

Rešitve 2. kolokvija (12.1.2023)

1. naloga (25 točk)

Dana je funkcija f s predpisom $f(x) = \frac{x}{e^{1-x}}$.

a) (10 točk) Določi in klasificiraj stacionarne točke.

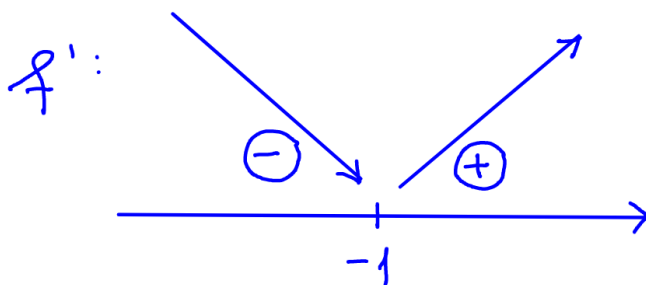
$$\textcircled{5} f'(x) = \frac{1 \cdot e^{1-x} - x \cdot e^{1-x}(-1)}{(e^{1-x})^2} = \frac{e^{1-x}(1+x)}{(e^{1-x})^2} = \frac{1+x}{e^{1-x}} = 0$$

$$1+x=0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \boxed{x=-1}$$

lok. min. $\textcircled{3}$

b) (5 točk) Določi intervale naraščanja in padanja.



f pada na $(-\infty, -1)$ $\textcircled{5}$
 f narašča na $(-1, \infty)$

c) (5 točk) Z uporabo L'Hospitalovega pravila izračunaj $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{e^{1-x}} \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{-e^{1-x}} = 0$$

$\textcircled{3} \qquad \qquad \qquad \textcircled{2}$

d) (5 točk) Določi normalo na graf funkcije f v točki $x = 1$.

(2) $f(1) = 1$
 $f'(1) = 2$

enačba normale v točki
 $T(1, 1)$:

$$y - f(1) = -\frac{1}{f'(1)}(x - 1)$$
$$y - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$$

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

 (3)

2. naloga (25 točk)

a) (10 točk) Z uporabo metode Per partes izračunaj nedoločeni integral

$$\int (x-2)e^x dx.$$

$$\int (x-2)e^x dx = (x-2)e^x - \int e^x dx =$$
 (3)

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} u = x-2 \rightarrow du = dx \\ dv = e^x dx \rightarrow v = e^x \end{array} \right]$$
 (3)

$$= (x-2)e^x - e^x + C$$

$$= e^x(x-2-1) + C$$

$$= e^x(x-3) + C$$
 (4)

b) (15 točk) Z uvedbo primerne nove spremenljivke izračunaj določeni integral

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x \sin(x^2) dx.$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x \sin(x^2) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin(t) \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(t) dt$$
 (3)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} t = x^2 \\ dt = 2x dx \\ x dx = \frac{dt}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$
 (3)

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos(t) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \textcircled{3}$$

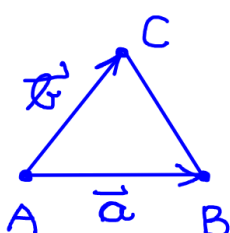
$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\cos(\pi) - \cos(0)) = \textcircled{3}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (-1 - 1) = -\frac{1}{2} (-2) = \underline{\underline{1}} \textcircled{3}$$

3. naloga (25 točk)

Dane so točke $A(0, 2, 2)$, $B(2, 0, -1)$, $C(3, 4, 0)$, $D(2, -2, 2)$ in vektor $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$.

a) (7 točk) Izračunaj ploščino ΔABC .



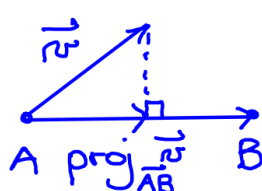
$$\vec{a} = \vec{AB} = \vec{r}_B - \vec{r}_A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{b} = \vec{AC} = \vec{r}_C - \vec{r}_A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \textcircled{2}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ -5 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} \textcircled{2}$$

$$S_{\Delta} = \frac{|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{100 + 25 + 100}}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{15}{2}}} \textcircled{3}$$

b) (6 točk) Poišči pravokotno projekcijo vektorja \vec{v} na vektor \vec{AB} .



$$\text{proj}_{\vec{AB}} \vec{v} = \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{AB}|^2} \cdot \vec{AB} = \textcircled{2}$$

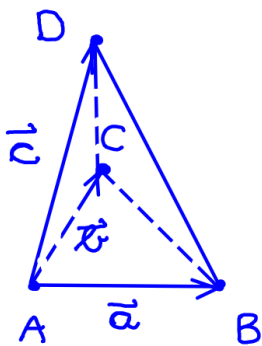
$$= \frac{2 \cdot (-3) + (-2) \cdot (-1) + (-3) \cdot 10}{(\sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2 + (-3)^2})^2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = \textcircled{2}$$

$$= \frac{-34}{17} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = -2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

c) (4 točke) Določi parameter t , tako da bosta vektorja \vec{v} in $\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 2t \\ 2 \\ t \end{bmatrix}$ pravokotna.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} &= 0 \\ (-3) \cdot 2t + (-1) \cdot 2 + 10t &= 0 \quad (3) \\ 4t &= 2 \\ t &= \frac{1}{2} \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

d) (8 točk) Izračunaj prostornino piramide $ABCD$.



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{c} = \vec{AD} &= \vec{r}_D - \vec{r}_A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \vec{b} \times \vec{c} &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -8 \\ -4 \\ -16 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}) &= \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -8 \\ -4 \\ -16 \end{bmatrix} = \quad (2) \\ &= 2(-8) + (-2)(-4) + (-3)(-16) \\ &= -16 + 8 + 48 = 40 \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{piramide}} = \frac{|(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c})|}{6} = \frac{40}{6} = \frac{20}{3} \quad (2)$$

4. naloga (25 točk)

Z uporabo Gaussove eliminacije poišči vse rešitve spodnjega sistema linearnih enačb.

$$\begin{aligned} -x - 2y + z &= -1 \\ 2x + 3y &= 2 \\ y - 2z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \cdot 2 \\ \leftarrow \oplus \end{array} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \\ \leftarrow \oplus \end{array} \sim$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} x & y & z & \\ -1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \textcircled{15}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -y + 2z &= 0 \\ \boxed{y} &= \boxed{2z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -x - 2y + z &= -1 \\ x &= -2y + z + 1 \\ x &= -2 \cdot 2z + z + 1 \\ \boxed{x} &= \boxed{-3z + 1} \end{aligned}$$

Rešitve :

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x &= -3t + 1 \\ y &= 2t \\ z &= t \end{aligned} ; t \in \mathbb{R}}$$

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