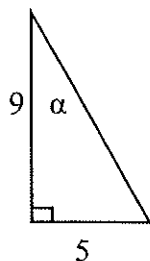


Matura 25.8.2015- Osnovni nivo

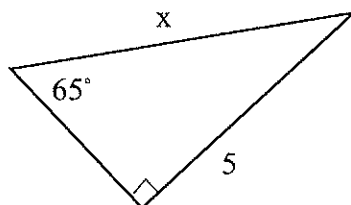
1. Dani sta množici $A=[-2,3)$ in $B=[-1,5]$. Narišite ju na številski premici in zapišite množice $A \cup B$, $A \cap B$ in A/B . [5t:2+3]

2. Izračunajte neznane količine α , x in y . Rezultat zaokrožite na eno decimalno mesto. [6t:2+2+2]

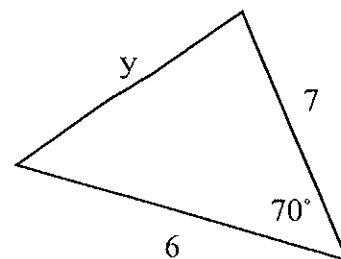
2.1.



2.2.



2.3.



3. Dana sta prva dva člena zaporedja: $a_1=3$ in $a_2=6$. [8t:4+4]

3.1. a_1 in a_2 sta prva člena aritmetičnega zaporedja. Zapišite peti člen tega zaporedja in izračunajte vsoto prvih stotih členov.

3.2. a_1 in a_2 sta prva člena geometrijskega zaporedja. Zapišite četrti člen tega zaporedja in izračunajte vsoto prvih petnajstih členov.

4. Rešite enačbi brez uporabe računalna. [7t:3+4]

4.1. $\log(x + 2) = 1 - \log x$

4.2. $2^{x-1} + 3 \cdot 2^x = \frac{7}{8}$

5. Poenostavite izraza. [8t:4+4]

5.1. $\frac{\cos(2x)-1}{\sin(2x)}$

5.2. $\cos(x + 30^\circ) - \sin(x - 60^\circ) + \sin(180^\circ - x) =$

6. V trirazsežnem prostoru sta dani točki $A(3,-2,1)$ in $B(-3,1,7)$. [7t:3+4]

6.1. Izračunajte koordinate točke M , da velja $\overrightarrow{AM} = 2 \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}$.

6.2. Dan je vektor $\vec{b} = (x + 1, 2, -4x)$. Izračunajte realno število x , da bo vektor \vec{b} pravokoten na krajevni vektor \vec{r}_A točke A .

7. V dani koordinatni sistem narišite graf funkcije f , ki je dana s predpisom $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{2x+1}$. Zapišite presečišča grafa s koordinatnima osema in enačbi navpične in vodoravne asimptote. Računsko dokažite, da funkcija f nima stacionarnih točk. [8t]

8. Na izbiro imamo črke I, D, E, J in A. [7t:2+2+3]

8.1. Koliko različnih besed v katerih vsaka črka nastopi natanko enkrat lahko zapišemo?

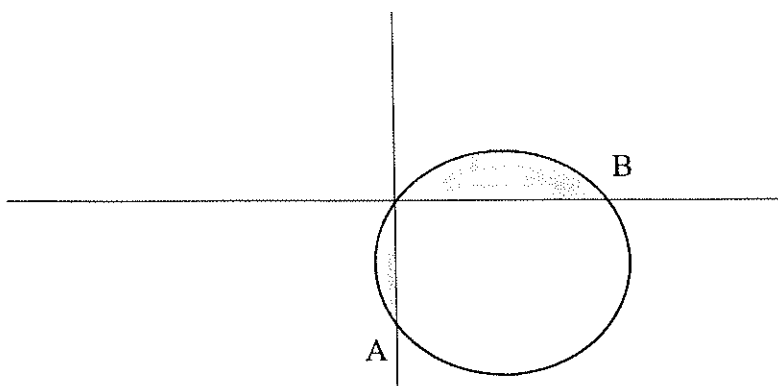
8.2. Koliko različnih besed z dvema črkama lahko sestavimo iz danih črk, če se črke ne smejo ponavljati?

8.3. Iz danih črk naključno izberemo natanko tri črke (črke se ne ponavljajo). Kolikšna je verjetnost, da smo izbrali vse tri samoglasnike?

9. Rešite neenačbo. [5t]

$$2x^2(x - 1) < 3x - x^2$$

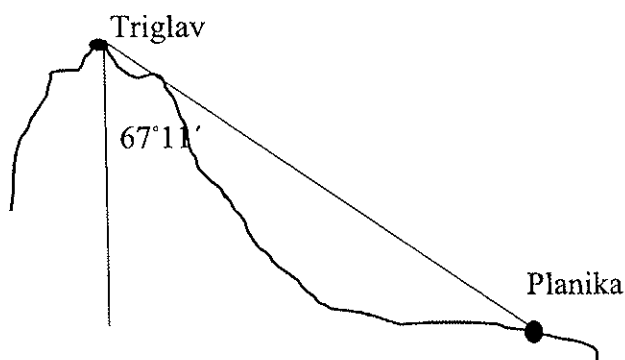
10. Nalogo rešite brez uporabe računalja. Na sliki je krožnica, dana z enačbo $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 3y = 0$. [6t:2+2+2]



- 10.1. Zapišite točki A in B s koordinatami.
 10.2. Zapišite koordinati središča in polmer kroga.
 10.3. Izračunajte ploščino osenčenega dela (oba odseka). Rezultat naj bo točen.

11. Izračunajte ploščino lika, ki ga omejujeta krivulji $y = x + 2$ in $y = x^2 - 2x + 2$. [7t]

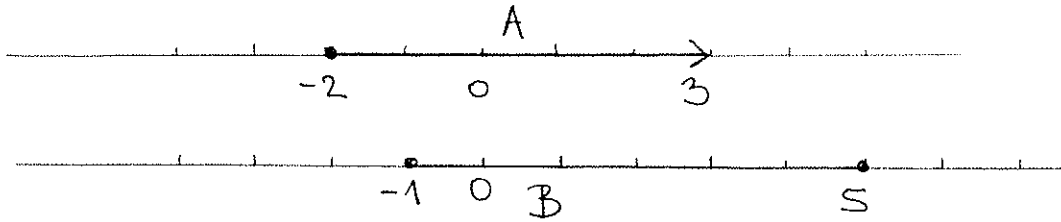
12. Po vzponu na Triglav (nadmorska višina 2864m) se nam v lepem vremenu odpre čudovit razgled. [6t:3+3]



- 12.1. Pod kotom $67^\circ 11'$ vidimo planinski dom Planika, ki je od vrha Triglava oddaljen 1194m. Izračunajte nadmorsko višino planinskega doma Planika. Rezultat zaokrožite na metre.
 12.2. Na zemljevidu, ki je narisano v merilu 1:50000, je razdalja med vrhom Triglava in vrhom Stola (nadmorska višina 2236m) 50,7cm. Na meter natančno izračunajte, koliko sta vrh Triglava in Stola oddaljena drug od drugega v naravi.

Rešitve: 1. $A \cup B = [-2, 5]$, $A \cap B = [-2, 3]$, $A \setminus B = [-2, -1)$, 2.1. $\alpha = 29,1^\circ$, 2.2. $x = 5,5$ 2.3. $y = 7,5$ 3.1. $a_5 = 15$, $S_{100} = 15150$, 3.2. $a_4 = 24$, $S_{15} = 98301$ 4.1. $x = -1 + \sqrt{11}$ 4.2. $x = -2$, 5.1. $-\tan x$, 5.2. $\sqrt{3} \cos x$, 6.1. $M(-9, 4, 13)$, 6.2. $x = -1$, 7. $A(1, 0)$, $B(0, -1)$ na $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ va $y = \frac{1}{2}$, $f'(x) = \frac{3}{(2x+1)^2}$, 8.1. 120, 8.2. 20, 8.3. $P(A) = 0,1$
 9. $x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{3}{2})$, 10.1. $A(0, -3)$, $B(4, 0)$, 10.2. $S(2, -\frac{3}{2})$ $r = 2,5$ 10.3. $S = \frac{25\pi}{8} - 6$, 11. $S = 4,5$
 12.1. 2401m, 12.2 25358m

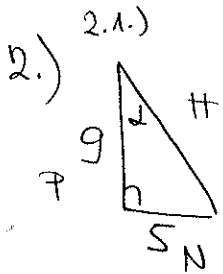
1.) $A = [-2, 3)$ $B = [-1, 5]$



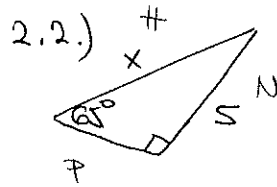
$A \cup B = [-2, 5]$

$A \cap B = [-1, 3)$

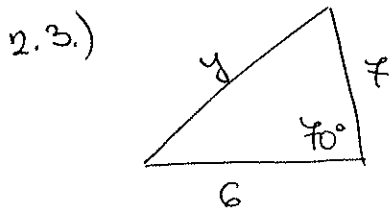
$A \setminus B = [-2, -1)$



$\tan \alpha = \frac{5}{9}$
 $\alpha = \underline{\underline{29,1^\circ}}$



$\sin 65^\circ = \frac{5}{x}$
 $x = \frac{5}{\sin 65^\circ}$
 $x = \underline{\underline{5,5}}$



$y^2 = 6^2 + 7^2 - 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot \cos 70^\circ$
 $y = \sqrt{56,27}$
 $y = \underline{\underline{7,5}}$

3.) $a_1 = 3$
 $a_2 = 6$

3.1.) $AZ \rightarrow a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$
 $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a_1 + (n-1)d)$
 $a_5 = ?$
 $S_{100} = ?$

$a_2 = a_1 + d$
 $d = 6 - 3 = 3$

$a_5 = a_1 + 4d$
 $a_5 = 3 + 4 \cdot 3$
 $a_5 = \underline{\underline{15}}$

$S_{100} = \frac{100}{2} (2 \cdot 3 + 99 \cdot 3)$

$S_{100} = \underline{\underline{15150}}$

3.2. GZ
 $a_4 = ?$
 $S_{15} = ?$

$a_2 = a_1 \cdot q$
 $q = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$

$a_n = a_1 \cdot q^{n-1}$
 $a_4 = a_1 \cdot q^3$
 $a_4 = 3 \cdot 2^3$
 $a_4 = \underline{\underline{24}}$

$S_n = a_1 \cdot \frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1}$

$S_{15} = a_1 \cdot \frac{q^{15} - 1}{q - 1}$

$S_{15} = 3 \cdot \frac{2^{15} - 1}{2 - 1}$

$S_{15} = \underline{\underline{98301}}$

$$4.) \quad 4.1.) \quad \log(x+2) = 1 - \log x$$

$$\log(x+2) + \log x = 1$$

$$\log x(x+2) = 1$$

$$\log(x^2 + 2x) = 1$$

$$10^1 = x^2 + 2x$$

$$0 = x^2 + 2x - 10$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 1 \\ b &= 2 \\ c &= -10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= b^2 - 4ac \\ D &= 2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-10) \\ D &= 44 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{44}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{11}}{2} = \frac{\cancel{2}(-1 \pm \sqrt{11})}{\cancel{2}}$$

$$\underline{x_1 = -1 + \sqrt{11}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\underline{x_2 = -1 - \sqrt{11}}$$

$\Rightarrow \log(\overbrace{-1 - \sqrt{11}}^{\text{negativo}})$

$$4.2.) \quad 2^{x-1} + 3 \cdot 2^x = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$2^{x-1}(1 + 3 \cdot 2) = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$2^{x-1} \cdot 7 = \frac{7}{8} \quad | :7$$

$$2^{x-1} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$2^{x-1} = 2^{-3}$$

$$x-1 = -3$$

$$\underline{x = -2}$$

5.) s.1.)

$$\frac{\cos(2x) - 1}{\sin(2x)} = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x - (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)}{2 \sin x \cos x} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\cos^2 x} - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 x - \cancel{\cos^2 x}}{2 \sin x \cos x} = \frac{-2 \sin^2 x}{2 \sin x \cos x} = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \underline{\underline{-\tan x}}$$

5.2.) $\cos(x + 30^\circ) - \sin(x - 60^\circ) + \sin(180^\circ - x) =$

$$= \cos x \cos 30^\circ - \sin x \sin 30^\circ - (\sin x \cos 60^\circ - \cos x \sin 60^\circ) + \underbrace{\sin 180^\circ}_{=0} \cos x - \underbrace{\cos 180^\circ}_{=-1} \sin x$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x + \sin x = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{3} \cos x}}$$

6.) A (3, -2, 1)

B (-3, 1, 7)

6.1.) $\vec{AM} = 2 \cdot \vec{AB}$

$$-\vec{r}_A + \vec{r}_M = 2 \cdot (-\vec{r}_A + \vec{r}_B)$$

$$\vec{r}_M = -2\vec{r}_A + 2\vec{r}_B + \vec{r}_A$$

$$\vec{r}_M = -\vec{r}_A + 2\vec{r}_B$$

$$\vec{r}_M = -(3, -2, 1) + 2(-3, 1, 7)$$

$$\vec{r}_M = (-3, 2, -1) + (-6, 2, 14)$$

$$\vec{r}_M = (-9, 4, 13)$$

M(-9, 4, 13)

6.2.) $\vec{b} = (x+1, 2, -4x)$

$$\vec{b} \perp \vec{r}_A \Rightarrow \vec{b} \cdot \vec{r}_A = 0$$

$$(x+1, 2, -4x) \cdot (3, -2, 1) = 0$$

$$3(x+1) + (-4) + (-4x) = 0$$

$$3x + 3 - 4 - 4x = 0$$

$$-x - 1 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = -1}}$$

$$7.) f(x) = \frac{x-1}{2x+1}$$

prsecišča z x osjo:

nista $x-1=0$ $P_1(1,0)$
 $x=1$

prsecišča z y osjo:

zad. vrednost $f(0) = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$
 $P_2(0,-1)$

navpična asimptota:

$$\text{p.d. } 2x+1=0$$

$$2x=-1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

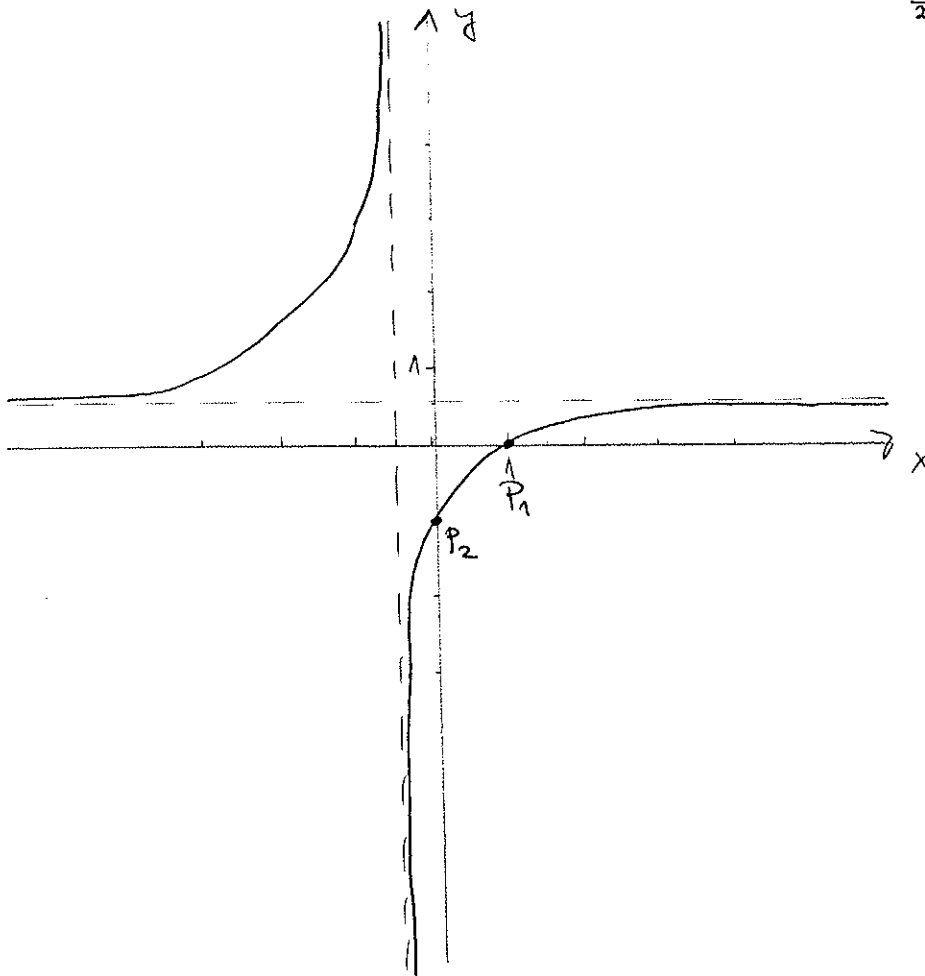
vodoravna asimptota:

$$(x-1):(2x+1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-(x + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\frac{-\frac{3}{2} \text{ ost}}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}$$



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

$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{(2x+1)^2}$$

stac. točke: $f'(x) = 0$

$$\frac{3}{(2x+1)^2} = 0 \quad / \cdot (2x+1)^2$$

$$3 = 0$$

≡

→ funkcija nima stacionarnih točk.

8.) I D E J A

8.1.) $n = 5$

st. besed: $n! = 5! = \underline{\underline{120}}$

8.2.) $\underline{5} \cdot \underline{4} = \underline{\underline{20}}$

8.3.) vse možnosti: $\binom{5}{3} = 10$

ugodne možnosti: $\binom{3}{3} = 1$

$I, E, J A$

$P(A) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{10}}}$

9.) $2x^2(x-1) < 3x - x^2$

$2x^3 - 2x^2 + x^2 - 3x < 0$

$2x^3 - x^2 - 3x < 0$

$x(2x^2 - x - 3) < 0$

\downarrow
 $\underline{\underline{x_1 = 0}}$

$\hookrightarrow 2x^2 - x - 3 = 0$

$a = 2$

$b = -1$

$D = b^2 - 4ac$

$c = -3$ $D = (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-3)$

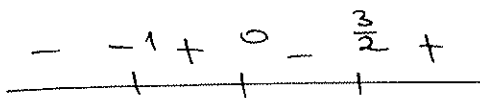
$D = 25$

$x_{2,3} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$

$x_{2,3} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{25}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{4}$

$\underline{\underline{x_2 = -1}}$

$\underline{\underline{x_3 = \frac{3}{2}}}$



$x \in \underline{\underline{(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{3}{2})}}$

$$10.) x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 3y = 0$$

$$10.1.) A(0, y)$$

$$0 + y^2 - 4 \cdot 0 + 3y = 0$$

$$y^2 + 3y = 0$$

$$y(y+3) = 0$$

$$y_1 = 0$$

$$y_2 = -3$$

$$\underline{\underline{A(0, -3)}}$$

$$B(x, 0)$$

$$x^2 + 0 - 4x + 3 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x = 0$$

$$x(x-4) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 4$$

$$\underline{\underline{B(4, 0)}}$$

$$10.2.) x^2 - 4x + y^2 + 3y = 0$$

$$(x-2)^2 - 2^2 + (y + \frac{3}{2})^2 - (\frac{3}{2})^2 = 0$$

$$(x-2)^2 - 4 + (y + \frac{3}{2})^2 - \frac{9}{4} = 0$$

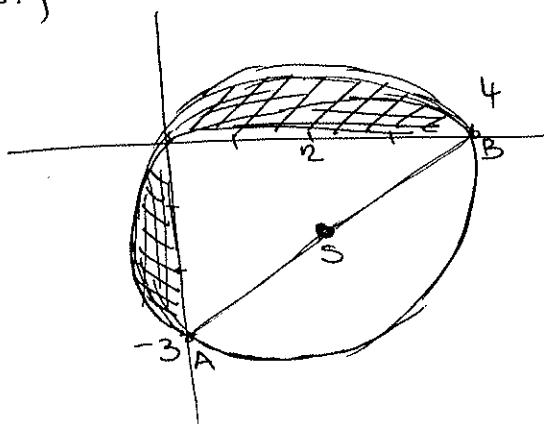
$$(x-2)^2 + (y + \frac{3}{2})^2 = \frac{25}{4}$$

$$\underline{\underline{S(2, -\frac{3}{2})}}$$

$$r^2 = \frac{25}{4} \quad | \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\underline{r = \frac{5}{2}}}$$

10.3.)



$$S = S_{\text{pokroga}} - S_{\Delta}$$

$$S = \frac{\pi r^2}{2} - \frac{a \cdot b}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{\pi \cdot (\frac{5}{2})^2}{2} - \frac{4 \cdot 3}{2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{S = \frac{25}{8} \pi - 6}}$$

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(0 - 4)^2 + (-3 - 0)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{25} = \underline{\underline{5}}$$

→ daljica AB je premer kroga

$$11.) \quad y = x + 2$$

$$y = x^2 - 2x + 2$$

$$x + 2 = x^2 - 2x + 2$$

$$0 = x^2 - 3x$$

$$x(x - 3) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 3$$

$$S = \int_0^3 (x+2) - (x^2 - 2x + 2) dx$$

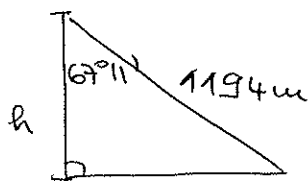
$$S = \int_0^3 -x^2 + 3x dx$$

$$S = -\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} \Big|_0^3$$

$$S = \left(-\frac{3^3}{3} + \frac{3 \cdot 3^2}{2}\right) - (0 + 0)$$

$$S = \underline{\underline{\frac{9}{2}}}$$

12.)



12.1.)

$$\cos 67^\circ 11' = \frac{h}{1194}$$

$$h = 1194 \cdot \cos 67^\circ 11'$$

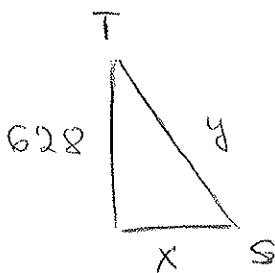
$$h = 463 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Planizra} &= \text{Triglav} - h \\ &= 2864 - 463 \\ &= \underline{\underline{2401 \text{ m}}} \end{aligned}$$

12.2.) $1: 50000 = 50,7 \text{ cm} : x$

$$x = 50000 \cdot 50,7$$

$$x = 2535000 \text{ cm} = \underline{\underline{25350 \text{ m}}}$$



$$y^2 = x^2 + 628^2$$

$$y = \underline{\underline{25358 \text{ m}}}$$

