - 60 \right) = \frac{1}{2}$ je:		
	a) $7\sqrt{2}$	b) 68	c) -68
9.	Broj stranica pravilnog mnogougla koji ima sedam puta više dijagonala nego vrhova iznosi:		
	a) 15	b) 16	c) 17
10.	Iz kružne ploče poluprecnika 1m je izrezan jednakostranicni trokut maksimalne površine. Kolika je površina otpatka?		
	a) $p - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \text{ m}^2$	b) $4p - 3\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$	c) $\frac{4}{3}p - \sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$

NAPOMENA

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.

Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi 0 bodova.

Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 02.07.2008.godine	RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA	GRUPA A
1.	$\sqrt[6]{9+4\sqrt{5}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{5}-2} = \sqrt[6]{9+4\sqrt{5}} \cdot \sqrt[6]{(\sqrt{5}-2)^2} = \sqrt[6]{9+4\sqrt{5}} \cdot \sqrt[6]{9-4\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt[6]{9^2 - (4\sqrt{5})^2} = 1$ a) 1 b) $\sqrt{6}$ c) $2\sqrt{5}$	
2.	Vietovim pravilima: $x_1 + x_2 = m - 2$, $x_1 \cdot x_2 = m + 1$, pa je $\left \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right < 2 \Leftrightarrow \left \frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 \cdot x_2} \right < 2 \Leftrightarrow \left \frac{m-2}{m+1} \right < 2$ odakle je: $-2 < \frac{m-2}{m+1} < 2$. Rješenje lijeve nejednacine: $(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \infty)$, a desne $(-\infty, -4) \cup (0, \infty)$. a) $(-\infty, -4) \cup (0, \infty)$ b) $[-4, 1)$ c) $(-\infty, -3) \cup (1, \infty)$	
3.	$x^2 - 3 x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 0, x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0 \\ x \geq 0, x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 0, x_1 = -4, x_2 = 1 \\ x \geq 0, x_1 = -1, x_2 = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = -4, x_2 = 4 \Rightarrow x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 32$ a) 2 b) 17 c) 32	
4.	$z = \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{1-i} \cdot \frac{1+i}{1+i} = \frac{1+i+i\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} = \operatorname{Re}\{z\} + i \operatorname{Im}\{z\} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}\{z\} + \operatorname{Im}\{z\} = 1$ a) $1-\sqrt{3}$ b) 1 c) $1+\sqrt{3}$	
5.	$\sqrt{12x} - \sqrt{5x+10} = 1 (x \geq 0) \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{12x} = 1 + \sqrt{5x+10} \Rightarrow 12x = 1 + 5x + 10 + 2\sqrt{5x+10} \Rightarrow 7x - 11 = 2\sqrt{5x+10}$ Za $x \geq \frac{11}{7}$ kvadriranjem je: $49x^2 - 154x + 121 = 20x + 40 \Rightarrow 49x^2 - 174x + 81 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{174 \pm 120}{98} \Rightarrow x_1 = 3, x_2 = \frac{54}{98} < \frac{11}{7}$, pa je rješenje $x_1 = 3$. a) 0 b) 1 c) 2	
6.	$3^{x+0.5} + 3^{x-0.5} > 4^{x+0.5} - 2^{2x-1} \Rightarrow \left(\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) 3^x > \left(2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) 4^x \Rightarrow \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} 3^x > \frac{3}{2} 4^x \Rightarrow \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} 3^x > 4^x$ $\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^3 > \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2x} \Rightarrow 2x < 3 \Rightarrow x < \frac{3}{2}$ a) $x < 0$ b) $x < \frac{1}{2}$ c) $x < \frac{3}{2}$	
7.	$\sin 3x \sin 5x = \sin 4x \sin 6x \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}(\cos 8x - \cos 2x) = -\frac{1}{2}(\cos 10x - \cos 2x) \Rightarrow \cos 10x - \cos 8x = 0 \Rightarrow -2 \sin 9x \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{9} \vee x = k\pi$ a) $\frac{k\pi}{9}, k \in 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ b) $\frac{k\pi}{10}, k \in 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ c) $\frac{k\pi}{11}, k \in 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$	
8.	$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} \log_4 (x^2 - 5) = -1 \Rightarrow \log_4 (x^2 - 5) = \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{-1} = 3 \Rightarrow (x^2 - 5) = 4^3 = 64 \Rightarrow x^2 - 69 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{69}$ a) -69 b) 69 c) $\sqrt{69}$	
9.	$\frac{n(n-3)}{2} = 8n \Rightarrow \frac{n^2 - 3n}{2} - 8n = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n^2 - 19n}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n(n-19)}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow n = 19$ a) 18 b) 19 c) 20	
10.	Visina trokuta $h = \frac{3}{2}R$, gdje je R poluprecnik kruga. Vrijedi i $a^2 - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{2}R \right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4}a^2 = \frac{9}{4}R^2$, pa je $a = \sqrt{3}R$. Tada je $R = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ i $h = \sqrt{3}$, odnosno $O = P_K - P_T = R^2 p - \frac{1}{2}ah = \frac{4}{3}p - \sqrt{3}$ a) $p - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} m^2$ b) $4p - 3\sqrt{3} m^2$ c) $\frac{4}{3}p - \sqrt{3} m^2$	

Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 02.07.2008.godine	RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA	GRUPA B
1.	$\sqrt[6]{7+4\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2-\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt[6]{7+4\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sqrt[6]{(2-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt[6]{7+4\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sqrt[6]{7-4\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt[6]{7^2 - (4\sqrt{3})^2} = 1$ a) 1 b) $\sqrt[3]{3}$ c) $2\sqrt[6]{3}$	
2.	Vietovim pravilima: $x_1 + x_2 = -2(m+1)$, $x_1 x_2 = m$, pa je $\frac{1}{x_1^2} + \frac{1}{x_2^2} = \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2}{x_1^2 \cdot x_2^2} = \frac{(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 x_2}{x_1^2 \cdot x_2^2} =$ $= \frac{4(m+1)^2 - 2m}{m^2} = \frac{4m^2 + 6m + 4}{m^2} < 3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{m^2 + 6m + 4}{m^2} < 0 \Leftrightarrow m^2 + 6m + 4 < 0 \Leftrightarrow m_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2} = -3 \pm \sqrt{5}$ a) $(-\infty, -3 + \sqrt{5})$ b) $(-3 - \sqrt{5}, \infty)$ c) $(-3 - \sqrt{5}, -3 + \sqrt{5})$	
3.	$x^2 + 3 x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 0, x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0 \\ x \geq 0, x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 0, x_1 = -1, x_2 = 4 \\ x \geq 0, x_1 = 1, x_2 = -4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 2$ a) 2 b) 17 c) 32	
4.	$z = \frac{1-i}{1-i\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{1+i\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}-i+\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{4} + i \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{4} = \text{Re}\{z\} + i \text{Im}\{z\} \Rightarrow \text{Re}\{z\} - \text{Im}\{z\} = \frac{1}{2}$ a) $\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}$ b) $\frac{1}{2}$ c) $\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}$	
5.	$\sqrt{x+7} - \sqrt{2x} = 1 (x \geq 0) \Rightarrow \sqrt{x+7} = \sqrt{2x} + 1 \Rightarrow x+7 = 2x+1+2\sqrt{2x} \Rightarrow -x+6 = 2\sqrt{2x}$ Za $x \leq 6$ kvadriranjem je: $x^2 - 12x + 36 = 8x \Rightarrow x^2 - 20x + 36 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{20 \pm 16}{2} = 10 \pm 8$ pa je rješenje $x_1 = 2$. a) 0 b) 1 c) 2	
6.	$2^{x+0.5} + 2^{x-0.5} > 3^{x+0.5} - 3^{x-0.5} \Rightarrow \left(\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)2^x > \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)3^x \Rightarrow \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}2^x > \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}3^x \Rightarrow \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} > \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x > \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow x < \frac{3}{2}$ a) $x < 0$ b) $x < \frac{1}{2}$ c) $x < \frac{3}{2}$	
7.	$\sin 2x \sin 4x = \sin 5x \sin 7x \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}(\cos 6x - \cos 2x) = -\frac{1}{2}(\cos 12x - \cos 2x) \Rightarrow \cos 12x - \cos 6x = 0 \Rightarrow$ $-2 \sin 9x \sin 3x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{9} \vee x = \frac{k\pi}{3}$ a) $\frac{k\pi}{9}$, $k \in 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ b) $\frac{k\pi}{10}$, $k \in 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ c) $\frac{k\pi}{11}$, $k \in 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$	
8.	$\log_9 \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{(x^2 - 60)} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \log \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(x^2 - 60)} = 9^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(x^2 - 60)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow x^2 - 60 = 8 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{68}$ a) $7\sqrt{2}$ b) 68 c) -68	
9.	$\frac{n(n-3)}{2} = 7n \Rightarrow \frac{n^2 - 3n}{2} - 7n = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n^2 - 17n}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n(n-17)}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow n = 17$ a) 15 b) 16 c) 17	
10.	Visina trokuta $h = \frac{3}{2}R = \frac{3}{2}$, gdje je R poluprecnik kruga. Vrijedi i $a^2 - \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{2}R\right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4}a^2 = \frac{9}{4}R^2$, pa je $a = \sqrt{3}R = \sqrt{3}$. Tada je $O = P_K - P_T = R^2 p - \frac{1}{2}ah = p - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$ a) $p - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} m^2$ b) $4p - 3\sqrt{3} m^2$ c) $\frac{4}{3}p - \sqrt{3} m^2$	

1.	Vrijednost izraza $\frac{a}{a^2 - a + 1} - \frac{1}{a+1} - \frac{2a}{a^3 + 1}$ je:	a) $\frac{1}{a^3 + 1}$	b) $-\frac{1}{a^3 + 1}$	c) $\frac{a^2}{a^3 + 1}$	d) $-\frac{a^2}{a^3 + 1}$
2.	Broj rješenja jednacine $\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+7} = 5$ je:	a) nijedno	b) jedno	c) dva	d) tri
3.	Rješenje nejednacine $(x-4)(x+3) < 0$ je:	a) $x \in (-3,1] \cup [2,4)$	b) $x \in (-3,4)$	c) $x \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$	d) $x \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, 1\right) \cup \left(1, \frac{3}{2}\right)$
4.	Broj rješenja jednacine $\log 2 + \log(4^{x-2} + 9) = 1 + \log(2^{x-2} + 1)$ je:	a) nijedno	b) jedno	c) dva	d) tri
5.	Modul kompleksnog broja $\frac{1-i\sqrt{2}}{5+i\sqrt{2}}$ iznosi:	a) $\frac{1}{9}$	b) $\frac{1}{3}$	c) 3	d) 9
6.	Rješenje nejednacine $\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x} = 3$ u prvom kvadrantu iznosi:	a) $x = \frac{p}{3}$	b) $x = \frac{p}{4}$	c) $x = \frac{p}{5}$	d) $x = \frac{p}{6}$
7.	Ako korijeni kvadratne funkcije $x^2 + bx + c$ iznose $x_{1/2} = \frac{5 \pm 3\sqrt{2}}{6}$, tada je njena vrijednost u tacki 0 jednaka:	a) $\frac{7}{36}$	b) $\frac{9}{36}$	c) $\frac{11}{36}$	d) $\frac{13}{36}$
8.	Ako se jedan broj doda brojniku i oduzme od nazivnika razlomka $\frac{7}{11}$ dobije se broj 2. Koji je to broj?	a) 5	b) 6	c) 7	d) 8
9.	Ako se dužina ivice kocke poveća za 3 cm, površina joj se poveća 4 puta. Koliko puta se poveća zapremina kocke?	a) 2 puta	b) 4 puta	c) 6 puta	d) 8 puta
10.	U pravougli trougao sa katetama dužine $a=2$ i $b=4$ upisan je kvadrat koji sa trouglom ima zajednicki pravi ugao. Dužina stranice upisanog kvadrata je:	a) 1	b) $\frac{6}{5}$	c) $\frac{4}{3}$	d) 2

NAPOMENA

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su cetiri odgovora.

Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda.

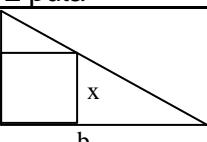
1.	Vrijednost izraza $\frac{a}{a^2 - a + 1} + \frac{1}{a + 1} - \frac{a^2 + 1}{a^3 + 1}$ je:
	a) $\frac{1}{a^3 + 1}$ b) $-\frac{1}{a^3 + 1}$ c) $\frac{a^2}{a^3 + 1}$ d) $-\frac{a^2}{a^3 + 1}$
2.	Broj rješenja jednacine $\sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{x+11} = 7$ je:
	a) nijedno b) jedno c) dva d) tri
3.	Rješenje nejednacine $(2x-3)(1-4x) > 0$ je:
	a) $x \in (-3,1] \cup [2,4)$ b) $x \in (-3,4)$ c) $x \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ d) $x \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, 1\right) \cup \left(1, \frac{3}{2}\right)$
4.	Broj rješenja jednacine $\log(9^x - 1) = 1 + \log(3^x - 1)$ je:
	a) nijedno b) jedno c) dva d) tri
5.	Modul kompleksnog broja $\frac{5-i\sqrt{2}}{1+i\sqrt{2}}$ iznosi:
	a) $\frac{1}{9}$ b) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) 3 d) 9
6.	Rješenje nejednacine $\frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} = 3$ u prvom kvadrantu iznosi:
	a) $x = \frac{p}{3}$ b) $x = \frac{p}{4}$ c) $x = \frac{p}{5}$ d) $x = \frac{p}{6}$
7.	Ako korijeni kvadratne funkcije $x^2 + bx + c$ iznose $x_{1/2} = \frac{5 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{6}$, tada je njena vrijednost u tacki 0 jednaka:
	a) $\frac{7}{36}$ b) $\frac{9}{36}$ c) $\frac{11}{36}$ d) $\frac{13}{36}$
8.	Ako se jedan broj doda brojniku i oduzme od nazivnika razlomka $\frac{7}{11}$ dobije se broj 5. Koji je to broj?
	a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8
9.	Ako se dužina ivice kocke poveća za 2 cm, površina joj se poveća 4 puta. Koliko puta se poveća zapremina kocke?
	a) 2 puta b) 4 puta c) 6 puta d) 8 puta
10.	U pravougli trougao sa katetama dužine $a=2$ i $b=3$ upisan je kvadrat koji sa trouglom ima zajednicki pravi ugao. Dužina stranice upisanog kvadrata je:
	a) 1 b) $\frac{6}{5}$ c) $\frac{4}{3}$ d) 2

NAPOMENA

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su cetiri odgovora.

Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda.

Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 02.07.2007.godine		RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA		GRUPA A
1.		$\frac{a}{a^2 - a + 1} - \frac{1}{a+1} - \frac{2a}{a^3 + 1} = \frac{a(a+1) - (a^2 - a + 1) - 2a}{a^3 + 1} = \frac{a^2 + a - a^2 + a - 1 - 2a}{a^3 + 1} = -\frac{1}{a^3 + 1}$		
	a) $\frac{1}{a^3 + 1}$	b) $-\frac{1}{a^3 + 1}$	c) $\frac{a^2}{a^3 + 1}$	d) $-\frac{a^2}{a^3 + 1}$
2.		$\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+7} = 5, \quad x \geq -2 \wedge x \geq -7 \Rightarrow x \in [-2, \infty)$ $\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+7} = 5 \Rightarrow x+2+2\sqrt{(x+2)(x+7)}+x+7=25 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(x+2)(x+7)}=-x+8 \Rightarrow$ $(x+2)(x+7)=(8-x)^2 \Rightarrow x^2+9x+14=x^2-16x+64 \Rightarrow 25x=50 \Rightarrow x=2$ a) nijedno b) jedno c) dva d) tri		
3.		$(x-4)(x+3) < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-4 < 0 \\ x+3 > 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x-4 > 0 \\ x+3 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 4 \\ x > -3 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x > 4 \\ x < -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-3, 4)$		
	a) $x \in (-3, 1] \cup [2, 4)$	b) $x \in (-3, 4)$	c) $x \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$	d) $x \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, 1\right) \cup \left(1, \frac{3}{2}\right)$
4.		$\log 2 + \log(4^{x-2} + 9) = 1 + \log(2^{x-2} + 1) \Rightarrow \log(2(4^{x-2} + 9)) = \log 10(2^{x-2} + 1) \Rightarrow 4^{x-2} + 9 = 5(2^{x-2} + 1) \Rightarrow$ $(2^{x-2})^2 + 9 = 5 \cdot 2^{x-2} + 5 \Rightarrow (2^{x-2})^2 - 5 \cdot 2^{x-2} + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow 2^{x-2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-16}}{2} \Rightarrow 2^{x-2} = 4 \vee 2^{x-2} = 1 \Rightarrow$ $x_1 = 4 \vee x_2 = 2$ a) nijedno b) jedno c) dva d) tri		
5.		$\frac{1-i\sqrt{2}}{5+i\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1-i\sqrt{2}}{5+i\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{5-i\sqrt{2}}{5-i\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5-5i\sqrt{2}-i\sqrt{2}-2}{25+4} = \frac{3-6i\sqrt{2}}{27} = \frac{1-2i\sqrt{2}}{9}, \quad \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{9}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{81} + \frac{8}{81}} = \frac{1}{3}$ a) $\frac{1}{9}$ b) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) 3 d) 9		
6.		$\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x} = 3 \Rightarrow 1+\cos x = 3(1-\cos x) \Rightarrow 4\cos x = 2 \Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{p}{3}$ a) $x = \frac{p}{3}$ b) $x = \frac{p}{4}$ c) $x = \frac{p}{5}$ d) $x = \frac{p}{6}$		
7.		$\left(x - \frac{5+3\sqrt{2}}{6}\right) \left(x - \frac{5-3\sqrt{2}}{6}\right) = \left[\left(x - \frac{5}{6}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right] \left[\left(x - \frac{5}{6}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right] = \left(x - \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = x^2 - \frac{5}{3}x + \frac{25}{36} - \frac{1}{2} = x^2 - \frac{5}{3}x + \frac{7}{36}$ a) $\frac{7}{36}$ b) $\frac{9}{36}$ c) $\frac{11}{36}$ d) $\frac{13}{36}$		
8.		$\frac{7+x}{11-x} = 2 \Rightarrow 7+x = 22-2x \Rightarrow 3x = 15 \Rightarrow x = 5$ a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8		
9.		$P = 6a^2 \Rightarrow 4 = \frac{(a+3)^2}{a^2} \Rightarrow 4a^2 = a^2 + 6a + 9 \Rightarrow 3a^2 - 6a - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36+108}}{6} \Rightarrow a = 3$ $V_1 = a^3 = 27, V_2 = (a+3)^3 = 216 \Rightarrow \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{216}{27} = 8$ a) 2 puta b) 4 puta c) 6 puta d) 8 puta		
10.		Iz sličnosti trouglova je: $\frac{b-x}{x} = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow ab - ax = bx \Rightarrow (a+b)x = ab \Rightarrow x = \frac{ab}{a+b} = \frac{4}{3}$ a) 1 b) $\frac{6}{5}$ c) $\frac{4}{3}$ d) 2		

Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 02.07.2007.godine		RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA		GRUPA B
1.	$\frac{a}{a^2-a+1} + \frac{1}{a+1} - \frac{a^2+1}{a^3+1} = \frac{a(a+1)+(a^2-a+1)-(a^2+1)}{a^3+1} = \frac{a^2+a+a^2-a+1-a^2-1}{a^3+1} = \frac{a^2}{a^3+1}$	a) $\frac{1}{a^3+1}$	b) $-\frac{1}{a^3+1}$	c) $\frac{a^2}{a^3+1}$
2.	$\sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{x+11} = 7, \quad x \geq -4 \wedge x \geq -11 \Rightarrow x \in [-4, \infty)$ $\sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{x+11} = 7 \Rightarrow x+4+2\sqrt{(x+4)(x+11)}+x+11=49 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(x+4)(x+11)}=-x+17 \Rightarrow$ $(x+4)(x+11)=(17-x)^2 \Rightarrow x^2+15x+44=x^2-34x+289 \Rightarrow 49x=245 \Rightarrow x=5$ a) nijedno b) jedno c) dva d) tri			
3.	$(2x-3)(1-4x)>0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x-3<0 \\ 1-4x<0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} 2x-3>0 \\ 1-4x>0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < \frac{3}{2} \\ x > \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x > \frac{3}{2} \\ x < \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ a) $x \in (-3,1] \cup [2,4)$	b) $x \in (-3,4)$	c) $x \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$	d) $x \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, 1\right) \cup \left(1, \frac{3}{2}\right)$
4.	$\log(9^x - 1) = 1 + \log(3^x - 1) d.p. x \neq 0 \Rightarrow \log(3^{2x} - 1) = \log 10(3^x - 1) \Rightarrow 3^{2x} - 1 = 10(3^x - 1) \Rightarrow$ $(3^x)^2 - 1 = 10 \cdot 3^x - 10 \Rightarrow (3^x)^2 - 10 \cdot 3^x + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow 3^x = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100-36}}{2} \Rightarrow 3^x = 9 \vee 3^x = 1 \Rightarrow$ $x_1 = 2$ a) nijedno b) jedno c) dva d) tri			
5.	$\frac{5-i\sqrt{2}}{1+i\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5-i\sqrt{2}}{1+i\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1-i\sqrt{2}}{1-i\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5-5i\sqrt{2}-i\sqrt{2}-2}{1+2} = \frac{3-6i\sqrt{2}}{3} = 1-2i\sqrt{2}, \quad \sqrt{1^2+(2\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{1+8} = 3$ a) $\frac{1}{9}$	b) $\frac{1}{3}$	c) 3	d) 9
6.	$\frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} = 3 \Rightarrow 1+\sin x = 3(1-\sin x) \Rightarrow 4\sin x = 2 \Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{p}{6}$ a) $x = \frac{p}{3}$	b) $x = \frac{p}{4}$	c) $x = \frac{p}{5}$	d) $x = \frac{p}{6}$
7.	$\left(x - \frac{5+2\sqrt{3}}{6}\right) \left(x - \frac{5-2\sqrt{3}}{6}\right) = \left[\left(x - \frac{5}{6}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right] \left[\left(x - \frac{5}{6}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right] = \left(x - \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2 = x^2 - \frac{5}{3}x + \frac{25}{36} - \frac{1}{3} = x^2 - \frac{5}{3}x + \frac{13}{36}$ a) $\frac{7}{36}$	b) $\frac{9}{36}$	c) $\frac{11}{36}$	d) $\frac{13}{36}$
8.	$\frac{7+x}{11-x} = 5 \Rightarrow 7+x = 55-5x \Rightarrow 6x = 48 \Rightarrow x = 8$ a) 5	b) 6	c) 7	d) 8
9.	$P=6a^2 \Rightarrow 4=\frac{(a+2)^2}{a^2} \Rightarrow 4a^2=a^2+4a+4 \Rightarrow 3a^2-4a-4=0 \Rightarrow a=\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16+48}}{6} \Rightarrow a=2$ $V_1=a^3=8, V_2=(a+2)^3=64 \Rightarrow \frac{V_2}{V_1}=\frac{64}{8}=8$ a) 2 puta	b) 4 puta	c) 6 puta	d) 8 puta
10.	 Iz sličnosti trouglova je: $\frac{b-x}{x} = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow ab - ax = bx \Rightarrow (a+b)x = ab \Rightarrow x = \frac{ab}{a+b} = \frac{6}{5}$ a) 1	b) $\frac{6}{5}$	c) $\frac{4}{3}$	d) 2

1.	Vrijednost izraza $\frac{a}{a-1} + \frac{4a^2 - a}{1-a^3} + \frac{1}{a^2 + a + 1}$ je:
	a) $\frac{1}{a^2 + a + 1}$ b) $\frac{a-1}{a^2 + a + 1}$ c) $\frac{(a-1)^2}{a^2 + a + 1}$
2.	Vrijednost parametra m u jednacini $x^2 - mx + 2 = 0$ takav da je zbir kvadrata rješenja jednacine jednak 12 je:
	a) ± 2 b) ± 3 c) ± 4
3.	Broj rješenja jednacine $\frac{x-1}{1+\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{2} = 4$ je:
	a) jedno rješenje b) dva rješenja c) tri rješenja
4.	Ako je $z = 2 - i$ vrijednost izraza $\frac{z + \bar{z}}{1 - z\bar{z}}$ je:
	a) -1 b) 0 c) 1
5.	Rješenje nejednacine $ 2x+1 + x \geq 6$ je:
	a) $x \in (-\infty, -7] \cup \left[\frac{5}{2}, \infty\right)$ b) $[-7, \infty)$ c) $x \in (-\infty, -7] \cup \left[\frac{7}{3}, \infty\right)$
6.	Rješenje nejednacine $x^{\frac{\log_1 x}{2}} > x$ je:
	a) $\left(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cup (1, \infty)$ b) $\left(-1, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cup (1, \infty)$ c) $(-\infty, 0) \cup (1, \infty)$
7.	Rješenje jednacine $2 \cdot 4^{\sin^2 x} - 3 \cdot 4^{\cos^2 x} + 2 = 0$ koje se nalazi u prvom kvadrantu zadovoljava jednacinu:
	a) b) c)
8.	Rješenje logaritamske jednacine $\log_{32} 2x - \log_8 4x + \log_2 x = 3$ je:
	a) b) c)
9.	Zbir svih neparnih prirodnih brojeva manjih od 2000 je:
	a) b) c)
10.	Ako je stranica romba dužine 9, a zbir dužina dijagonala romba 25, površina romba iznosi:
	a) b) c)

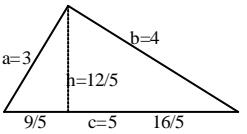
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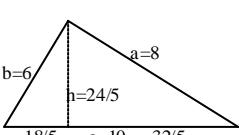
Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.
 Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.
 Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda.
 Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi -2 boda.
 Nezaokružen odgovor nosi 0 bodova.

1.	Vrijednost izraza $\frac{x-3}{x^2+3x+9} + \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{3x+2x^2}{x^3-27}$ je: a) $\frac{-6}{x^2+3x+9}$ b) $\frac{-6(x-3)}{x^2+3x+9}$ c) $\frac{-6}{(x^2+3x+9)(x-3)}$		
2.	Vrijednost parametra m u jednacini $x^2 + mx + 3 = 0$ takav da je zbir kvadrata rješenja jednacine jednak 3 je: a) ± 2 b) ± 3 c) ± 4		
3.	Broj rješenja jednacine $\frac{1-x}{1-\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{2} = 5$ je: a) jedno rješenje b) dva rješenja c) tri rješenja		
4.	Ako je $z = \frac{-1+i}{2}$ vrijednost izraza $\frac{\bar{z}-z}{2z+3i}$ je: a) $\frac{4+i}{17}$ b) $\frac{4-i}{17}$ c) $\frac{i-4}{17}$		
5.	Rješenje nejednacine $ 4x-5 - 2x \leq 7$ je: a) $x \in \left(-\infty, \frac{5}{4}\right]$ b) $x \in \left[-\frac{1}{3}, 6\right]$ c) $x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{3}\right] \cup \left[\frac{5}{4}, 6\right]$		
6.	Rješenje nejednacine $x^{\frac{\log_1 x}{3}} > x$ je: a) $\left(-\infty, \frac{1}{3}\right) \cup (1, \infty)$ b) $\left(-1, \frac{1}{3}\right) \cup (1, \infty)$ c) $(-\infty, 0) \cup (1, \infty)$		
7.	Rješenje jednacine $4^{\sin^2 x} + 2 \cdot 4^{\cos^2 x+1} = 18$ koje se nalazi u prvom kvadrantu zadovoljava jednacinu: a) b) c)		
8.	Rješenje logaritamske jednacine $\log_{16} x + \log_4 x + \log_2 x = 7$ je: a) b) c)		
9.	Zbir svih neparnih prirodnih brojeva manjih od 1000 je: a) $\frac{384}{5} p$ b) $\frac{768}{5} p$ c) $\frac{1536}{5} p$		
10.	Ako je stranica romba dužine 9, a jedna dijagonala romba za 2 duža od druge, površina romba iznosi: a) b) c)		

NAPOMENA

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.
 Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.
 Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda.
 Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi -2 boda.
 Nezaokružen odgovor nosi 0 bodova.

Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 03.07.2006.godine		RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA	GRUPA A
1.	$\frac{a}{a-1} + \frac{4a^2 - a}{1-a^3} + \frac{1}{a^2 + a + 1} = \frac{a}{a-1} + \frac{4a^2 - a}{(a-1)(a^2 + a + 1)} + \frac{1}{a^2 + a + 1} = \frac{a^3 - 3a^2 + 3a - 1}{(a-1)(a^2 + a + 1)}$ $= \frac{a^3 - a^2 - 2a^2 + 2a + a - 1}{(a-1)(a^2 + a + 1)} = \frac{a^2(a-1) - 2a(a-1) + a - 1}{(a-1)(a^2 + a + 1)} = \frac{a^2 - 2a + 1}{a^2 + a + 1} = \frac{(a-1)^2}{a^2 + a + 1}$	a) $1-3a$ b) a c) $\frac{1}{1-3a}$	
2.	$x^2 + bx + c = (x - x_1)(x - x_2) = x^2 - (x_1 + x_2)x + x_1x_2$ pa je: $x_1 + x_2 = m$ i $x_1x_2 = 2$. Kako mora biti: $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 12 \Rightarrow x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1x_2 = 12 \Rightarrow m^2 - 4 = 12 \Rightarrow m^2 = 16 \Rightarrow m = \pm 4$	a) 11 b) 12 c) 13	
3.	$\frac{x-1}{1+\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{2} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{-(1+\sqrt{x})(1-\sqrt{x})}{1+\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{2} = 4 \Rightarrow -(1-\sqrt{x}) + \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{2} = 4 \Rightarrow -\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{2} = 4 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 9 \Rightarrow x = 81$	a) nijedna b) tri c) beskonечно mnogo	
4.	$\frac{z + \bar{z}}{1 - z\bar{z}} = \frac{2 - i + 2 + i}{1 - (2-i)(2+i)} = \frac{4}{1 - (4 + 2i - 2i + 1)} = \frac{4}{1-5} = -1$ a) $x \in (-\infty, -1] \cup \{2\}$ b) $x \in (-\infty, -1]$ c) $x \in (-\infty, -1] \cup [2, \infty)$		
5.	$ 2x+1 = \begin{cases} 2x+1, & x \geq -\frac{1}{2} \\ -2x-1, & x < -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ pa je $\begin{cases} x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}\right], & -2x-1+x \geq 6 \Rightarrow x \leq -7 \\ x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right), & 2x+1+x \geq 6 \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{7}{3} \end{cases}$ pa je rješenje $x \in (-\infty, -7] \cup \left[\frac{7}{3}, \infty\right)$	a) nijedno b) jedno c) dva	
6.	$x^{\log_{1/2} x} > x \Rightarrow \log_{1/2} x \log_{1/2} x > \log_{1/2} x \Rightarrow t(t-1) > 0 \Rightarrow t \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, \infty) \Rightarrow x \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cup (1, \infty)$	a) 1 b) 4 c) 10	
7.	$4^{\sin^2 x} + 4^{\cos^2 x} = 4 \Rightarrow 4^{\sin^2 x} + 4^{1-\sin^2 x} = 4 \Rightarrow 4^{\sin^2 x} + \frac{4}{4^{\sin^2 x}} = 4 \Rightarrow t + \frac{4}{t} - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 - 4t + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (t-2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 2 \Rightarrow 4^{\sin^2 x} = 2$ $2^{\sin^2 x} = 2^1 \Rightarrow 2 \sin^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k \frac{\pi}{2}, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ a) $x = \frac{p}{4} + k \frac{p}{2}$ b) $x = \frac{p}{4} + kp$ c) $x = \frac{p}{4} + 2kp, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$		
8.	$\frac{\sin 2\alpha}{1 + \cos 2\alpha} \cdot \frac{\cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} \cdot \frac{\cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{2 \cos^2 \alpha} \cdot \frac{\cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} =$ $= \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}$ a) $\operatorname{tg} \frac{a}{2}$ b) $\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{a}{2}$ c) 1		
9.	 $V = h^2 \mathbf{p}c - \frac{1}{3}h^2 \mathbf{p}k_1 - \frac{1}{3}h^2 \mathbf{p}k_2 = h^2 \mathbf{p} \left(c - \frac{k_1 + k_2}{3} \right) = h^2 \mathbf{p} \left(c - \frac{c}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3}h^2 c \mathbf{p}$ $V = \frac{2}{3} \frac{144}{25} 5 \mathbf{p} = \frac{96}{5} \mathbf{p}$ a) $48\pi/5$ b) $96\pi/5$ c) $192\pi/5$		
10.	$1 + \frac{60}{100} = 1.6, \quad 1.6 - x \cdot 1.6 = 1 \Rightarrow 1.6x = 0.6 \Rightarrow x = \frac{0.6}{1.6} = 0.375 = 37.5\%$ a) 60% b) 45% c) 37.5%		

Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 03.07.2006.godine		RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA	GRUPA B
1.		$\frac{x-3}{x^2+3x+9} + \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{3x+2x^2}{x^3-27} = \frac{x-3}{x^2+3x+9} + \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{3x+2x^2}{(x-3)(x^2+3x+9)} =$ $= \frac{(x-3)^2 + (x^2+3x+9) - 3x - 2x^2}{(x-3)(x^2+3x+9)} = \frac{-6x+18}{(x-3)(x^2+3x+9)} = \frac{-6(x-3)}{(x-3)(x^2+3x+9)} = \frac{-6}{x^2+3x+9}$	
	a) $1+3a$	b) a	c) $\frac{1}{1+3a}$
2.	$x^2 + bx + c = (x - x_1)(x - x_2) = x^2 - (x_1 + x_2)x + x_1 x_2$ pa je: $x_1 + x_2 = -m$ i $x_1 x_2 = 3$. Kako mora biti:		
2.	$x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 3 \Rightarrow x_1^2 + 2x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1 x_2 = 3 \Rightarrow m^2 - 6 = 3 \Rightarrow m^2 = 9 \Rightarrow m = \pm 3$	a) 0	b) 2
		c) 4	
3.	$\frac{1-x}{1-\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{2} = 5 \Rightarrow \frac{(1+\sqrt{x})(1-\sqrt{x})}{1-\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{2} = 5 \Rightarrow (1+\sqrt{x}) - \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{2} = 5 \Rightarrow$		
	a) jedna	b) tri	c) beskonacno mnogo
4.	$\frac{\bar{z}-z}{2z+3i} = \frac{\frac{-1-i}{2} - \frac{-1+i}{2}}{2\frac{-1+i}{2} + 3i} = \frac{-2i}{-2+8i} = \frac{i(1+4i)}{(1-4i)(1+4i)} = \frac{i-4}{17}$	a) $x \in \{-1\} \cup [1, 2]$	b) $x \in (-1, 2]$
		c) $x \in (0, 2]$	
5.	$ 4x-5 = \begin{cases} 4x-5, & x \geq \frac{5}{4} \\ -4x+5, & x < \frac{5}{4} \end{cases}$ pa je $\begin{cases} x \in \left(-\infty, \frac{5}{4}\right], & -4x+5-2x \leq 7 \Rightarrow x \geq -\frac{1}{3} \\ x \in \left(\frac{5}{4}, \infty\right), & 4x-5-2x \leq 7 \Rightarrow x \leq 6 \end{cases}$ pa je rješenje $x \in \left[-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{4}\right] \cup \left[\frac{5}{4}, 6\right]$, odnosno $x \in \left[-\frac{1}{3}, 6\right]$	a) nijedno	b) jedno
		c) dva	
6.	$x^{\frac{\log x}{3}} > x \Rightarrow \log_{1/3} x \log_{1/3} x > \log_{1/3} x \Rightarrow t(t-1) > 0 \Rightarrow t \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, \infty) \Rightarrow x \in \left(0, \frac{1}{3}\right) \cup (1, \infty)$	a) 1	b) 4
		c) 10	
7.	$9^{\sin^2 x} + 9^{\cos^2 x} = 6 \Rightarrow 9^{\sin^2 x} + 9^{1-\sin^2 x} = 6 \Rightarrow 9^{\sin^2 x} + \frac{9}{9^{\sin^2 x}} = 6 \Rightarrow t + \frac{9}{t} - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 - 6t + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow (t-3)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 3 \Rightarrow 9^{\sin^2 x} = 3 \Rightarrow 3^2 \sin^2 x = 3^1 \Rightarrow 2 \sin^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k \frac{\pi}{2}, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$	a) $x = \frac{p}{4} + k \frac{p}{2}$	b) $x = \frac{p}{4} + kp$
		c) $x = \frac{p}{4} + 2kp, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$	
8.	$\frac{2\sin a - \sin 2a}{2\sin a + \sin 2a} = \frac{2\sin a - 2\sin a \cos a}{2\sin a + 2\sin a \cos a} = \frac{1 - \cos a}{1 + \cos a} = \frac{\frac{\sin^2 a}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{a}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{a}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{a}{2}}{\frac{\sin^2 a}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{a}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{a}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{a}{2}} = \frac{2\sin^2 \frac{a}{2}}{2\cos^2 \frac{a}{2}} = \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{a}{2}$	a) $\operatorname{tg} \frac{a}{2}$	b) $\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{a}{2}$
		c) 1	
9.	 $V = h^2 p c - \frac{1}{3} h^2 p k_1 - \frac{1}{3} h^2 p k_2 = h^2 p \left(c - \frac{k_1 + k_2}{3} \right) = h^2 p \left(c - \frac{c}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} h^2 c p$ $V = \frac{2}{3} \frac{576}{25} 10 p = \frac{768}{5} p$	a) $\frac{384}{5} p$	b) $\frac{768}{5} p$
		c) $\frac{1536}{5} p$	
10.	$1 - \frac{60}{100} = 0.4, \quad 0.4 + x \cdot 0.4 = 1 \Rightarrow 0.4x = 0.6 \Rightarrow x = \frac{0.6}{0.4} = 1.5 = 150\%$	a) 60%	b) 120%
		c) 150%	

1.	Vrijednost izraza $\frac{\frac{2a}{a^2+2ab} + \frac{4b}{a^2-4b^2} - \frac{b}{ab-2b^2}}{1-\frac{a^2-4b^2-2}{a^2-4b^2}}$ je:	a)	b)	c)
2.	Rješenje nejednacine $\left \frac{x+2}{x-1} \right \geq 2$ je:	a)	b)	c)
3.	Ako je $z = 2 - i$, vrijednost izraza $\frac{z + \bar{z}}{1 - z \cdot \bar{z}}$ je:	a)	b)	c)
4.	Realne vrijednosti parametra p za koje su rješenja jednacine $(p-4)x^2 - 2px + 5p = 0$ realna i razlicita su:	a)	b)	c)
5.	Rješenje nejednacine: $\sqrt{4x+10} < 2x+1$ je:	a)	b)	c)
6.	Vrijednost izraza $\frac{5}{4} \log_3 81 + 3 \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 16 - \log_2 \frac{1}{32} + \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{27}$ je:	a)	b)	c)
7.	Vrijednost izraza $\frac{\sin \frac{3p}{2} \operatorname{tg} \left(-\frac{5p}{4} \right) \cos 1000^\circ}{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{5p}{3} \cos(-2p) \sin 170^\circ}$ je:	a)	b)	c)
8.	Rješenje jednacine $\sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x = 1$ je:	a)	b)	c)
9.	Ravan paralelna osi pravog valjka sijeće ga tako da od kruga osnove odsjecač kome odgovara centralni ugao od 120° . Ako je visina valjka 10 cm, a rastojanje ravni od ose valjka 2 cm, izracunati površinu presjeka.	a)	b)	c)
10.	Izracunati površinu trapeza cije su kraca osnovica i kraci dužine 2cm, a duža osnovica sa kracima zaklapa 2 puta manji ugao od ugla izmedu krace osnovice i kraka.	a)	b)	c)

NAPOMENA

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.

Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda.

Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi -2 boda.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi 0 bodova.

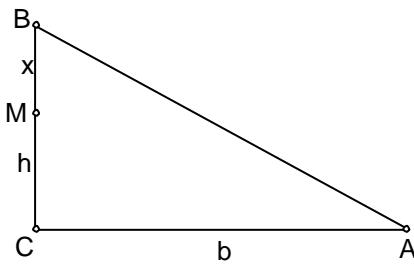
1.	Vrijednost izraza $\frac{1 - \frac{x-3y}{x+y}}{\frac{3x+y}{x-y} - 3} : \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{y}{x}} - \frac{1}{1-\frac{y}{x}} + \frac{\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}}{\frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x}} \right)$ je:	a) b) c)
2.	Rješenje nejednacine $\left \frac{x-3}{x+1} \right \leq \frac{1}{2}$ je:	a) b) c)
3.	Ako je $z = \frac{-1+i}{2}$, vrijednost izraza $\frac{\bar{z}-z}{2z+3i}$ je:	a) b) c)
4.	Realne vrijednosti parametra p za koje su rješenja jednacine $(p-4)x^2 - 2px + 5p = 0$ kompleksna su:	a) b) c)
5.	Rješenje nejednacine: $\sqrt{x+7} < x+1$ je:	a) b) c)
6.	Vrijednost izraza $5^{3-\log_5 25} + 3^{2-\log_3 3} - 2^{4-2\log_2 5}$ je:	a) b) c)
7.	Vrijednost izraza $\frac{ctg 600^\circ \cos 2p \sin(-290^\circ)}{tg \frac{5p}{6} \sin \frac{p}{2} \cos(-160^\circ)}$ je:	a) b) c)
8.	Rješenje jednacine $\sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x = \sqrt{2}$ je:	a) b) c)
9.	Ravan paralelna osi pravog valjka sijeće ga tako da od kruga osnove odsijeca odsjecak kome odgovara centralni ugao od 60° . Ako je visina valjka 10 cm, a rastojanje ravni od ose valjka 2 cm, izracunati površinu presjeka.	a) b) c)
10.	Izracunati površinu trapeza cije su kraca osnovica i kraci dužine 2cm, a duža osnovica sa kracima zaklapa 3 puta manji ugao od ugla izmedu krace osnovice i kraka.	a) b) c)

NAPOMENA

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.
Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.
Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda.
Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi -2 boda.
Nezaokružen odgovor nosi 0 bodova.

Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 01.09.2005.godine		RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA	GRUPA A
1.	$\frac{2a}{a^2+2ab} + \frac{4b}{a^2-4b^2} - \frac{b}{ab-2b^2} = \frac{2ab(a-2b) + 4ab^2 - ab(a+2b)}{a^2-4b^2-a^2+4b^2+2} = \frac{ab(a-2b)}{2ab} = \frac{a-2b}{2}$	a) $\frac{2a}{a^2+2ab}$ b) $\frac{4b}{a^2-4b^2}$ c) $\frac{b}{ab-2b^2}$	
2.	$\left \frac{x+2}{x-1} \right \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+2}{x-1} \leq -2 \vee \frac{x+2}{x-1} \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+2}{x-1} + 2 \leq 0 \vee \frac{x+2}{x-1} - 2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3x}{x-1} \leq 0 \vee \frac{-x+4}{x-1} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in [0,1) \cup x \in (1,4] \Leftrightarrow x \in [0,1) \cup (1,4]$	a) $x \in [0,1)$ b) $x \in (1,4]$ c) $x \in [0,1) \cup (1,4]$	
3.	$3^{4x} + 3^{2x} = 20 \Rightarrow (3^{2x})^2 + 3^{2x} - 20 = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 + t - 20 = 0$ gdje je $t = 3^{2x}$	a) $\log_2 3$ b) $\log_3 2$ c) $\sqrt{3}$	
4.	$9^{ 3x-1 } = 3^{8x-2} \Rightarrow 3^{2 3x-1 } = 3^{8x-2} \Rightarrow 2 3x-1 = 8x-2 \Rightarrow 3x-1 = 4x-1$ Za $x \geq \frac{1}{3}$ je $ 3x-1 = 3x-1$ pa je: $3x-1 = 4x-1 \Rightarrow x=0 \notin \left[\frac{1}{3}, \infty \right)$ Za $x < \frac{1}{3}$ je $ 3x-1 = -3x+1$ pa je: $-3x+1 = 4x-1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{7} \in \left(-\infty, \frac{1}{3} \right)$, tj. postoji jedno rješenje.	a) nijedno b) jedno c) dva	
5.	$\sqrt{x \log \sqrt{x}} = 10 \Rightarrow x \log \sqrt{x} = 100 \Rightarrow \log x \log \sqrt{x} = \log 100 \Rightarrow \log \sqrt{x} \log x = 2 \Rightarrow \log x^{\frac{1}{2}} \log x = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \log x \log x = 2 \Rightarrow \log^2 x = 4 \Rightarrow \log x = \pm 2 \Rightarrow x_1 = 100, x_2 = \frac{1}{100}$	a) -1 b) 0 c) 1	
6.	$\frac{2x+1}{x-1} \geq 3 \Rightarrow \frac{2x+1}{x-1} - 3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x+1 - 3x+3}{x-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-x+4}{x-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow -x+4 \geq 0 \wedge x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 4 \wedge x > 1 \vee -x+4 \leq 0 \wedge x-1 < 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 4 \wedge x < 0$	a) $(1,2]$ b) $(1,3]$ c) $(1,4]$	
7.	$x^4 - 2x^3 + ax^2 - x + 2 = x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 + x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + x^2 - 2x + ax^2 - x + 2 =$ $= x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 + x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + (1+a)x^2 - 3x + 2 =$ $= x^2(x^2 - 3x + 2) + x(x^2 - 3x + 2) + (1+a)x^2 - 3x + 2$ pa je $a = 0$	a) -1 b) 0 c) 1	
8.	$f(x) = -x^2 + 4x - k$. Kvadratna funkcija $f(x)$ ne smije imati realne korijene, odnosno: $D = b^2 - 4ac < 0 \Rightarrow 16 - 4k < 0 \Rightarrow k > 4$.	a) $(0, \infty)$ b) $(2, \infty)$ c) $(4, \infty)$	
9.	$\cos^2 \frac{x+y}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x-y}{2} = \frac{1+\cos(x+y)}{2} - \frac{1-\cos(x-y)}{2} =$ $= \frac{\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)}{2} = \frac{2\cos x \cos y}{2} = \cos x \cos y$	a) $\cos x \cos y$ b) $\sin x \cos y$ c) $\sin x \sin y$	
10.	$\begin{cases} b+h=c+x \\ (h+x)^2+b^2=c^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow c=b+h-x \Rightarrow (h+x)^2+b^2=(b+h-x)^2 \Rightarrow h^2+2hx+x^2+b^2=(b+h)^2-2x(b+h)+x^2 \Rightarrow 2x(2h+b)=2bh \Rightarrow x=\frac{bh}{(2h+b)}=\frac{5}{7}$	a) 5/7 b) 6/7 c) 1	

Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 01.09.2005.godine		RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA	GRUPA B	
1.		$\frac{1 - \frac{x-3y}{x+y}}{\frac{3x+y}{x-y} - 3} : \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{y}{x}} - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{y}{x}} + \frac{\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}}{\frac{x-y}{y-x}} \right) = \frac{\frac{x+y-x+3y}{x+y}}{\frac{3x+y-3x+3y}{x-y}} : \left(\frac{x}{x+y} - \frac{x}{x-y} + \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2-y^2} \right) =$ $= \frac{4y(x-y)}{4y(x+y)} : \frac{x(x-y)-x(x+y)+x^2+y^2}{x^2-y^2} = \frac{x-y}{x+y} : \frac{x^2-2xy+y^2}{(x+y)(x-y)} = \frac{x-y}{x+y} : \frac{(x-y)^2}{(x+y)(x-y)} = 1$		
	a)	b)	c)	
2.		$\left \frac{x-3}{x+1} \right \leq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x-3}{x+1} \geq -\frac{1}{2} \wedge \frac{x-3}{x+1} \leq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x-3}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \geq 0 \wedge \frac{x-3}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3x-5}{2(x+1)} \geq 0 \wedge \frac{x-7}{2(x+1)} \leq 0$ $x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup \left[\frac{5}{3}, \infty \right) \wedge x \in (-1, 7] \Leftrightarrow x \in \left[\frac{5}{3}, 7 \right]$		
	a)	b)	c)	
3.		$2^{4x} + 2^{2x} = 90 \Rightarrow (2^{2x})^2 + 2^{2x} - 90 = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 + t - 90 = 0$ gdje je $t = 2^{2x}$ $t_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+360}}{2} \Rightarrow t_1 = 9, t_2 = -10 \Rightarrow 2^{2x_1} = 9 \Rightarrow \log_2 2^{2x_1} = \log_2 3^2 \Rightarrow$ $2x_1 \log_2 2 = 2 \log_2 3 \Rightarrow x_1 = \log_2 3$		
	a) $\log_2 3$	b) $\log_3 2$	c) $\sqrt{3}$	
4.		$9^{ 3x+1 } = 3^{8x+2} \Rightarrow 3^{2 3x+1 } = 3^{8x+2} \Rightarrow 2 3x+1 = 8x+2 \Rightarrow 3x+1 = 4x+1$ Za $x \geq -\frac{1}{3}$ je $ 3x+1 = 3x+1$ pa je: $3x+1 = 4x+1 \Rightarrow x=0 \in \left[-\frac{1}{3}, \infty \right)$		
	a) nijedno	b) jedno	c) dva	
5.		$\sqrt{x \log \sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow x \log \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{10} \Rightarrow \log x \log \sqrt{x} = \log 10^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \log \sqrt{x} \log x = \frac{1}{2}$ $\log x^{\frac{1}{2}} \log x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \log x \log x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \log^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \log x = \pm 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = 10, x_2 = \frac{1}{10}$		
	a) -1	b) 0	c) 1	
6.		$\frac{2x+1}{-x+1} \geq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2x+1}{-x+1} - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x+1+x-1}{-x+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3x}{-x+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow$ $x \geq 0 \wedge -x+1 > 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0 \wedge x < 1 \vee x \leq 0 \wedge -x+1 < 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 0 \wedge x > 1$		
	a) $[-1,1)$	b) $[0,1)$	c) $[0,2)$	
7.		$x^4 + ax^3 - 6x^2 + 3x + 2 = x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + ax^3 - 8x^2 + 3x + 2 =$ $= x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 + (a+3)x^3 - 3(a+3)x^2 + 2(a+3)x + 3(a+3)x^2 - 2(a+3)x - 8x^2 + 3x + 2 =$ $= x^2(x^2 - 3x + 2) + (a+3)x(x^2 - 3x + 2) + (3a+1)x^2 - (2a+3)x + 2 =$ $= x^2(x^2 - 3x + 2) + x(a+3)(x^2 - 3x + 2) + (3a+1)x^2 - 3(3a+1)x + 2(3a+1) + 7ax - 6a \text{ pa je } a=0$		
	a) -1	b) 0	c) 1	
8.		f(x) = x ² + 4x - k. Kvadratna funkcija f(x) ne smije imati realne korijene, odnosno:		
	a)	$(-\infty, -4)$	b) $(-\infty, -2)$	c) $(-\infty, 0)$
9.		$\sin^2 \frac{x+y}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x-y}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos(x+y)}{2} - \frac{1 - \cos(x-y)}{2} =$ $= \frac{-\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)}{2} = \frac{-2 \sin x \sin(-y)}{2} = \sin x \sin y$		
	a)	$\cos x \cos y$	b) $\sin x \cos y$	c) $\sin x \sin y$
10.		$\begin{cases} b+h=c+x \\ (h+x)^2+b^2=c^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow c=b+h-x \Rightarrow (h+x)^2+b^2=(b+h-x)^2 \Rightarrow$ $h^2+2hx+x^2+b^2=(b+h)^2-2x(b+h)+x^2 \Rightarrow 2x(2h+b)=2bh \Rightarrow x=\frac{bh}{(2h+b)}=\frac{6}{7}$		
	a)	5/7	b) 6/7	c) 1

1.	Ako je $a = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{2}$ i $b = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$ onda je $a^2 - b^2$ jednako: a) $\sqrt{5} - 1$ b) $\sqrt{5}$ c) 3
2.	Vrijednost izraza $\sqrt{7 + \sqrt{48}} + \sqrt{7 - \sqrt{48}}$ je: a) $\sqrt{3}$ b) $2\sqrt{3}$ c) 4
3.	Rješenje jednadice $3^{4x} + 3^{2x} = 20$ je: a) $\log_2 3$ b) $\log_3 2$ c) $\sqrt{3}$
4.	Broj rješenja jednadice $9^{ 3x-1 } = 3^{8x-2}$ je: a) nijedno b) jedno c) dva
5.	Proizvod rješenja jednadice $\sqrt{x \log \sqrt{x}} = 10$ iznosi: a) -1 b) 0 c) 1
6.	Rješenje nejednadice $\frac{2x+1}{x-1} \geq 3$ je skup: a) $(1,2]$ b) $(1,3]$ c) $(1,4]$
7.	Odrediti parametar a tako da je polinom $x^4 - 2x^3 + ax^2 - x + 2$ djeljiv sa $x^2 - 3x + 2$. a) -1 b) 0 c) 1
8.	Funkcija $f(x) = -x^2 + 4x - k$ prima samo negativne vrijednosti ako je k iz intervala: a) $(0, \infty)$ b) $(2, \infty)$ c) $(4, \infty)$
9.	Izraz $\cos^2 \frac{x+y}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x-y}{2}$ jednak je: a) $\cos x \cos y$ b) $\sin x \cos y$ c) $\sin x \sin y$
10.	 <p>Za pravougli trougao na slici poznate su dužine $b = AC = 5$ i $h = CM = 1$. Ako je $AB + BM = AC + CM$ koliko iznosi dužina $x = BM$.</p> <p>a) $\frac{5}{7}$ b) $\frac{6}{7}$ c) 1</p>

NAPOMENA

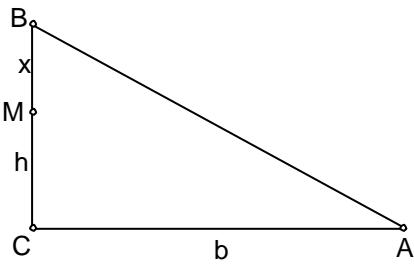
Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.

Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda.

Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi -2 boda.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi 0 bodova.

1.	Ako je $a = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{2}$ i $b = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$ onda je $a^2 + b^2$ jednako: a) $\sqrt{5} - 1$ b) $\sqrt{5}$ c) 3
2.	Vrijednost izraza $\sqrt{7 + \sqrt{48}} - \sqrt{7 - \sqrt{48}}$ je: a) $\sqrt{3}$ b) $2\sqrt{3}$ c) 4
3.	Rješenje jednadzine $2^{4x} + 2^{2x} = 90$ je: a) $\log_2 3$ b) $\log_3 2$ c) $\sqrt{3}$
4.	Broj rješenja jednadzine $9^{ 3x+1 } = 3^{8x+2}$ je: a) nijedno b) jedno c) dva
5.	Proizvod rješenja jednadzine $\sqrt{x \log \sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{\sqrt{10}}$ iznosi: a) -1 b) 0 c) 1
6.	Rješenje nejednadzine $\frac{2x+1}{-x+1} \geq 1$ je skup: a) $[-1,1)$ b) $[0,1)$ c) $[0,2)$
7.	Odrediti parametar a tako da je polinom $x^4 + ax^3 - 6x^2 + 3x + 2$ djeljiv sa $x^2 - 3x + 2$. a) -1 b) 0 c) 1
8.	Funkcija $f(x) = x^2 + 4x - k$ prima samo pozitivne vrijednosti ako je k iz intervala: a) $(-\infty, -4)$ b) $(-\infty, -2)$ c) $(-\infty, 0)$
9.	Izraz $\sin^2 \frac{x+y}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x-y}{2}$ jednak je: a) $\cos x \cos y$ b) $\sin x \cos y$ c) $\sin x \sin y$
10.	 <p>Za pravougli trougao na slici poznate su dužine $b = AC = 3$ i $h = CM = 2$. Ako je $AB + BM = AC + CM$ koliko iznosi dužina $x = BM$.</p> <p>a) $\frac{5}{7}$ b) $\frac{6}{7}$ c) 1</p>

NAPOMENA

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.

Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi 4 boda.

Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi -2 boda.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi 0 bodova.

Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 01.09.2004.godine	RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA	GRUPA A
1.	$a^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$, $b^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow a^2 - b^2 = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} = \sqrt{5}$ a) $\sqrt{5}-1$ b) $\sqrt{5}$ c) 3	
2.	$\sqrt{7+\sqrt{48}} + \sqrt{7-\sqrt{48}} = \sqrt{7+4\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{7-4\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{(2+\sqrt{3})^2} + \sqrt{(2-\sqrt{3})^2} = (2+\sqrt{3}) + (2-\sqrt{3}) = 4$ a) $\sqrt{3}$ b) $2\sqrt{3}$ c) 4	
3.	$3^{4x} + 3^{2x} = 20 \Rightarrow (3^{2x})^2 + 3^{2x} - 20 = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 + t - 20 = 0$ gdje je $t = 3^{2x}$ $t_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+80}}{2} \Rightarrow t_1 = 4, t_2 = -5 \Rightarrow 3^{2x_1} = 4 \Rightarrow \log_3 3^{2x_1} = \log_3 2^2 \Rightarrow 2x_1 \log_3 3 = 2 \log_3 2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \log_3 2$ a) $\log_2 3$ b) $\log_3 2$ c) $\sqrt{3}$	
4.	$9^{ 3x-1 } = 3^{8x-2} \Rightarrow 3^{2 3x-1 } = 3^{8x-2} \Rightarrow 2 3x-1 = 8x-2 \Rightarrow 3x-1 = 4x-1$ Za $x \geq \frac{1}{3}$ je $ 3x-1 = 3x-1$ pa je: $3x-1 = 4x-1 \Rightarrow x = 0 \notin \left[\frac{1}{3}, \infty\right)$ Za $x < \frac{1}{3}$ je $ 3x-1 = -3x+1$ pa je: $-3x+1 = 4x-1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{7} \in \left(-\infty, \frac{1}{3}\right)$, tj. postoji jedno rješenje. a) nijedno b) jedno c) dva	
5.	$\sqrt{x \log \sqrt{x}} = 10 \Rightarrow x \log \sqrt{x} = 100 \Rightarrow \log x \log \sqrt{x} = \log 100 \Rightarrow \log \sqrt{x} \log x = 2 \Rightarrow \log x^2 \log x = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \log x \log x = 2 \Rightarrow \log^2 x = 4 \Rightarrow \log x = \pm 2 \Rightarrow x_1 = 100, x_2 = \frac{1}{100}$ a) -1 b) 0 c) 1	
6.	$\frac{2x+1}{x-1} \geq 3 \Rightarrow \frac{2x+1}{x-1} - 3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x+1-3x+3}{x-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-x+4}{x-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow -x+4 \geq 0 \wedge x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 4 \wedge x > 1 \vee -x+4 \leq 0 \wedge x-1 < 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 4 \wedge x < 0$ a) $(1,2]$ b) $(1,3]$ c) $(1,4]$	
7.	$x^4 - 2x^3 + ax^2 - x + 2 = x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 + x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + x^2 - 2x + ax^2 - x + 2 =$ $= x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 + x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + x^2 - 2x + ax^2 - x + 2 =$ $= x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 + x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + (1+a)x^2 - 3x + 2 =$ $= x^2(x^2 - 3x + 2) + x(x^2 - 3x + 2) + (1+a)x^2 - 3x + 2$ pa je $a = 0$ a) -1 b) 0 c) 1	
8.	$f(x) = -x^2 + 4x - k$. Kvadratna funkcija $f(x)$ ne smije imati realne korijene, odnosno: $D = b^2 - 4ac < 0 \Rightarrow 16 - 4k < 0 \Rightarrow k > 4$. a) $(0, \infty)$ b) $(2, \infty)$ c) $(4, \infty)$	
9.	$\cos^2 \frac{x+y}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x-y}{2} = \frac{1+\cos(x+y)}{2} - \frac{1-\cos(x-y)}{2} =$ $= \frac{\cos(x+y)+\cos(x-y)}{2} = \frac{2\cos x \cos y}{2} = \cos x \cos y$ a) $\cos x \cos y$ b) $\sin x \cos y$ c) $\sin x \sin y$	
10.	$\begin{cases} b+h=c+x \\ (h+x)^2 + b^2 = c^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow c = b+h-x \Rightarrow (h+x)^2 + b^2 = (b+h-x)^2 \Rightarrow$ $h^2 + 2hx + x^2 + b^2 = (b+h)^2 - 2x(b+h) + x^2 \Rightarrow 2x(2h+b) = 2bh \Rightarrow x = \frac{bh}{(2h+b)} = \frac{5}{7}$ a) 5/7 b) 6/7 c) 1	

Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 01.09.2004.godine	RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA	GRUPA B
1.	$a^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$, $b^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} = 3$ a) $\sqrt{5}-1$ b) $\sqrt{5}$ c) 3	
2.	$\sqrt{7+\sqrt{48}} - \sqrt{7-\sqrt{48}} = \sqrt{7+4\sqrt{3}} - \sqrt{7-4\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{(2+\sqrt{3})^2} - \sqrt{(2-\sqrt{3})^2} = (2+\sqrt{3}) - (2-\sqrt{3}) = 2\sqrt{3}$ a) $\sqrt{3}$ b) $2\sqrt{3}$ c) 4	
3.	$2^{4x} + 2^{2x} = 90 \Rightarrow (2^{2x})^2 + 2^{2x} - 90 = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 + t - 90 = 0$ gdje je $t = 2^{2x}$ $t_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+360}}{2} \Rightarrow t_1 = 9, t_2 = -10 \Rightarrow 2^{2x_1} = 9 \Rightarrow \log_2 2^{2x_1} = \log_2 3^2 \Rightarrow 2x_1 \log_2 2 = 2 \log_2 3 \Rightarrow x_1 = \log_2 3$ a) $\log_2 3$ b) $\log_3 2$ c) $\sqrt{3}$	
4.	$9^{ 3x+1 } = 3^{8x+2} \Rightarrow 3^{2 3x+1 } = 3^{8x+2} \Rightarrow 2 3x+1 = 8x+2 \Rightarrow 3x+1 = 4x+1$ Za $x \geq -\frac{1}{3}$ je $ 3x+1 = 3x+1$ pa je: $3x+1 = 4x+1 \Rightarrow x=0 \in \left[-\frac{1}{3}, \infty\right)$ Za $x < -\frac{1}{3}$ je $ 3x+1 = -3x-1$ pa je: $-3x-1 = 4x+1 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{7} \notin \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$ tj. ima jedno rješenje. a) nijedno b) jedno c) dva	
5.	$\sqrt{x \log \sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow x \log \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{10} \Rightarrow \log x \log \sqrt{x} = \log 10 \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \log \sqrt{x} \log x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$ $\log x \frac{1}{2} \log x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \log x \log x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \log^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \log x = \pm 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = 10, x_2 = \frac{1}{10}$ a) -1 b) 0 c) 1	
6.	$\frac{2x+1}{-x+1} \geq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2x+1}{-x+1} - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x+1+x-1}{-x+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3x}{-x+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow$ $x \geq 0 \wedge -x+1 > 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0 \wedge x < 1 \vee x \leq 0 \wedge -x+1 < 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 0 \wedge x > 1$ a) $[-1,1)$ b) $[0,1)$ c) $[0,2)$	
7.	$x^4 + ax^3 - 6x^2 + 3x + 2 = x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + ax^3 - 8x^2 + 3x + 2 =$ $= x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 + (a+3)x^3 - 3(a+3)x^2 + 2(a+3)x + 3(a+3)x^2 - 2(a+3)x - 8x^2 + 3x + 2 =$ $= x^2(x^2 - 3x + 2) + (a+3)x(x^2 - 3x + 2) + (3a+1)x^2 - (2a+3)x + 2 =$ $= x^2(x^2 - 3x + 2) + x(a+3)(x^2 - 3x + 2) + (3a+1)x^2 - 3(3a+1)x + 2(3a+1) + 7ax - 6a \text{ pa je } a=0$ a) -1 b) 0 c) 1	
8.	$f(x) = x^2 + 4x - k$. Kvadratna funkcija $f(x)$ ne smije imati realne korijene, odnosno: $D = b^2 - 4ac < 0 \Rightarrow 16 + 4k < 0 \Rightarrow k < -4$. a) $(-\infty, -4)$ b) $(-\infty, -2)$ c) $(-\infty, 0)$	
9.	$\frac{\sin^2 x + y}{2} - \frac{\sin^2 x - y}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos(x+y)}{2} - \frac{1 - \cos(x-y)}{2} =$ $= \frac{-\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)}{2} = \frac{-2\sin x \sin(-y)}{2} = \sin x \sin y$ a) $\cos x \cos y$ b) $\sin x \cos y$ c) $\sin x \sin y$	
10.	$\begin{cases} b+h=c+x \\ (h+x)^2 + b^2 = c^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow c = b+h-x \Rightarrow (h+x)^2 + b^2 = (b+h-x)^2 \Rightarrow$ $h^2 + 2hx + x^2 + b^2 = (b+h)^2 - 2x(b+h) + x^2 \Rightarrow 2x(2h+b) = 2bh \Rightarrow x = \frac{bh}{(2h+b)} = \frac{6}{7}$ a) 5/7 b) 6/7 c) 1	

1.	Skratiti razlomak: $\frac{(x^{-1}y^2 + x^3y^{-4})^2}{x^{-4}y^3 + 2y^{-3} + x^4y^{-9}}$.		
	a) $x^2 y$	b) $x^3 y^2$	c) xy^4
2.	Date su funkcije: $f(x)=2x-1$ i $g(x)=2-x$. Izracunati: $f(g^{-1}(2))$.		
	a) -1	b) 0	c) 1
3.	Dvije vrste celika imaju: prva 5%, a druga 40% nikla. Koliko treba spojiti prve i druge vrste celika da bi se dobilo 140 tona celika sa 30% nikla.		
	a) $40t_5 \text{ i } 100t_{40\%}$	b) $35t_5 \text{ i } 105t_{40\%}$	c) $30t_5 \text{ i } 110t_{40\%}$
4.	Odrediti parametre p i q tako da funkcija: $y=x^2+px+q$ ima minimum -4 za $x=-1$.		
	a) $p=2, q=3$	b) $p=2, q=-3$	c) $p=-2, q=-3$
5.	Skup rješenja nejednacine $ x^2 - 4x + 3 < 1$ je:		
	a) $x \in (1,3)$	b) $x \in (2-\sqrt{2}, 2+\sqrt{2})$	c) $x \in (2-\sqrt{2}, 2) \cup (2, 2+\sqrt{2})$
6.	Skup rješenja nejednacine: $\sqrt{2x+14} > x+3$ je:		
	a) $[-7,1)$	b) $(-7,1)$	c) $[-7,1]$
7.	Skup rješenja nejednacine: $\log(x+2) \leq 1 - \log(x-1)$ je:		
	a) $x \in (1,3]$	b) $x \in (1,3)$	c) $x \in (0,3)$
8.	Data je prava uspravna kupa cija je izvodnica $s=10$ i visina $h=8$. Izracunati površinu i zapreminu date kupe.		
	a) $P = 76p$, $V = 96p$.	b) $P = 96p$, $V = 66p$.	c) $P = 96p$, $V = 96p$.
9.	Rješenje trigonometrijske nejednacine: $2 \cos x - \sqrt{2} \sin 2x \leq 0$ na $x \in [0, 2p]$ je:		
	a) $x \in \left[\frac{p}{4}, \frac{p}{2}\right] \cup \left[\frac{3p}{4}, 2p\right]$	b) $x \in \left[\frac{p}{4}, \frac{p}{2}\right] \cup \left[p, \frac{3p}{2}\right]$	c) $x \in \left[\frac{p}{4}, \frac{p}{2}\right] \cup \left[\frac{3p}{4}, \frac{3p}{2}\right]$
10.	Odrediti parametar a tako da imaginarni dio kompleksnog broja $z = \frac{a-2i}{2+i} + \frac{2-i}{3+i}$ iznosi $-\frac{11}{10}$.		
	a) $a=-1$	b) $a=0$	c) $a=1$

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.

Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

NAPOMENA

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi **4 boda**.

Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi **-2 boda**.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi **0 bodova**.

1.	Skratiti razlomak: $\frac{(y^3 + x^4 y^{-2})^2}{x^{-2} y^5 + 2x^2 + x^6 y^{-5}}$.		
	a) $x^2 y$	b) $x^3 y^2$	c) xy^4
2.	Date su funkcije: $f(x)=2x-1$ i $g(x)=2-x$. Izracunati: $f[g^{-1}(1)]$.		
	a) -1	b) 0	c) 1
3.	Dvije vrste celika imaju: prva 5%, a druga 25% nikla. Koliko treba spojiti prve i druge vrste celika da bi se dobilo 140 tona celika sa 20% nikla.		
	a) $40t_5 + 100t_{25}$	b) $35t_5 + 105t_{25}$	c) $30t_5 + 110t_{25}$
4.	Odrediti parametre p i q tako da funkcija: $y=x^2+px+q$ ima minimum 0 za $x=1$.		
	a) $p=2, q=1$	b) $p=-2, q=1$	c) $p=-2, q=-1$
5.	Skup rješenja nejednacine $ x^2 + 2x - 3 < 4$ je:		
	a) $x \in (-3, 1)$	b) $x \in (-1-2\sqrt{2}, -1+2\sqrt{2})$	c) $x \in (-1-2\sqrt{2}, -1) \cup (-1, -1+2\sqrt{2})$
6.	Skup rješenja nejednacine: $\sqrt{2x-1} < x+2$ je:		
	a) $x \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$	b) $x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$	c) $x \in (-2, \infty)$
7.	Skup rješenja nejednacine: $\log(x-1) - \log(x+2) \leq \log \frac{1}{2}$ je:		
	a) $x \in (1, 4]$	b) $x \in (1, 4)$	c) $x \in (0, 4)$
8.	Data je prava uspravna kupa cija je izvodnica $s=10$ i visina $h=6$. Izracunati površinu i zapreminu date kupe.		
	a) $P = 128p$, $V = 144p$.	b) $P = 144p$, $V = 128p$.	c) $P = 144p$, $V = 144p$.
9.	Rješenje trigonometrijske nejednacine: $2 \sin x + \sqrt{2} \sin 2x \leq 0$ na $x \in [0, 2p]$ je:		
	a) $x \in \left[\frac{p}{4}, \frac{3p}{4}\right] \cup \left[\frac{5p}{4}, 2p\right]$	b) $x \in \left[\frac{3p}{4}, p\right] \cup \left[\frac{5p}{4}, \frac{3p}{2}\right]$	c) $x \in \left[\frac{3p}{4}, p\right] \cup \left[\frac{5p}{4}, 2p\right]$
10.	Odrediti parametar a tako da realni dio kompleksnog broja $z = \frac{1-ai}{1+i} + \frac{i-1}{i-2}$ iznosi $\frac{11}{10}$.		
	a) $a=-1$	b) $a=0$	c) $a=1$

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.
Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

NAPOMENA

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi **4 boda**.

Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi **-2 boda**.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi **0 bodova**.

Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 03.07.2003.godine		RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA	GRUPA A
1.		$\frac{(x^{-1}y^2 + x^3y^{-4})^2}{x^{-4}y^3 + 2y^{-3} + x^4y^{-9}} = \frac{x(x^{-2}y^2 + x^2y^{-4})^2}{y^{-1}(x^{-4}y^4 + 2y^{-2} + x^4y^{-8})} = \frac{x^2(x^{-2}y^2 + x^2y^{-4})^2}{y^{-1}(x^{-2}y^2 + x^2y^{-4})^2} = x^2y$	
	a) x^2y	b) x^3y^2	c) xy^4
2.	$g(x) = 2 - x \Rightarrow x = 2 - g(x) \Rightarrow g^{-1}(x) = 2 - x \Rightarrow g^{-1}(2) = 2 - 2 = 0$, pa je $f(0) = 2 \cdot 0 - 1 = -1$	a) -1	b) 0
3.	$\begin{cases} 0,05x + 0,40y = 0,30 \cdot 140 \\ x + y = 140 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0,05x + 0,40(140 - x) = 0,30 \cdot 140 \Rightarrow 0,05x + 56 - 0,40x = 42 \Rightarrow 56 - 42 = (0,40 - 0,05)x \Rightarrow 0,35x = 14 \Rightarrow x = \frac{14}{0,35} = 40 \Rightarrow y = 140 - x = 140 - 40 = 100$	c) 1	a) $40t_{5\%} + 100t_{40\%}$
4.	Minimum u $x = -\frac{p}{2}$, pa je $p = -2x = -(-2)(-1) = 2$. Vrijednost mu je $y(-1) = (-1)^2 - 2 + q = q - 1 = -4$ pa je $q = -3$.	a) $p=2, q=3$	b) $p=2, q=-3$
5.	$ x^2 - 4x + 3 < 1$, $ x^2 - 4x + 3 = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + 3, & x \in (-\infty, 1] \cup [3, \infty) \\ -x^2 + 4x - 3, & x \in (1, 3) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ $Za x \in (-\infty, 1] \cup [3, \infty)$ je $x^2 - 4x + 3 < 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 2 < 0 \Rightarrow x \in (2 - \sqrt{2}, 2 + \sqrt{2}) \Rightarrow x \in (2 - \sqrt{2}, 1] \cup [3, 2 + \sqrt{2})$ $Za x \in (1, 3)$ je $-x^2 + 4x - 3 < 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 > 0 \Rightarrow (x - 2)^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 2 \Rightarrow x \in (1, 2) \cup (2, 3)$ pa je rješenje $x \in (2 - \sqrt{2}, 2) \cup (2, 2 + \sqrt{2})$	c) $x \in (1, 3)$	a) $x \in (2 - \sqrt{2}, 2 + \sqrt{2})$
6.	$\sqrt{2x+14} > x+3$. Definisano za $2x+14 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -7$. Za $x \in [-7, -3)$ desna je strana negativna pa je nejednacina zadovoljena. Za $x \in [-3, \infty)$, nakon kvadriranja je: $2x+14 > x^2 + 6x + 9 \Rightarrow x^2 + 4x - 5 < 0 \Rightarrow (x+5)(x-1) < 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-5, 1)$ pa je rješenje $x \in [-7, 1]$.	a) $[-7, 1)$	b) $(-7, 1)$
7.	$\log(x+2) \leq 1 - \log(x-1)$ je definisano za $x > 1$. Slijedi: $\log(x+2) + \log(x-1) \leq 1 \Rightarrow \log(x^2 + x - 2) \leq 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 \leq 10 \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 12 \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \in [-4, 3]$, pa je rješenje $x \in (1, 3)$	a) $x \in (1, 3)$	b) $x \in (1, 3)$
8.	Poluprecnik $r = \sqrt{s^2 - h^2} = \sqrt{36} = 6$. Površina je $P = rs\mathbf{p} + r^2\mathbf{p} = 96\mathbf{p}$. Zapremina je $V = \frac{r^2\mathbf{p}h}{3} = 96\mathbf{p}$.	a) $P = 76\mathbf{p}$	b) $P = 96\mathbf{p}$
9.	$2 \cos x - \sqrt{2} \sin 2x \leq 0 \Rightarrow 2 \cos x - 2\sqrt{2} \sin x \cos x \leq 0 \Rightarrow \cos x(1 - \sqrt{2} \sin x) \leq 0 \Rightarrow \cos x \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \sin x \right) \leq 0 \Rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} \cos x \geq 0 \\ \sin x \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \left[0, \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \right] \cup \left[\frac{3\mathbf{p}}{2}, 2\mathbf{p} \right] \\ x \in \left[\frac{\mathbf{p}}{4}, \frac{3\mathbf{p}}{4} \right] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in \left[\frac{\mathbf{p}}{4}, \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \right] \vee \begin{cases} \cos x \leq 0 \\ \sin x \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \left[\frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}, \frac{3\mathbf{p}}{2} \right] \\ x \in \left[0, \frac{\mathbf{p}}{4} \right] \cup \left[\frac{3\mathbf{p}}{4}, 2\mathbf{p} \right] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in \left[\frac{3\mathbf{p}}{4}, \frac{3\mathbf{p}}{2} \right]$ a) $x \in \left[\frac{\mathbf{p}}{4}, \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \right] \cup \left[\frac{3\mathbf{p}}{4}, 2\mathbf{p} \right]$	b) $x \in \left[\frac{\mathbf{p}}{4}, \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \right] \cup \left[\mathbf{p}, \frac{3\mathbf{p}}{2} \right]$	c) $x \in \left[\frac{\mathbf{p}}{4}, \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \right] \cup \left[\frac{3\mathbf{p}}{4}, \frac{3\mathbf{p}}{2} \right]$
10.	$z = \frac{a-2i}{2+i} + \frac{2-i}{3+i} = \frac{a-2i}{2+i} \frac{2-i}{2-i} + \frac{2-i}{3+i} \frac{3-i}{3-i} = \frac{2a-2-4i-ai}{5} + \frac{6-1-3i-2i}{10} = \frac{4a-4-8i-2ai+5-5i}{10}$ $\text{Im}\{z\} = \frac{-8-2a-5}{10} = \frac{-13-2a}{10} = -\frac{11}{10}$, pa je $a = -1$.	a) $a = -1$	b) $a = 0$
	c) $a = 1$		

Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 03.07.2003.godine		RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA	GRUPA B
1.	$\frac{(y^3 + x^4 y^{-2})^2}{x^{-2} y^5 + 2x^2 + x^6 y^{-5}} = \frac{\left[x(x^{-1} y^3 + x^3 y^{-2})\right]^2}{y^{-1}(x^{-2} y^6 + 2x^2 y + x^6 y^{-4})} = \frac{x^2(x^{-1} y^3 + x^3 y^{-2})^2}{y^{-1}(x^{-1} y^3 + x^3 y^{-2})^2} = x^2 y$ a) $x^2 y$ b) $x^3 y^2$ c) xy^4		
2.	$g(x) = 2 - x \Rightarrow x = 2 - g(x) \Rightarrow g^{-1}(x) = 2 - x \Rightarrow g^{-1}(1) = 2 - 1 = 1$, pa je $f(1) = 2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1$ a) -1 b) 0 c) 1		
3.	$\begin{cases} 0,05x + 0,25y = 0,20 \cdot 140 \\ x + y = 140 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0,05x + 0,25(140 - x) = 0,20 \cdot 140 \Rightarrow 0,05x + 35 - 0,25x = 28 \Rightarrow 35 - 28 = (0,25 - 0,05)x \Rightarrow 0,20x = 7 \Rightarrow x = \frac{7}{0,20} = 35 \Rightarrow y = 140 - x = 140 - 35 = 105$ a) $40t_{5\%}$ i $100t_{25\%}$ b) $35t_{5\%}$ i $105t_{25\%}$ c) $30t_{5\%}$ i $110t_{25\%}$		
4.	Minimum je u $x = -\frac{p}{2}$, pa je $p = -2x = -(-2)I = -2$. Vrijednost mu je $y(I) = (I)^2 - 2(I) + q = q - I = 0$ pa je $q = 1$. a) $p = 2, q = 1$ b) $p = -2, q = 1$ c) $p = -2, q = -1$		
5.	$ x^2 + 2x - 3 < 4$, $ x^2 + 2x - 3 = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x - 3, & x \in (-\infty, -3] \cup [1, \infty) \\ -x^2 - 2x + 3, & x \in (-3, 1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ Za $x \in (-\infty, -3] \cup [1, \infty)$ je $x^2 + 2x - 3 < 4 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 7 < 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-1 - 2\sqrt{2}, -1 + 2\sqrt{2}) \Rightarrow x \in (-1 - 2\sqrt{2}, -3] \cup [1, -1 + 2\sqrt{2})$ Za $x \in (-3, 1)$ je $-x^2 - 2x + 3 < 4 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 > 0 \Rightarrow (x+1)^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -1 \Rightarrow x \in (-3, -1) \cup (-1, 1)$ pa je rješenje $x \in (-1 - 2\sqrt{2}, -1) \cup (-1, -1 + 2\sqrt{2})$ a) $x \in (-3, 1)$ b) $x \in (-1 - 2\sqrt{2}, -1 + 2\sqrt{2})$ c) $x \in (-1 - 2\sqrt{2}, -1) \cup (-1, -1 + 2\sqrt{2})$		
6.	$\sqrt{2x-1} < x+2$. Definisano za $2x-1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{2}$. Za $x \geq \frac{1}{2}$ desna je strana pozitivna pa je nakon kvadriranja: $2x-1 < x^2 + 4x + 4 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 5 > 0$ što je zadovoljeno $\forall x$ pa je rješenje $x \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$. a) $x \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$ b) $x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$ c) $x \in (-2, \infty)$		
7.	$\log(x-1) - \log(x+2) \leq \log \frac{1}{2}$ je definisano za $x > 1$. Slijedi: $\log(x-1) - \log \frac{1}{2} \leq \log(x+2) \Rightarrow \log(2x-2) \leq \log(x+2) \Rightarrow 2x-2 \leq x+2 \Rightarrow x \leq 4$, pa je rješenje $x \in (1, 4]$. a) $x \in (1, 4]$ b) $x \in (1, 4)$ c) $x \in (0, 4)$		
8.	Poluprecnik $r = \sqrt{s^2 - h^2} = \sqrt{64} = 8$. Površina: $P = rs\mathbf{p} + r^2\mathbf{p} = 144\mathbf{p}$. Zapremina: $V = \frac{r^2\mathbf{p}h}{3} = 128\mathbf{p}$. a) $P = 144\mathbf{p}$, $V = 144\mathbf{p}$. b) $P = 128\mathbf{p}$, $V = 144\mathbf{p}$. c) $P = 144\mathbf{p}$, $V = 128\mathbf{p}$.		
9.	$2 \sin x + \sqrt{2} \sin 2x \leq 0 \Rightarrow 2 \sin x + 2\sqrt{2} \sin x \cos x \leq 0 \Rightarrow \sin x (1 + \sqrt{2} \cos x) \leq 0 \Rightarrow \sin x \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \cos x\right) \leq 0 \Rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} \sin x \geq 0 \\ \cos x \leq -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [0, \mathbf{p}] \\ x \in \left[\frac{3\mathbf{p}}{4}, \frac{5\mathbf{p}}{4}\right] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in \left[\frac{3\mathbf{p}}{4}, \mathbf{p}\right] \cup \begin{cases} \sin x \leq 0 \\ \cos x \geq -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [\mathbf{p}, 2\mathbf{p}] \\ x \in \left[0, \frac{3\mathbf{p}}{4}\right] \cup \left[\frac{5\mathbf{p}}{4}, 2\mathbf{p}\right] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in \left[\frac{5\mathbf{p}}{4}, 2\mathbf{p}\right]$ a) $x \in \left[\frac{\mathbf{p}}{4}, \frac{3\mathbf{p}}{4}\right] \cup \left[\frac{5\mathbf{p}}{4}, 2\mathbf{p}\right]$ b) $x \in \left[\frac{3\mathbf{p}}{4}, \mathbf{p}\right] \cup \left[\frac{5\mathbf{p}}{4}, \frac{3\mathbf{p}}{2}\right]$ c) $x \in \left[\frac{3\mathbf{p}}{4}, \mathbf{p}\right] \cup \left[\frac{5\mathbf{p}}{4}, 2\mathbf{p}\right]$		
10.	$z = \frac{1-ai}{1+i} + \frac{i-1}{i-2} = \frac{1-ai}{1+i} \frac{1-i}{1-i} + \frac{1-i}{2-i} \frac{2+i}{2+i} = \frac{1-i-ai-a}{2} + \frac{2+i-2i+1}{5} = \frac{5-5i-5ai-5a+6-2i}{10} = \frac{11-5a-7i-5a}{10}$ $\operatorname{Re}\{z\} = \frac{11-5a}{10} = \frac{11}{10} \Rightarrow a = 0$ a) $a = -1$ b) $a = 0$ c) $a = 1$		

1.	Uprostiti izraz: $\left[\frac{b}{a+b+c} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b+c} \right) \right] : b$.		
	a) $\frac{1}{a(b+c)}$	b) $\frac{1}{b(a+c)}$	c) $\frac{1}{c(a+b)}$
2.	Izracunati: $\sqrt[3]{20+14\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt[3]{20-14\sqrt{2}}$.		
	a) 3	b) 4	c) 5
3.	Skup rješenja nejednacine: $2 x+2 - x^2 - x - 6 \geq 0$ je:		
	a) $x \in [0,5]$	b) $x \in [1,5]$	c) $x \in [2,5]$
4.	Rješenje jednadzine $2 \cdot 3^{x+1} - 4 \cdot 3^{x-2} = 45$ je:		
	a) veće od 3	b) jednako 3	c) manje od 3
5.	Cetiri pozitivna broja čine geometrijski niz. Ako je prvi veci od drugog za 200, a treci od cetvrtog za 8, odrediti drugi broj u nizu.		
	a) 100	b) 75	c) 50
6.	Skup rješenja nejednacine: $\sqrt{2x+1} > x - 1$ je:		
	a) $x \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$	b) $x \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, 8\right)$	c) $x \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, 4\right)$
7.	Riješiti nejednacinu $\log_{1/2}(3x-1) > 0$.		
	a) $\left[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$	b) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$	c) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right]$
8.	Rješenje sistema $\begin{cases} x+2y-1=0 \\ 4x+7y=0 \end{cases}$ leži na pravoj:		
	a) $y = -x - 3$	b) $y = -x + 3$	c) $y = x - 3$
9.	Ako je $\frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x + \sin x} = 2 \sin x$ onda je $\operatorname{tg} 2x$ jednak:		
	a) 1	b) $\frac{4}{3}$	c) $\frac{3}{4}$
10.	Tri kružnice koje se dodiruju imaju središta u vrhovima pravouglog trougla dužine kateta 3 i 4. Najveći poluprecnik jedne od kružnica iznosi:		
	a) 2	b) 3	c) 4

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.

Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

NAPOMENA

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi **4 boda**.

Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi **-2 boda**.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi **0 bodova**.

1.	Uprostiti izraz: $\left[\frac{a}{b+c-a} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b+c} \right) \right] : (a+b)$.		
	a) $\frac{1}{(a+b)(b+c)}$	b) $\frac{1}{(a+c)(b+c)}$	c) $\frac{1}{(a+b)(a+c)}$
2.	Izracunati: $\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{5}+2} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{5}-2}$.		
	a) 1	b) 2	c) 3
3.	Skup rješenja nejednacine: $ x^2 - x - 6 - 2 x+2 \leq 0$ je:		
	a) $x \in [0,5]$	b) $x \in [1,5]$	c) $x \in [2,5]$
4.	Kub rješenja jednacine $\frac{3^x \cdot \sqrt[3]{9}}{3^{x+1}} = \frac{3^{x+1}}{9}$ je:		
	a) veci od 3	b) jednak 3	c) manji od 3
5.	Cetiri pozitivna broja cine geometrijski niz. Ako je prvi veci od drugog za 200, a treći od cetvrtog za 8, odrediti treći broj u nizu.		
	a) 10	b) 50	c) 100
6.	Skup rješenja nejednacine: $\sqrt{2x-1} > x-8$ je:		
	a) $x \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, \infty \right)$	b) $x \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 13 \right)$	c) $x \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 8 \right)$
7.	Riješiti nejednacinu $\log_{1/4} \frac{1-2x}{4} \geq 0$.		
	a) $\left[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$	b) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right)$	b) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3} \right]$
8.	Rješenje sistema $\begin{cases} 2x+y-1=0 \\ 7x+4y=0 \end{cases}$ leži na pravoj:		
	a) $y = -x - 3$	b) $y = -x + 3$	c) $y = x - 3$
9.	Ako je $\frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x + \sin x} = \sin x$ onda je $\operatorname{tg} 2x$ jednak:		
	a) 1	b) $\frac{4}{3}$	c) $\frac{3}{4}$
10.	Tri kružnice koje se dodiruju imaju središta u vrhovima pravouglog trougla dužine kateta 6 i 8. Najveći poluprecnik jedne od kružnica iznosi:		
	a) 5	b) 6	c) 7

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.

Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

NAPOMENA

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi **4 boda**.

Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi **-2 boda**.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi **0 bodova**.

1.	Vrijednost izraza $\left\{ \left[\frac{3}{16} : \left(8 + \frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{25} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \right\}^{-2}$ je: a) 8 b) 16 c) 32
2.	Vrijednost izraza $\sqrt{\frac{3b+10}{b+5}} - 2 : \sqrt{1 - \frac{5}{b+5}}$, $b \neq -5$ je: a) 1 b) b c) $-b$
3.	Ako je $a \neq 0$ i $a \neq b$ izraz $\left[\frac{(a-b)^2}{ab} + 1 \right] \cdot \left[\frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a} \right] : \frac{a^3 + b^3}{ab}$ jednak je izrazu: a) $\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}$ b) $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$ c) $-\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$
4.	Rješenja jednacine $3^{\frac{x+1}{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{x+1} = 1$ su: a) $x = \pm 1$ b) $x = \pm 2$ c) $x = \pm 3$
5.	Skup rješenja nejednacine $\frac{ x-2 }{x^2 + 2x - 8} \geq 1$ je: a) $[-4,5)$ b) $[-6,-5)$ c) $[-5,-4)$
6.	U kom odnosu treba pomiješati 10-postotnu i 50-postotnu otopinu neke materije, da bi se dobila 25-postotna otopina? a) 5:2 b) 5:3 c) 5:4
7.	Rješenja jednacine $\sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{4}$ na intervalu $(0, p)$ su: a) $\frac{p}{12}$ i $\frac{7p}{12}$ b) $\frac{p}{12}$ i $\frac{5p}{12}$ c) $\frac{5p}{12}$ i $\frac{7p}{12}$
8.	Suma rješenja jednacine $x^2 - 2ax + a^2 - 5 = 0$ iznosi: a) $-2a$ b) 0 c) $2a$
9.	U pravougli trougao sa katetama dužine $a=2$ i $b=3$ upisan je kvadrat koji sa trouglom ima zajednicki pravi ugao. Dužina stranice upisanog kvadrata je: a) $\frac{4}{5}$ b) 1 c) $\frac{6}{5}$
10.	Rastojanje tacke presjeka pravih $x+y-5=0$ i $x-y=2$ od koordinatnog pocetka je: a) 8 b) 9 c) 10

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.

Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

NAPOMENA

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi **4 boda**.

Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi **-2 boda**.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi **0 bodova**.

1.	Vrijednost izraza $\left\{ \left[\frac{3}{16} : \left(8 + \frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{25} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1 \right\}^{-4}$ je: a) 8 b) 16 c) 32
2.	Vrijednost izraza $\sqrt{\frac{2a+3}{a+3}} - 1 : \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{a+3}}$, $a \neq -3$ je: a) 1 b) a c) $-a$
3.	Ako je $a \neq 0$ i $a \neq b$ izraz $\left[\frac{(a-b)^2}{ab} + 3 \right] \cdot \left[\frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a} \right] : \frac{a^3 - b^3}{ab}$ jednak je izrazu: a) $\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}$ b) $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$ c) $-\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$
4.	Rješenja jednacine $2^{\frac{x+1}{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{x+1} = 1$ su: a) $x = \pm 1$ b) $x = \pm 2$ c) $x = \pm 3$
5.	Skup rješenja nejednacine $\frac{ x-2 }{x^2 + 3x - 10} \geq 1$ je: a) $[-4, 5)$ b) $[-6, -5)$ c) $(-5, -4)$
6.	U kom odnosu treba pomiješati 5-postotnu i 50-postotnu otopinu neke materije, da bi se dobila 25-postotna otopina? a) 3:2 b) 4:3 c) 5:4
7.	Rješenja jednacine $\sin x \cos x = -\frac{1}{4}$ na intervalu $(0, \pi)$ su: a) $\frac{5\pi}{12}$ i $\frac{7\pi}{12}$ b) $\frac{5\pi}{12}$ i $\frac{11\pi}{12}$ c) $\frac{7\pi}{12}$ i $\frac{11\pi}{12}$
8.	Suma rješenja jednacine $x^2 - 2ax - a^2 + 5 = 0$ iznosi: a) $-2a$ b) 0 c) $2a$
9.	U pravougli trougao sa katetama dužine $a=2$ i $b=4$ upisan je kvadrat koji sa trouglom ima zajednicki pravi ugao. Dužina stranice upisanog kvadrata je: a) $\frac{2}{3}$ b) 1 c) $\frac{4}{3}$
10.	Rastojanje tacke presjeka pravih $x+y-2=5$ i $x-y=1$ od koordinatnog pocetka je: a) 3 b) 4 c) 5

NAPOMENA

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.

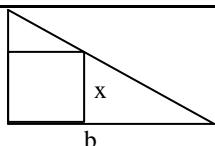
Zaokružite odgovor koji smatraste tacnim.

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi **4 boda**.

Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi **-2 boda**.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi **0 bodova**.

Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 04.07.2002.godine		RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA	GRUPA A
1.		$\left\{ \left[\frac{3}{16} : \left(8 + \frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{25} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \right\}^{-2} = \left\{ \left[\frac{3}{16} : \frac{25}{3} + \frac{1}{25} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \right\}^{-2} = \left\{ \left[\frac{9}{16 \cdot 25} + \frac{1}{25} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \right\}^{-2} =$ $\left\{ \left[\frac{9}{16 \cdot 25} + \frac{16}{16 \cdot 25} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \right\}^{-2} = \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{16} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \right\}^{-2} = \left\{ \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right\}^{-2} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{4} \right\}^{-2} = \frac{1}{\left(-\frac{1}{4} \right)^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{16}} = 16$	
	a) 8	b) 16	c) 32
2.		$\sqrt{\frac{3b+10}{b+5}} - 2 : \sqrt{1 - \frac{5}{b+5}} = \sqrt{\frac{3b+10-2b-10}{b+5}} : \sqrt{\frac{b+5-5}{b+5}} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{b+5}} : \sqrt{\frac{b}{b+5}} = 1$	
	a) 1	b) b	c) -b
3.		$\left[\frac{(a-b)^2}{ab} + 1 \right] \cdot \left[\frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a} \right] \cdot \frac{a^3 + b^3}{ab} = \left[\frac{a^2 - 2ab + b^2 + ab}{ab} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{a^2 - b^2}{ab} \right] \cdot \frac{(a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)}{ab} =$ $= \left[\frac{a^2 - ab + b^2}{ab} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{(a-b)(a+b)}{ab} \right] \cdot \frac{(a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)}{ab} = \frac{a-b}{ab} = \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a}$	
	a) $\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}$	b) $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$	c) $-\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$
4.		$3^{\frac{x+1}{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{x+1} = 1 \Leftrightarrow 3^{\frac{x+1}{x}} \cdot 3^{-(x+1)} = 3^0 \Leftrightarrow 3^{\frac{x+1}{x} - (x+1)} = 3^0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+1}{x} - (x+1) = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x+1) - x(x+1)}{x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-x^2 - x + x + 1}{x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1$	
	a) $x = \pm 1$	b) $x = \pm 2$	c) $x = \pm 3$
5.		Za $x \geq 2 \Rightarrow \frac{x-2}{x^2+2x-8} - \frac{x^2+2x-8}{x^2+2x-8} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-x^2-x+6}{x^2+2x-8} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x_1=-3, x_2=2}{x_1=-4, x_2=2} \Rightarrow$ nema r. Za $x < 2 \Rightarrow \frac{-x+2}{x^2+2x-8} - \frac{x^2+2x-8}{x^2+2x-8} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-x^2-3x+10}{x^2+2x-8} \Rightarrow \frac{x_1=-5, x_2=2}{x_1=-4, x_2=2} \Rightarrow x \in [-5, -4)$	
	a) [-4,5)	b) [-6,-5)	c) [-5,-4)
6.		$0.1 \cdot x + 0.5 \cdot y = 0.25(x+y) \Rightarrow 0.1 \cdot \frac{x}{y} + 0.5 = 0.25 \left(\frac{x}{y} + 1 \right) \Rightarrow 0.15 \frac{x}{y} = 0.25 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{0.25}{0.15} = \frac{5}{3}$	
	a) 5:2	b) 5:3	c) 5:4
7.		$2 \sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2x = \frac{p}{6} + 2k\pi \vee 2x = \frac{5p}{6} + 2k\pi \Rightarrow x = \frac{p}{12} + k\pi \vee x = \frac{5p}{12} + k\pi$	
	a) $\frac{p}{12}, \frac{7p}{12}$	b) $\frac{p}{12}, \frac{5p}{12}$	c) $\frac{5p}{12}, \frac{7p}{12}$
8.		$(x - x_1)(x - x_2) = x^2 - (x_1 + x_2)x + x_1 x_2$ pa je za $x^2 - 2ax + a^2 - 5 = 0$ zbir $(x_1 + x_2) = 2a$	
	a) -2a	b) 0	c) 2a
9.		Iz sličnosti trouglova je: $\frac{b-x}{x} = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow ab - ax = bx \Rightarrow (a+b)x = ab \Rightarrow x = \frac{ab}{a+b} = \frac{6}{5}$	
	a) 4/5	b) 1	c) 6/5
10.		Sabiranjem jednacina je $2x=16 \Rightarrow x=8$, a oduzimanjem je $2y=12 \Rightarrow y=6$, pa je $\sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10$	
	a) 8	b) 9	c) 10

1.	$\left\{ \left[\frac{3}{16} : \left(8 + \frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{25} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1 \right\}^{-4} = \left\{ \left[\frac{3}{16} : \frac{25}{3} + \frac{1}{25} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1 \right\}^{-4} = \left\{ \left[\frac{9}{16 \cdot 25} + \frac{1}{25} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1 \right\}^{-4}$	
	$\left\{ \left[\frac{9}{16 \cdot 25} + \frac{1}{25} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1 \right\}^{-4} = \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{16} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1 \right\}^{-4} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right\}^{-4} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \right\}^{-4} = \frac{1}{\left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^4} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{16}} = 16$	
	a) 8 b) 16 c) 32	
2.	$\sqrt{\frac{2a+3}{a+3} - 1} : \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{a+3}} = \sqrt{\frac{2a+3-a-3}{a+3}} : \sqrt{\frac{a+3-3}{a+3}} = \sqrt{\frac{a}{a+3}} : \sqrt{\frac{a}{a+3}} = 1$	
	a) 1 b) a c) -a	
3.	$\left[\frac{(a-b)^2}{ab} + 3 \right] \cdot \left[\frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a} \right] \cdot \frac{a^3 - b^3}{ab} = \left[\frac{a^2 - 2ab + b^2 + 3ab}{ab} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{a^2 - b^2}{ab} \right] \cdot \frac{(a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)}{ab} =$ $= \left[\frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{ab} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{(a-b)(a+b)}{ab} \right] \cdot \frac{(a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)}{ab} = \frac{a+b}{ab} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$	
	a) $\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}$ b) $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$ c) $-\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$	
4.	$2^{\frac{x+1}{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{x+1} = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2^{\frac{x+1}{x}} \cdot 2^{-(x+1)} = 2^0 \Leftrightarrow 2^{\frac{x+1-(x+1)}{x}} = 2^0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+1}{x} - (x+1) = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x+1) - x(x+1)}{x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-x^2 - x + x + 1}{x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1$	
	a) $x = \pm 1$ b) $x = \pm 2$ c) $x = \pm 3$	
5.	Za $x \geq 2 \Rightarrow \frac{x-2}{x^2+3x-10} - \frac{x^2+3x-10}{x^2+3x-10} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-x^2-2x+8}{x^2+3x-10} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x_1=-4, x_2=2}{x_1=-5, x_2=2} \Rightarrow$ ne ma rj. Za $x < 2 \Rightarrow \frac{-x+2}{x^2+3x-10} - \frac{x^2+3x-10}{x^2+3x-10} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-x^2-4x+12}{x^2+3x-10} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x_1=-6, x_2=2}{x_1=-5, x_2=2} \Rightarrow x \in [-6, -5)$	
	a) $[-4, 5)$ b) $[-6, -5)$ c) $(-5, -4)$	
6.	$0.05 \cdot x + 0.5 \cdot y = 0.25(x+y) \Rightarrow 0.05 \cdot \frac{x}{y} + 0.5 = 0.25 \left(\frac{x}{y} + 1 \right) \Rightarrow 0.20 \frac{x}{y} = 0.25 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{0.25}{0.20} = \frac{5}{4}$	
	a) 3:2 b) 4:3 c) 5:4	
7.	$2 \sin x \cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin 2x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2x = \frac{7p}{6} + 2kp, 2x = \frac{11p}{6} + 2kp \Rightarrow x = \frac{7p}{12} + kp, x = \frac{11p}{12} + kp$ a) $\frac{5p}{12}$ i $\frac{7p}{12}$ b) $\frac{5p}{12}$ i $\frac{11p}{12}$ c) $\frac{7p}{12}$ i $\frac{11p}{12}$	
8.	$(x - x_1)(x - x_2) = x^2 - (x_1 + x_2)x + x_1 x_2$ pa je za $x^2 - 2ax - a^5 + 5 = 0$ zbir $(x_1 + x_2) = 2a$	
	a) $-2a$ b) 0 c) 2a	
9.	 Iz slicnosti trouglova je: $\frac{b-x}{x} = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow ab - ax = bx \Rightarrow (a+b)x = ab \Rightarrow x = \frac{ab}{a+b} = \frac{4}{3}$	
	a) $2/3$ b) 1 c) 4/3	
10.	Sabiranjem jednacina je $2x=8 \Rightarrow x=4$, a oduzimanjem je $2y=6 \Rightarrow y=3$, pa je $\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$	
	a) 3 b) 4 c) 5	

1.	Skracivanjem izraza $\frac{a^3b^{-1} - a^{-1}b^3}{ab^{-1} + a^{-1}b} \left(\frac{a^2 - b^2}{ab} \right)^{-1}$ dobija se:		
	a) 1	b) a	c) ab
2.	Vrijednost izraza $(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}$ je:		
	a) 1	b) 2	c) 3
3.	Rješenje jednacine $2^{4x} - 18 \cdot 2^{2x} = -81$ je:		
	a) $\log_3 2$	b) $\log_2 3$	c) 1
4.	Rješenje nejednacine $\frac{2x+1}{x-1} \geq 3$ je skup:		
	a) $(1,2]$	b) $(1,3]$	c) $(1,4]$
5.	Broj rješenja jednacine $ x - 1-x = 10$ je:		
	a) 0	b) 2	c) ∞
6.	Funkcija $f(x) = -x^2 + 5x - 3$ prima vrijednosti veće od 1 ukoliko je x iz intervala:		
	a) $[-3,3]$	b) $(0,1)$	c) $(1,4)$
7.	Ako je $\frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x + \sin x} = 2 \sin x$ onda je $\operatorname{tg} 2x$ jednak:		
	a) 1	b) $\frac{4}{3}$	c) $\frac{3}{4}$
8.	Tjeme parabole $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ je u tacki $(-1,0)$. Ako parabola prolazi tackom $(2,18)$, tada je koeficijent c jednak:		
	a) 2	b) 3	c) 4
9.	Baza kvadra je kvadrat. Zajednička strana kvadra jednaka je 8, a visina 4. Površina kvadra iznosi:		
	a) $8 + 16\sqrt{2}$	b) $8 + 8\sqrt{2}$	c) $4 + 16\sqrt{2}$
10.	Tacka dodira kružnice upisane u pravougli trougao dijeli jednu katetu na dijelove dužine 3 i 5. Dužina hipotenuze trougla iznosi:		
	a) 17	b) 21	c) 25

NAPOMENA

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.

Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi **4 boda**.

Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi **-2 boda**.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi **0 bodova**.

1.	Pojednostavljenjem izraza $\left(a + \frac{9}{a-6} \right) \left(\frac{12}{a^2 - 3a} - \frac{a}{9 - 6a + a^2} \right)$ dobija se:		
	a) $\frac{6-a}{a}$	b) $-\frac{6-a}{a}$	c) $\frac{6+a}{a}$
2.	Vrijednost izraza $(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}$ je:		
	a) 1	b) 2	c) 3
3.	Rješenje jednacine $3^{6x} - 16 \cdot 3^{3x} = -64$ je:		
	a) $\log_3 2$	b) $\log_2 3$	c) 1
4.	Rješenje nejednacine $\frac{2x+1}{-x+1} \geq 1$ je skup:		
	a) $[-1,1)$	b) $[0,1)$	c) $[0,2)$
5.	Broj rješenja jednacine $ x + 1-x = 10$ je:		
	a) 0	b) 2	c) ∞
6.	Funkcija $f(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 2$ prima vrijednosti veće od 1 ukoliko je x iz intervala:		
	a) $[-3,3]$	b) $(0,1)$	c) $(1,3)$
7.	Ako je $\frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x + \sin x} = \sin x$ onda je $\operatorname{tg} 2x$ jednak:		
	a) 1	b) $\frac{4}{3}$	c) $\frac{3}{4}$
8.	Tjeme parabole $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ je u taki (-2,0). Ako parabola prolazi tacom (2,16), tada je koeficijent c jednak:		
	a) 2	b) 3	c) 4
9.	Baza kvadra je kvadrat. Zapremina kvadra jednaka je 12, a visina 4. Površina kvadra iznosi:		
	a) $8 + 16\sqrt{3}$	b) $6 + 16\sqrt{3}$	c) $6 + 8\sqrt{3}$
10.	Taka dodira kružnice upisane u pravougli trougao dijeli jednu katetu na dijelove dužine 3 i 4. Dužina hipotenuze trougla iznosi:		
	a) 17	b) 21	c) 25

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.

Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

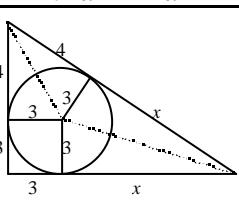
NAPOMENA

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi **4 boda**.

Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi **-2 boda**.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi **0 bodova**.

Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 04.09.2002.godine		RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA SA KVALIFIKACIONOG ISPITA	GRUPA A
1.		$\frac{a^3 b^{-1} - a^{-1} b^3}{ab^{-1} + a^{-1} b} \left(\frac{a^2 - b^2}{ab} \right)^{-1} = \frac{\frac{a^3}{b} - \frac{b^3}{a}}{\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a}} \frac{ab}{a^2 - b^2} = \frac{a^4 - b^4}{a^2 + b^2} \frac{ab}{a^2 - b^2} = \frac{a^4 - b^4}{a^4 - b^4} ab = ab$	
2.		$(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})^2(2 + \sqrt{3})} = \sqrt{(8 - 2\sqrt{12})(2 + \sqrt{3})} = \sqrt{(8 - 4\sqrt{3})(2 + \sqrt{3})} =$ $= \sqrt{16 + 8\sqrt{3} - 8\sqrt{3} - 4 \cdot 3} = \sqrt{4} = 2$	
3.		$2^{4x} - 18 \cdot 2^{2x} = -81 \Rightarrow (2^{2x})^2 - 18 \cdot 2^{2x} + 81 = 0 \Rightarrow (2^{2x})_{1,2} = \frac{18 \pm \sqrt{324 - 324}}{2} = 9 \Rightarrow$ $2^{2x} = 9 \Rightarrow 2x \log 2 = \log 9 \Rightarrow x = \frac{(1/2) \log 9}{\log 2} = \frac{\log 9^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\log 2} = \frac{\log 3}{\log 2} = \log_2 3$	
4.		$\frac{2x+1}{x-1} \geq 3 \Rightarrow \frac{2x+1}{x-1} - 3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x+1}{x-1} - \frac{3x-3}{x-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-x+4}{x-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} -x+4 \geq 0 \\ x-1 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq 4 \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} -x+4 \leq 0 \\ x-1 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 4 \\ x < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R : x \in (1, 4]$	
5.		$ x - 1-x = 10 \Rightarrow x = \begin{cases} x, x \geq 0 \\ -x, x < 0 \end{cases}, \quad 1-x = \begin{cases} 1-x, x \leq 1 \\ x-1, x > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ $x \in (-\infty, 0]: -x - (1-x) = 10 \Rightarrow -x - 1 + x = 10 \Rightarrow -1 = 10 \text{ netac.}$ $x \in [0, 1]: x - (1-x) = 10 \Rightarrow x - 1 + x = 10 \Rightarrow 2x = 11 \Rightarrow x = 5,5 \notin [0, 1]$ $x \in (1, \infty): x - (x-1) = 10 \Rightarrow x - x + 1 = 10 \Rightarrow 1 = 10 \text{ netac.}$	
6.		$-x^2 + 5x - 3 > 1 \Rightarrow -x^2 + 5x - 4 > 0, \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25-16}}{-2} = \frac{-5 \pm 3}{-2} \Rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = 4$ Kako je $a = -1 < 0$ parabola je konkavna pa je rješenje $x \in (1, 4)$.	
7.		$\frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x + \sin x} = 2 \sin x \Rightarrow \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x + \sin x} = 2 \sin x \Rightarrow \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos x + \sin x} = 2 \sin x$ $\Rightarrow \cos x - \sin x = 2 \sin x \quad (\cos x + \sin x \neq 0) \Rightarrow \cos x = 3 \sin x \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{1}{3} \quad (\cos x \neq 0)$ $\operatorname{tg} 2x = \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} = \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} x}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 x} = \frac{2(1/3)}{1 - (1/3)^2} = \frac{2/3}{8/9} = \frac{2 \cdot 9}{3 \cdot 8} = \frac{3}{4}$	
8.		Tjeme je u tacki $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = -1 \Rightarrow b = 2a$. Kako parabola prolazi tackama $(-1, 0)$ i $(2, 18)$ to je: $\begin{cases} 0 = a - b + c \\ 18 = 4a + 2b + c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = a - 2a + c \\ 18 = 4a + 4a + c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = c \\ 18 = 8a + c \end{cases} \Rightarrow 18 = 9c \Rightarrow c = 2$	
9.		$V = h \cdot a^2 = 4a^2 = 8 \Rightarrow a^2 = 2 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{2}. \quad P = 2a^2 + 4ah = 2 \cdot 2 + 4\sqrt{2} \cdot 4 = 4 + 16\sqrt{2}$	
10.		$(5+x)^2 = (3+x)^2 + (5+3)^2 \Rightarrow$ $25 + 10x + x^2 = 9 + 6x + x^2 + 64 \Rightarrow 4x = 48 \Rightarrow x = 12$ $c = 5 + x = 17$	

Fakultet elektrotehnike Tuzla, 04.09.2002.godine	RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA SA KVALIFIKACIONOG ISPITA	GRUPA B
1.	$\left(a + \frac{9}{a-6} \right) \left(\frac{12}{a^2-3a} - \frac{a}{9-6a+a^2} \right) = \frac{a(a-6)+9}{a-6} \left[\frac{12}{a(a-3)} - \frac{a}{(a-3)^2} \right] = \frac{(a-3)^2}{a-6} \frac{12(a-3)-a^2}{a(a-3)^2}$ $= \frac{-a^2+12a-36}{a(a-6)} = -\frac{(a-6)^2}{a(a-6)} = -\frac{a-6}{a} = \frac{6-a}{a}$	
2.	$(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})^2(2 - \sqrt{3})} = \sqrt{(8 + 2\sqrt{12})(2 - \sqrt{3})} = \sqrt{(8 + 4\sqrt{3})(2 - \sqrt{3})} =$ $= \sqrt{16 - 8\sqrt{3} + 8\sqrt{3} - 4 \cdot 3} = \sqrt{4} = 2$	
3.	$3^{6x} - 16 \cdot 3^{3x} = -64 \Rightarrow (3^{3x})^2 - 16 \cdot 3^{3x} + 64 = 0 \Rightarrow (3^{3x})_{1,2} = \frac{16 \pm \sqrt{256-256}}{2} = 8 \Rightarrow$ $3^{3x} = 8 \Rightarrow 3x \log 3 = \log 8 \Rightarrow x = \frac{(1/3)\log 8}{\log 3} = \frac{\log 8^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\log 3} = \frac{\log 2}{\log 3} = \log_3 2$	
4.	$\frac{2x+1}{-x+1} \geq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2x+1}{-x+1} - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x+1}{-x+1} - \frac{-x+1}{-x+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3x}{-x+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} 3x \geq 0 \\ -x+1 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x < 1 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} 3x \leq 0 \\ -x+1 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq 0 \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R : x \in [0,1)$	
5.	Broj rješenja jednacine $ x + 1-x = 10$ je: $ x + 1-x = 10 \Rightarrow x = \begin{cases} x, x \geq 0 \\ -x, x < 0 \end{cases}, 1-x = \begin{cases} 1-x, x \leq 1 \\ x-1, x > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ $x \in (-\infty, 0]: -x + (1-x) = 10 \Rightarrow -x + 1 - x = 10 \Rightarrow -2x = 9 \Rightarrow x_1 = -4,5 \in (-\infty, 0)$ $x \in [0, 1]: x + (1-x) = 10 \Rightarrow x + 1 - x = 10 \Rightarrow 1 = 10 \text{ netac.}$ $x \in (1, \infty): x + (x-1) = 10 \Rightarrow x + x - 1 = 10 \Rightarrow 2x = 11 \Rightarrow x_2 = 5,5 \in (1, \infty)$	
6.	$-x^2 + 4x - 2 > 1 \Rightarrow -x^2 + 4x - 3 > 0, x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-12}}{-2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2}{-2} \Rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = 3$ Kako je $a = -1 < 0$ parabola je konkavna pa je rješenje $x \in (1,3)$.	
7.	$\frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x + \sin x} = \sin x \Rightarrow \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x + \sin x} = \sin x \Rightarrow \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos x + \sin x} = \sin x$ $\Rightarrow \cos x - \sin x = \sin x \quad (\cos x + \sin x \neq 0) \Rightarrow \cos x = 2 \sin x \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\cos x \neq 0)$ $\operatorname{tg} 2x = \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} = \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} x}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 x} = \frac{2(1/2)}{1 - (1/2)^2} = \frac{1}{3/4} = \frac{4}{3}$	
8.	Tjeme je u tacki $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = -2 \Rightarrow b = 4a$. Kako parabola prolazi tackama $(-2,0)$ i $(2,16)$ to je: $\begin{cases} 0 = 4a - 2b + c \\ 16 = 4a + 2b + c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = 4a - 8a + c \\ 16 = 4a + 8a + c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a = c \\ 16 = 12a + c \end{cases} \Rightarrow 16 = 4c \Rightarrow c = 4$	
9.	$V = h \cdot a^2 = 4a^2 = 12 \Rightarrow a^2 = 3 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{3}$. $P = 2a^2 + 4ah = 2 \cdot 3 + 4\sqrt{3} \cdot 4 = 6 + 16\sqrt{3}$	
10.	 $(4+x)^2 = (3+x)^2 + (4+3)^2 \Rightarrow$ $16 + 8x + x^2 = 9 + 6x + x^2 + 49 \Rightarrow 2x = 42 \Rightarrow x = 21$ $c = 4 + x = 25$	

1.	Izracunati: $\left[\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{5} \left(2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] : \left[-\frac{4}{3} + \frac{8}{9} \left(2 + \frac{2}{5} \right) \right]$. a) $-2/3$ b) $-4/5$ c) $-6/7$
2.	Vrijednost izraza $\left(\sqrt[3]{\sqrt[6]{a^9}} \right)^4 \left(\sqrt[6]{\sqrt[3]{a^9}} \right)^4$ je: a) a^{16} b) a^8 c) a^4
3.	Uprostiti izraz: $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{xy} - \frac{xy - y^2}{xy - x^2}$. a) $\frac{x}{y}$ b) $\frac{x^2 - 2y^2}{xy}$ c) $\frac{x^2}{xy - y^2}$
4.	Rješenje jednacine $2 \cdot 3^{x+1} - 4 \cdot 3^{x-2} = 45$ je: a) vece od 3 b) jednako 3 c) manje od 3
	Riješiti nejednacinu $\log_{1/2}(3x - 1) > 0$.
5.	a) $\left[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$ b) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right)$ c) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3} \right]$
6.	Rješenje sistema $\begin{cases} x + y = 1 \\ 2x + y = -1 \end{cases}$ leži na pravoj: a) $y = 2x + 1$ b) $y = -2x + 1$ c) $y = -2x - 1$
7.	Ako je $\cos x = 0$ i $2\pi < x < 3\pi$, tada je: a) $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ b) $x = \frac{5\pi}{2}$ c) $x = \frac{7\pi}{2}$
8.	Dijeljenjem polinoma $x^4 + 2x^3 - 8x^2 - 17x - 10$ sa polinomom $x^2 + 2x + 1$ dobije se kolicnik Q(x) i ostatak R(x). Zbir kvadrata korijena polinoma Q(x) i R(x) iznosi: a) 9 b) 19 c) 29
9.	Riješiti nejednacinu $ x + 2 + x < 4$. a) $x \in (-3, 2)$ b) $x \in (-3, 1)$ c) $x \in (-1, 3)$
10.	Kvadratu, kojem je dužina stranice a=25, upisana je i opisana kružnica. Kako se odnosi obim upisane prema obimu opisane kružnice? a) $1/\sqrt{2}$ b) $1/2$ c) $1/4$

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.

Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

NAPOMENA

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi **4 boda**.

Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi **-2 boda**.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi **0 bodova**.

1.	Izracunati: $\frac{\frac{9}{4} - \frac{4}{9}}{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{6}{13}$.	a) $\frac{2}{3}$ b) 1 c) $\frac{4}{3}$
2.	Vrijednost izraza $\sqrt[3]{x^2} \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^3}$ je:	a) x^2 b) $x^{\frac{7}{8}}$ c) $x^{\frac{11}{12}}$
3.	Uprostiti izraz: $\left[\frac{a}{b+c-a} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b+c} \right) \right] : (a+b)$.	a) $\frac{1}{(a+b)(b+c)}$ b) $\frac{1}{(a+c)(b+c)}$ c) $\frac{1}{(a+b)(a+c)}$
4.	Kub rješenja jednacine $\frac{3^x \cdot \sqrt[3]{9}}{3^{x+1}} = \frac{3^{x+1}}{9}$ je:	a) veci od 3 b) jednak 3 c) manji od 3
5.	Riješiti nejednacinu $\log_{1/4} \frac{1-2x}{4} \geq 0$.	a) $\left[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$ b) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right)$ b) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3} \right]$
6.	Rješenje sistema $\begin{cases} x+y=5 \\ x-2y=1 \end{cases}$ leži na pravoj:	a) $y = -x-5$ b) $y = -x+5$ c) $y = x-5$
7.	Ako je $\sin x = -1$ i $3\pi < x < 4\pi$, tada je:	a) $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ b) $x = \frac{5\pi}{2}$ c) $x = \frac{7\pi}{2}$
8.	Dijeljenjem polinoma $x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 17$ sa polinomom $x^2 + 2x + 1$ dobije se kolicnik Q(x) i ostatak R(x). Zbir kvadrata korijena polinoma Q(x) i R(x) iznosi:	a) 9 b) 19 c) 29
9.	Riješiti nejednacinu $ x-2 + x < 4$.	a) $x \in (-3, 2)$ b) $x \in (-3, 1)$ c) $x \in (-1, 3)$
10.	Kvadratu, kojem je dužina stranice a=25, upisana je i opisana kružnica. Kako se odnosi površina upisane prema površini opisane kružnice?	a) $1/\sqrt{2}$ b) 1/2 c) 1/4

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.
Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

NAPOMENA

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi **4 boda**.

Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi **-2 boda**.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi **0 bodova**.

1.	Izracunati: $\left[\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{5} \left(2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \times \left[-\frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{8} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} \right) \right]$. a) $-7/20$ b) $-9/20$ c) $-11/20$
2.	Vrijednost izraza $\left(\sqrt[3]{\sqrt[6]{a^9}} \right)^4 : \left(\sqrt[6]{\sqrt[3]{a^9}} \right)^2$ je: a) a^2 b) a c) $a^{1/2}$
3.	Uprostiti izraz: $\left(\frac{x^2 - y^2}{xy} - \frac{xy - y^2}{xy - x^2} \right) : \frac{x}{y}$ a) $\frac{x}{y}$ b) 1 c) $\frac{y}{x}$
4.	Rješenje jednacine $3^{x+1} - 6 \cdot 3^{x-1} = 1$ je: a) vece od 1 b) jednako 1 c) manje od 1
5.	Riješiti nejednacinu $\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(3x - 1) \geq 1$. a) $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4} \right]$ b) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{4} \right]$ c) $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2} \right]$
6.	Rješenje sistema $\begin{cases} x + y = 1 \\ 2x + y = -1 \end{cases}$ leži na pravoj: a) $y = -\frac{3}{2}x$ b) $y = -\frac{3}{4}x$ c) $y = -\frac{5}{4}x$
7.	Ako je $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ i $\sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, tada je: a) $x = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ b) $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ c) $x = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$
8.	Odrediti parametar a, tako da je polinom $x^4 - x^3 - 3x^2 + x + a$ djeljiv polinomom $x^2 - 3x + 2$. a) a=1 b) a=2 c) a=3
9.	Pozitivna rješenja nejednacine $ x + 2 + x \geq 4$ su: a) $x \in [1, \infty)$ b) $x \in [2, \infty)$ c) $x \in [3, \infty)$
10.	Ako se obim kvadrata poveca 4 puta, tada se njegova površina poveca: a) 2 puta b) 4 puta c) 16 puta

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.

Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

NAPOMENA

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi **4 boda**.

Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi **-2 boda**.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi **0 bodova**.

1.	Izracunati: $\frac{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{9}{4} - \frac{4}{9}} \cdot \frac{13}{6}$. a) 0 b) 1 c) 2
2.	Vrijednost izraza $\sqrt[3]{x^2 \sqrt{x^3}}$ je: a) $x^{\frac{7}{4}}$ b) $x^{\frac{7}{5}}$ c) $x^{\frac{7}{6}}$
3.	Uprostiti izraz: $\left[\frac{b}{b+c-a} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b+c} \right) \right] (b+c)$. a) $\frac{a}{b}$ b) 1 c) $\frac{b}{a}$
4.	Rješenje jednacine $\frac{2^x \cdot \sqrt[3]{4}}{2^{x+1}} = \frac{2^{x+1}}{2}$ je: a) negativno b) jednako nuli c) pozitivno
5.	Riješiti nejednacinu $\log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1-2x}{4} \leq 0$. a) $(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2}]$ b) $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}]$ c) $(-\infty, \frac{3}{2}]$
6.	Rješenje sistema $\begin{cases} x + 2y = 1 \\ -x + y = 0 \end{cases}$ leži na pravoj: a) $y = -x$ b) $y = 0$ c) $y = x$
7.	Ako je $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ i $\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$, tada je: a) $x = -\frac{\pi}{3}$ b) $x = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ c) $x = -\frac{\pi}{6}$
8.	Odrediti parametar a, tako da je polinom $x^4 - x^3 - 3x^2 + x + a$ djeljiv polinomom $x^2 + 2x + 1$. a) a=1 b) a=2 c) a=3
9.	Pozitivna rješenja nejednacine $ x-2 + x \geq 4$ su: a) $x \in [1, \infty)$ b) $x \in [2, \infty)$ c) $x \in [3, \infty)$
10.	Ako se površina kvadrata poveća 4 puta, tada se njegov obim poveća: a) 2 puta b) 4 puta c) 16 puta

Poslije svakog zadatka ponudena su tri odgovora.

Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tacnim.

NAPOMENA

Tacno zaokružen odgovor nosi **4 boda**.

Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi **-2 boda**.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi **0 bodova**.

KVALIFIKACIONI ISPIT IZ MATEMATIKE

Zadaci za grupu A

1. Date su funkcije $f(x) = 2x - 1$ i $g(x) = \frac{x+1}{2x+1}$. Naći $(g \circ f)(1)$.

- a) 1 b) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) $\frac{2}{3}$ d) $\frac{4}{3}$

2. Izračunati: $\sqrt[3]{20+14\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt[3]{20-14\sqrt{2}}$.

- a) 1 b) 4 c) 8 d) 16

3. Riješiti nejednačinu:

$$|x+1| > 2x^2.$$

- a) $x \in \left(-1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ b) $x \in (-1, 0)$ c) $x \in (0, 1)$ d) $x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$

4. Odrediti modul kompleksnog broja:

$$z = \frac{5-i\sqrt{2}}{1+i\sqrt{2}}.$$

- a) $2\sqrt{2}$ b) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) 1 d) 3

5. Odrediti vrijednost parametara p i q tako da funkcija:

$$y(x) = x^2 + px + q$$

ima minimum jednak -4 za $x=-1$.

- a) $p=2, q=-3$ b) $p=-2, q=3$ c) $p=1, q=-3$ d) $p=-3, q=1$

6. Poredati po veličini: $a=0.1$, $b=\log 0.1$, $c=\sqrt{0.1}$, $d=0.1^{-1}$, $e=\sqrt[3]{0.1}$.
- a) $a < b < e < c < d$ b) $b < c < a < d < e$ c) $b < a < c < e < d$ d) $d < b < e < c < a$

7. Riješiti jednačinu:

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x = \frac{2}{3} \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 27 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 18.$$

- a) $\frac{2}{3}$ b) $\frac{1}{2}$ c) 3 d) 9

8. Izračunati $\cos 15^\circ$.

- a) $\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$ b) $\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{2}$ c) $\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{2}$ d) $\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$

9. Hipotenuza pravougaonog trougla podijeljena je na 3 jednakih dijela. Djelištima su povučene paralele s jednom katetom. Kako se odnose površine nastalih dijelova trougla?

- a) $1 : 3 : 4$ b) $1 : 3 : 5$ c) $1 : 4 : 5$ d) $2 : 3 : 4$

10. Četiri pozitivna broja čine geometrijski niz. Ako je prvi veći od drugog za 200, a treći od četvrtog za 8, odrediti drugi broj u nizu.

- a) 100 b) 75 c) 50 d) 500

NAPOMENA

Poslije svakog zadatka ponuđena su četiri odgovora.

Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tačnim.

Tačno zaokružen odgovor nosi **4 boda**.

Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi **-2 boda**.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi **0 bodova**.

UNIVERZITET U TUZLI
Fakultet elektrotehnike
Datum: 14.09.2000.godine

KVALIFIKACIONI ISPIT IZ MATEMATIKE

Zadaci za grupu B

1. Date su funkcije $f(x) = 2x - 1$ i $g(x) = \frac{x+1}{2x+1}$. Naći $(f \circ g)(1)$.

- a) 1 b) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) $\frac{2}{3}$ d) $\frac{4}{3}$

2. Izračunati: $\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{5+2}} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{5-2}}$.

- a) 1 b) 4 c) 8 d) 16

3. Riješiti nejednačinu:

$$|x - 1| > 2x^2.$$

- a) $x \in \left(-1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ b) $x \in (-1, 0)$ c) $x \in (0, 1)$ d) $x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$

4. Odrediti modul kompleksnog broja:

$$z = \frac{1+i\sqrt{2}}{5-i\sqrt{2}}.$$

- a) $2\sqrt{2}$ b) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) 1 d) 3

5. Odrediti vrijednost parametara p i q tako da funkcija:

$$y(x) = -x^2 + px + q$$

ima maksimum jednak 4 za $x=-1$.

- a) $p=2, q=-3$ b) $p=-2, q=3$ c) $p=1, q=-3$ d) $p=-3, q=1$

6. Poredati po veličini: $a=10$, $b=\log 10$, $c=\sqrt{10}$, $d=10^{-1}$, $e=\sqrt[3]{10}$.

- a) $a < b < e < c < d$ b) $b < c < a < d < e$ c) $b < a < c < e < d$ d) $d < b < e < c < a$

7. Riješiti jednačinu:

$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} x = \frac{2}{3} \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 27 - \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 18.$$

- a) $\frac{2}{3}$ b) $\frac{1}{2}$ c) 3 d) 9

8. Izračunati $\sin 15^\circ$.

- a) $\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$ b) $\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{2}$ c) $\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{2}$ d) $\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$

9. Kateta pravougaonog trougla podijeljena je na 3 jednakih dijela. Djelištima su povučene paralele s hipotenuzom. Kako se odnose površine nastalih dijelova trougla?

- a) $1 : 3 : 4$ b) $1 : 3 : 5$ c) $1 : 4 : 5$ d) $2 : 3 : 4$

10. Četiri pozitivna broja čine geometrijski niz. Ako je prvi veći od drugog za 200, a treći od četvrtog za 8, odrediti treći broj u nizu.

- a) 10 b) 50 c) 100 d) 8

NAPOMENA

Poslije svakog zadatka ponuđena su četiri odgovora.
Zaokružite odgovor koji smatrate tačnim.

Tačno zaokružen odgovor nosi **4 boda**.

Pogrešno zaokružen odgovor nosi **-2 boda**.

Nezaokružen odgovor nosi **0 bodova**.