

Matura avgust 2015 višji nivo

1. Dana je funkcija s predpisom $f(x) = 2x \sin(3x)$.

- Izračunajte ničle dane funkcije.
- Zapišite enačbo tangente na graf funkcije $f(x)$ v točki A z absciso $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$.
- Natančno izračunaj ploščino lika, ki ga omejujeta dana funkcija in abscisna os na intervalu $[0, \frac{\pi}{3}]$.

2. V množici kompleksnih števil je dano kompleksno število $z_1 = -2 + 3i$.

- Za katera kompleksna števila $u = x + yi$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ velja $|z_1 - \operatorname{Re}(u)| = \sqrt{10}$ in $u \cdot \bar{u} = 13$.
- Dana je enačba $x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$. Izračunaj koeficiente a, b, c tako, da bosta števili z_1 in $z_2 = 2$ rešitvi enačbe.
 $\mathcal{A} = \{w \in \mathbb{C}; (|w - z_1| \leq 3) \wedge (\operatorname{Im}(z) \geq \operatorname{Re}(z) + 2)\}$.
Natančno izračunajte ploščino območja \mathcal{A} .

3. Dana je kocka $ABCDEFGH$ z robom a . Točka P je razpolovišče doljice AD , točka S pa leži na presečišču diagonal ploskve $EFGH$.

- Dani so vektorji $\vec{AB} = \vec{a}$, $\vec{AD} = \vec{b}$ in $\vec{AE} = \vec{c}$. Z danimi vektorji izrazi vektorja \vec{BS} in \vec{CP} , izračunaj njun skalarni produkt ter kot med njima.
- Točke D, P, F predstavljajo oglišča trikotnika ΔDPF . Izračunajte velikost največjega kota v danem trikotniku.
- Kocki vrtamo največjo možno kroglo. Za koliko % je prostornina krogla manjše od prostornine kocke. Zapišite odgovor.

4. V ravnini so dane točke $A(1, 1)$, $B(5, 1)$ in $C(7, 7)$. Z zrcaljenjem točke B preko premice $y = x$ dobimo točko D .

- V koordinatni sistem vrišite dane točke in točko D . Zapišite enačbo krožnice, ki je očrtana trikotniku ΔABC .
- Izračunajte ploščino štirikotnika $ABCD$.
- Trikotnik ΔABC zavrtimo okoli 360° okoli stranice AC . Dobimo geometrijsko telo G . Dokažite, da je prostorina telesa G enaka $V = \frac{\pi e f^2}{12}$, kjer je $e = AC$ in $f = BD$.
- Izračunajte absciso točke T , ki leži na abscisni osi tako, da bo vsota kvadratov razdalj točke T do točke A in točke T do točke C minimalna.

1. nalogia

$$f(x) = 2x \sin 3x$$

a) nicle

$$\begin{aligned} 2x \cdot \sin 3x &= 0 \\ 2x = 0 &\quad \downarrow \\ \sin 3x &= 0 \\ x_1 = 0 &\quad 3x = k\pi \\ &\quad x_2 = \frac{k\pi}{3}; k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

skupna rešitev $x = \frac{k\pi}{3}; k \in \mathbb{Z}$ (zajome tudi $x=0$, kadar je $k=0$)

b) najprej določimo točko A z abscoiso $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (vstavimo v funkcijo $f(x)$)

$$y = f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \sin\left(3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot 1 = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{3}}}$$

$$A\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

→ odvod: (odvajamo kot produkt) $(f \cdot g)' = f'g + fg'$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cdot \sin(3x) + 2x \cdot \cos(3x) \cdot 3 = 2 \cdot \sin(3x) + 6x \cdot \cos(3x)$$

→ določimo smerui koeficient tangente: (v odvod vstopimo abscoiso točke A)

$$k_t = f'\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{6}\right) + 6 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{6}\right) = 2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \pi \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2 \cdot 1 + \pi \cdot 0$$

$$k_t = 2$$

→ vstavimo k_t in $A\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ v mestavec za premico $y = kx + n$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} + n$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} + n \Rightarrow n = 0 \Rightarrow \text{tangenta } y = 2x$$

c) ploščino izračunamo s pomočjo določenega integrala

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 2x \cdot \sin(3x) dx = -2x \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cos(3x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (-\frac{1}{3}) \cos(3x) \cdot 2 dx = -\frac{2}{3} x \cos(3x) + \frac{2}{3} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

PER PARTES!

$$\int u dv = u \cdot v - \int v du$$

$$2x = u \quad dv = \sin(3x) dx$$

$$2dx = du \quad v = \int \sin(3x) dx = \int \sin t \cdot \frac{dt}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \int \sin t dt = -\frac{1}{3} \cos t$$

nova neznanka $3x = t$ $dx = \frac{dt}{3}$ $v = -\frac{1}{3} \cos(3x)$

$$\int \cos(3x) dx = \int \cos(t) \cdot \frac{dt}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \int \cos t dt = \frac{1}{3} \sin t = \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x$$

↑ nová neznámka

$$3x=t$$

$$3dx=dt$$

$$dx = \frac{dt}{3}$$

Vrchnímo se v per partes:

$$-\frac{2}{3}x \cos(3x) + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \Big|_0^{\pi/3}$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} \cos\left(3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \frac{2}{3} \sin\left(3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \left(-\underbrace{\frac{2}{3} \cdot 0 \cos(3 \cdot 0)}_0 + \underbrace{\frac{2}{3} \sin(3 \cdot 0)}_0 \right)$$

$$= -\frac{2\pi}{9} \cdot \cos\pi + \frac{2}{3} \sin\pi = \underline{\underline{\frac{2\pi}{9}}}$$

2. nalogia

$$|z_1 - \operatorname{Re}(u)| = \sqrt{10}$$

$$u \cdot \bar{u} = 13$$

$$z_1 = -2 + 3i$$

$$u = x + yi$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(u) = x$$

$$|-2 + 3i - x| = \sqrt{10}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

ABSOLUTNA
VREDNOST
KOMPL. ST.

$$|(-2-x) + 3i| = \sqrt{10}$$

\uparrow
zadnjejimo realne dele

$$\sqrt{(-2-x)^2 + (3)^2} = \sqrt{10} \quad |^2$$

$$(-2-x)^2 + 3^2 = 10$$

$$4 + 4x + x^2 + 9 = 10$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 13 - 10 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 3 = 0$$

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

$$x_1 = -3 \quad x_2 = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} u \cdot \bar{u} &= 13 \\ (x+yi) \cdot (x-yi) &= 13 \\ x^2 - \cancel{xyi} + \cancel{xyi} - y^2 i^2 &= 13 \\ \boxed{x^2 + y^2 = 13} \end{aligned}$$

vstanjuv najprej x_1

$$(-3)^2 + y^2 = 13$$

$$9 + y^2 = 13$$

$$y^2 = 4$$

$$y = \pm 2$$

zapišem rešitve

mato se x_2

$$(-1)^2 + y^2 = 13$$

$$1 + y^2 = 13$$

$$y^2 = 12$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{12} = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$u_1 = -3 + 2i$$

$$u_2 = -3 - 2i$$

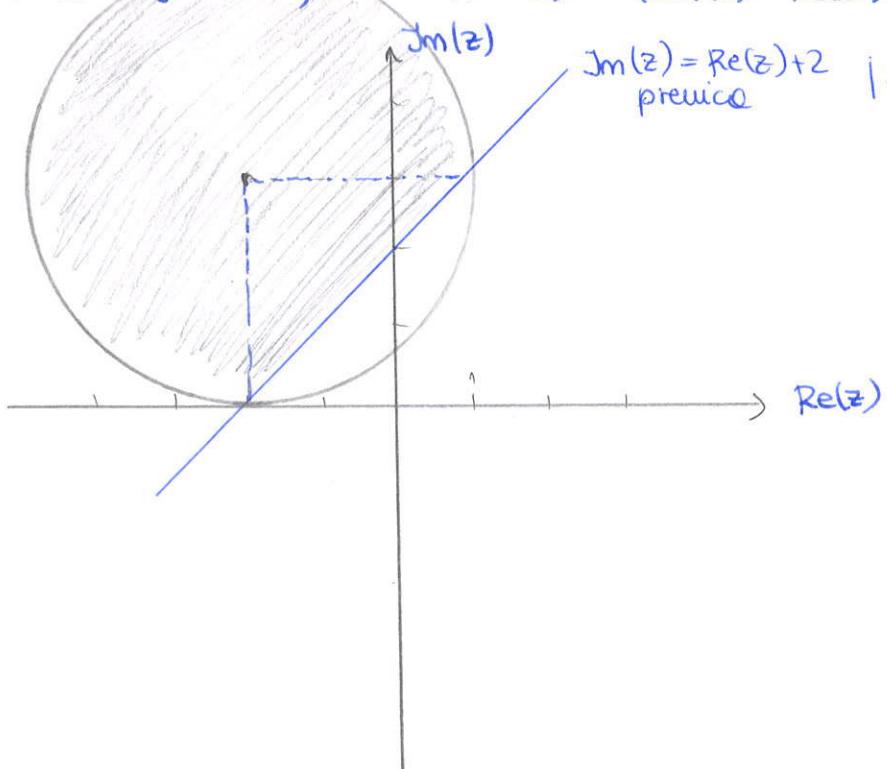
$$u_3 = -1 + 2i\sqrt{3}$$

$$u_4 = -1 - 2i\sqrt{3}$$

b) $x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ rešitvi $z_1 = -2+3i$ in $z_2 = 2$
 \Downarrow
 pomagamo si z razcepom
 obliko
 $A(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3) = 0$
 $A=1$ ker je vodilni koef. zaporedj 1
 $(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3) = 0$ vstanimo dane rešitve
 $(x-(-2+3i))(x-(-2-3i))(x-2) = 0$
 $\underbrace{(x+2-3i)(x+2+3i)}_{\text{razlike kvadratov}}(x-2) = 0$ odpravimo oklepajo
 $((x+2)^2 - 3^2 i^2)(x-2) = 0$
 $(x^2 + 4x + 4 + 9)(x-2) = 0$
 $(x^2 + 4x + 13)(x-2) = 0$
 $x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x^2 - 8x + 13x - 26 = 0$
 $x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x - 26 = 0$

$$\boxed{a=2 \quad b=5 \quad c=-26} \quad \text{REŠITEV}$$

c) $\Omega = \{w \in \mathbb{C} ; |w - z_1| \leq 3\} \wedge (\operatorname{Im}(z) \geq \operatorname{Re}(z) + 2)$



$$\operatorname{Im}(z) = \operatorname{Re}(z) + 2 \quad \text{premico}$$

krožnica s središčem
 in polmerom 3

$$z_1 = -2 + 3i$$

Ploščina območja A

$$S_A = \text{Skroga}_A - \text{Sodseka}$$

$$r = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Skroga}_A = \pi r^2 = \pi \cdot 3^2 = \underline{\underline{9\pi \text{ cm}^2}}$$

$$\text{Sodseka} = \text{Sredšča} - S_A$$

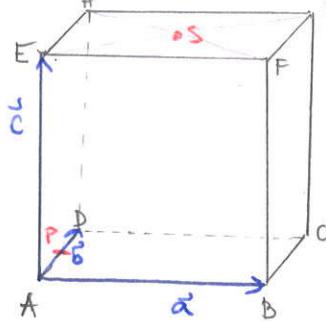
$$\text{Imamo } \frac{1}{4} \text{ kruga} : S_{\text{sodseka}} = \frac{1}{4} \pi r^2 = \frac{9\pi}{4} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{pravokotni } \Delta, \quad S_A = \frac{ab}{2} = \frac{3 \cdot 3}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

obe kateti sta 3

$$\begin{aligned} S_A &= 9\pi - \left(\frac{9\pi}{4} - \frac{9}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{36\pi - 9\pi + 18}{4} = \frac{27\pi + 18}{4} \end{aligned}$$

3. náloha



$$a) \vec{BS} = \vec{a} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} = -\frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} + \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{CP} = -\vec{a} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{b}$$

$$\vec{BS} \cdot \vec{CP} = (-\frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} + \vec{c}) \cdot (-\vec{a} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{b})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}\vec{a} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{4}\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}}_{\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\vec{a}\vec{b}}_{\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{4}\vec{b}\vec{b}}_{\vec{b} \perp \vec{c}} - \underbrace{\vec{a}\vec{c}}_{\vec{a} \perp \vec{c}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\vec{b}\vec{c}}_{\vec{b} \perp \vec{c}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}|\vec{a}|^2 - \frac{1}{4}|\vec{b}|^2 = \frac{1}{2}a^2 - \frac{1}{4}a^2 = \frac{1}{4}a^2$$

$$|\vec{BS}| = \sqrt{(-\frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} + \vec{c})(-\frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} + \vec{c})}$$

$$|\vec{BS}| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}\vec{a}\vec{a} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}\vec{b} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}\vec{c} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}\vec{b} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{b}\cdot\vec{b} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b}\vec{c} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}\vec{c} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b}\vec{c} + \vec{c}\vec{c}}$$

$$|\vec{BS}| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}|\vec{a}|^2 + \frac{1}{4}|\vec{b}|^2 + |\vec{c}|^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}a^2 + \frac{1}{4}a^2 + a^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3a^2}{2}} = a \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} = a \underline{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}}$$

$$|\vec{CP}| = \sqrt{(-\vec{a} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{b})(-\vec{a} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{b})}$$

$$|\vec{CP}| = \sqrt{\underbrace{\vec{a}\vec{a}}_0 + \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}\vec{b} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}\vec{b} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{b}\vec{b}} = \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 + \frac{1}{4}|\vec{b}|^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{1}{4}a^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}a^2} = \frac{a}{2} \cdot \sqrt{5}$$

$$\vec{BS} \cdot \vec{CP} = |\vec{BS}| \cdot |\vec{CP}| \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{4}a^2 = \frac{a\sqrt{6}}{2} \cdot \frac{a\sqrt{5}}{2} \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

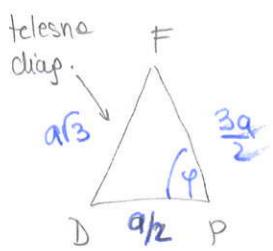
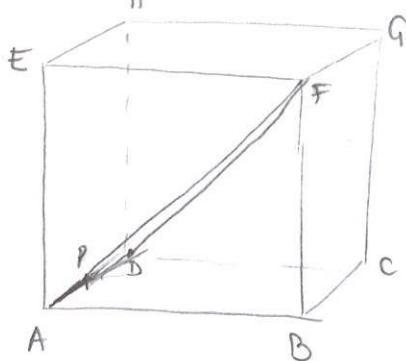
$$a^2 = a^2 \sqrt{30} \cdot \cos \alpha \quad | : a^2$$

$$1 = \sqrt{30} \cdot \cos \alpha \quad | : \sqrt{30}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\alpha = 79^\circ 29'}}$$

b) D, P, F



telesne diag. kocke $a\sqrt{3}$

$$|PF|^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + a^2 + a^2$$

$$|PF| = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{4} + 2a^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9a^2}{4}} = \frac{3a}{2}$$

Majvecji kot leži nasproti majdaljši stranice $a\sqrt{3}$ (kotinusni izrek)

$$|FD|^2 = |DP|^2 + |FP|^2 - 2 \cdot |DP| \cdot |FP| \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$(a\sqrt{3})^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3a}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{a}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3a}{2}\right) \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$3a^2 = \frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{9a^2}{4} - \frac{6a^2}{4} \cdot \cos \varphi \quad | : a^2$$

$$3 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{4} - \frac{6}{4} \cos \varphi \quad | \cdot 4$$

$$12 = 1 + 9 - 6 \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$2 = -6 \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = -\frac{2}{6} = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \varphi = \underline{109^\circ 28'}$$

c) polmer krogle $r = \frac{a}{2}$

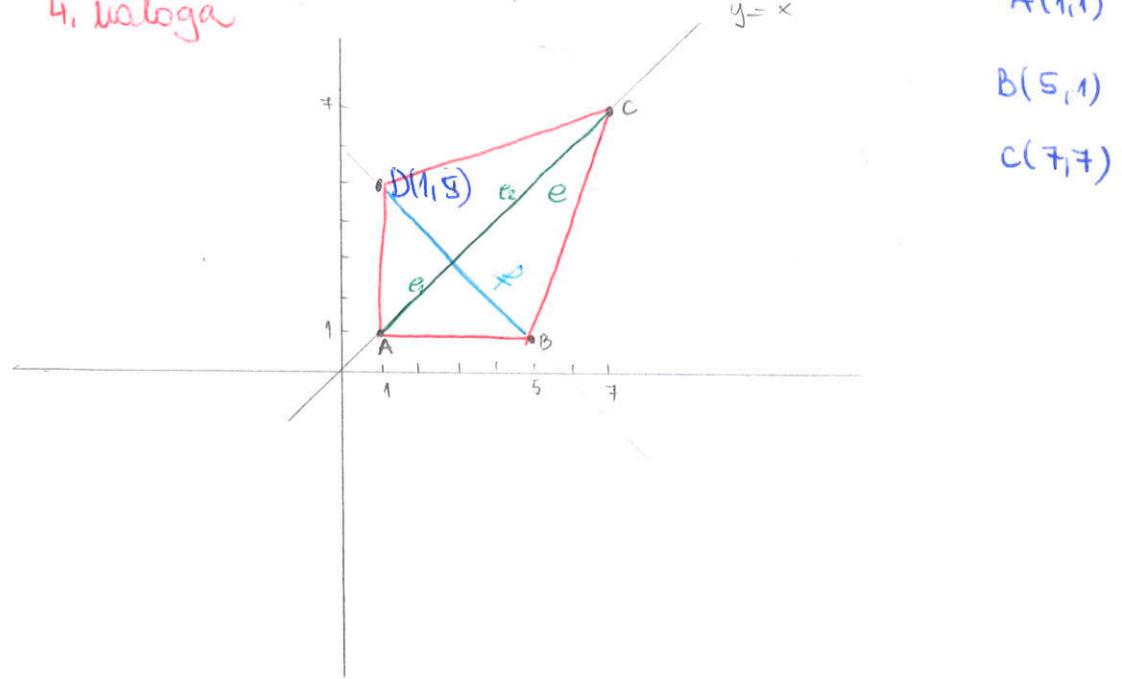
$$V_{\text{kroglo}} = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3} = \frac{4\pi \cdot \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^3}{3} = \frac{4\pi \cdot \frac{a^3}{8}}{3} = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3 \cdot 8} = \frac{\pi a^3}{6}$$

$$V_{\text{kocke}} = a^3$$

$$\frac{V_{\text{kroglo}}}{V_{\text{kocke}}} = \frac{\frac{\pi a^3}{6}}{a^3} = \frac{\pi}{6} = 0,5236 \Rightarrow 52,36\%$$

$$100\% - 52,36\% = \underline{\underline{47,64\%}}$$

4. naloga



očitava krožnica točkam A, B, C

$$(x-p)^2 + (y-q)^2 = r^2$$

$$A: (1-p)^2 + (1-q)^2 = r^2$$

$$1 - 2p + p^2 + 1 - 2q + q^2 = r^2$$

$$B: (5-p)^2 + (1-q)^2 = r^2$$

$$25 - 10p + p^2 + 1 - 2q + q^2 = r^2$$

$$C: (7-p)^2 + (7-q)^2 = r^2$$

$$49 - 14p + p^2 + 49 - 14q + q^2 = r^2$$

- odštejemo

$$-24 + 8p = 0$$

$$8p = 24$$

$$p = 3$$

- odštejemo

$$-24 + 4p - 48 + 12q = 0 \quad \text{vstavim } p=3$$

$$-24 + 12 - 48 + 12q = 0$$

$$12q = 60$$

$$q = 5$$

vstavim N eno od enačb za r

$$1 - 2p + p^2 + 1 - 2q + q^2 = r^2$$

$$1 - 6 + 9 + 1 - 10 + 25 = r^2$$

$$r^2 = 20$$

$$r = 2\sqrt{5}$$

KROŽNICA

$$\boxed{(x-3)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 20}$$

b) plošina 4-totulce ABCD

razdelim na 2 simetriecke Δ : ΔABC a ΔACD

zato rozdelime same plošiny ΔABC

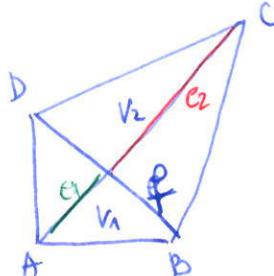
$$S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot r \cdot |(x_2 - x_1)(y_3 - y_1) - (x_3 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)|$$

$$S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot |(5-1)(7-1) - (7-1) \cdot (1-1)|$$

$$S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |4 \cdot 6| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 24 = 12$$

$$S_{ABCD} = 2S_{\Delta} = 2 \cdot 12 = \underline{\underline{24}}$$

c) ke zavrtimu dobitme 2 stozec



$$e_1 + e_2 = e$$

$$\text{stozec } V = \frac{\pi r^2 \cdot v}{3}$$

$$V_1 = r = \frac{f}{2} \quad V_1 = \pi \frac{\left(\frac{f}{2}\right)^2 \cdot e_1}{3} = \frac{\pi \cdot \frac{f^2}{4} \cdot e_1}{3} = \frac{\pi f^2 \cdot e_1}{12}$$

$$V_2 = r = \frac{f}{2} \quad V_2 = \pi \frac{\left(\frac{f}{2}\right)^2 e_2}{3} = \frac{\pi \frac{f^2}{4} e_2}{3} = \frac{\pi f^2 e_2}{12}$$

$$V = V_1 + V_2 = \frac{\pi f^2 \cdot e_1}{12} + \frac{\pi f^2 \cdot e_2}{12} = \frac{\pi f^2}{12} (e_1 + e_2) = \frac{\pi f^2 \cdot e}{12}$$

d) vsota kvadratov razdalij |AT| a |CT| je minimálna

T točka je abs. osi

$$T(x, 0), A(1, 1), C(7, 7)$$

$$|AT| = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2} = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (1-0)^2} = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + 1^2}$$

$$|CT| = \sqrt{(x-7)^2 + 7^2}$$

$$\underbrace{|AT|^2 + |CT|^2}_{\text{vsota kvadratov}} = \left(\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + 1^2}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{(x-7)^2 + 7^2}\right)^2 = (x-1)^2 + 1 + (x-7)^2 + 7^2$$

$$\text{vsota kvadratov} = x^2 - 2x + 1 + 1 + x^2 - 14x + 49 + 49 = 2x^2 - 16x + 100$$

razdalj

ker želimo, da je vsota kvadratov minimalna, moramo to rešiti odvajati

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - 16x + 100$$

$$f'(x) = 4x - 16$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 4x - 16 = 0$$

$$\underline{x = 4}$$

$$\boxed{T(4, 0)}$$

