

1. (25 поена) Нека је дат низ  $a_n = \begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{1}{4} \\ a_n = a_{n-1} + \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)} \end{cases}$

(а) Доказати да је  $a_n = \frac{n}{3n+1}$ .

(б) Израчунати  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n^2}$ .

а) индукција

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 1 + 1} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \checkmark$$

$$a_{n+1} = a_n + \frac{1}{(3n+1)(3n+4)} \stackrel{u.x}{=} \frac{n}{3n+1} + \frac{1}{(3n+1)(3n+4)} = \frac{n(3n+4) + 1}{(3n+1)(3n+4)} = \frac{3n^2 + 4n + 1}{(3n+1)(3n+4)} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{(3n+1)}(n+1)}{\cancel{(3n+1)}(3n+4)} = \frac{n+1}{3(n+1)+1} \quad \checkmark$$

б)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{n}{3n+1}}{n^2} \stackrel{\text{ШТОНУ}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{3n+1}}{n^2 - (n-1)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{3n+1}}{n^2 - n^2 + 2n - 1}$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{(3n+1)(2n-1)} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

2. (25 поена) Израчунати  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\arctg x)^2 - \frac{\pi}{2} \arctg(x^2)}{x^2} = *$

$$\stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0}{0}}{\frac{0}{0}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \arctg x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+1} - \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{2x}{x^4+1}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctg x}{(x^2+1)x} - \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{2x(x^4+1)} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

3. (25 поена) Испитати ток и скицирати график функције  $f(x) = \arctg\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x}\right) - |x+2|$ .

1° Домен  $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

2° парност / непарност

3° нуле / знак (доде)

4° асимптотика

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \quad (x=0 \text{ није в. а.)}$$

коса ?

$$\left[ \arctg t \sim \frac{\pi}{2}, t \rightarrow +\infty \right]$$

$$\underbrace{\arctg\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x}\right)}_{x \rightarrow +\infty \sim \frac{\pi}{2}} - \underbrace{|x+2|}_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \sim \frac{\pi}{2} - x - 2 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 - x \rightarrow y = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 - x \quad \text{коса} \\ \text{као } x \rightarrow +\infty$$

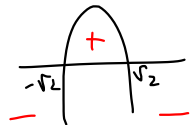
случаю  $y = x + 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$  когда  $y \rightarrow -\infty$

(напоминание: Моим еще и препо формула  $\kappa = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} \dots$ )

5°)  $f'$  монотонности (Доказано: проверив  $(\arctan \frac{x^2-1}{x})' = \frac{x^2+1}{x^4-x^2+1}$ )

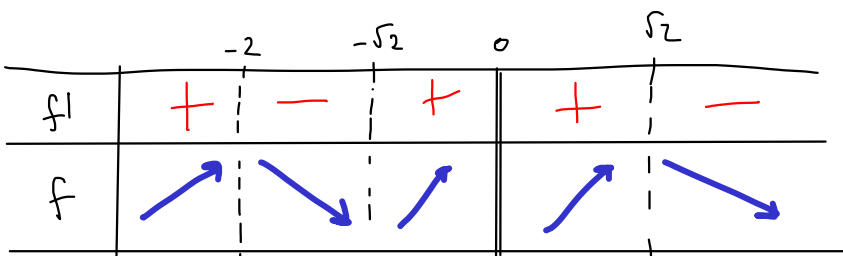
За  $x > -2$

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



За  $x < -2$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2+1}{x^4-x^2+1} + 1 = \frac{x^4+2}{x^4-x^2+1} > 0$$



$-2, \sqrt{2}$  лока макс.

$-\sqrt{2}$  лока минимум

6°)  $x > -2$

$$\left( \frac{2x^2-x^4}{x^4-x^2+1} \right)' \dots = \frac{-2x^5-4x^3+4x}{(x^4-x^2+1)^2}$$

$x < -2$

$$\left( \frac{x^4+2}{x^4-x^2+1} \right)' = \frac{-2x^5-4x^3+4x}{(x^4-x^2+1)^2}$$

$$-2x^5-4x^3+4x = 0 \rightarrow x^5+2x^3-2 = 0$$

$$x(x^4+2x^2-2) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow t^2+2t-2 = 0$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+4 \cdot 2}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$t_1 = -1 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$t_2 = -1 + \sqrt{3}$$

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

$$x^2 = -1 + \sqrt{3}$$

✗

$$x = \pm \sqrt{-1 + \sqrt{3}} = \alpha$$

$$x^4+2x^2-2 < 0 \Leftrightarrow t^2+2t-2 < 0 \Leftrightarrow t \in (-1-\sqrt{3}, -1+\sqrt{3})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 \in (-1-\sqrt{3}, -1+\sqrt{3}) \quad \text{и} \quad x^2 \in (0, -1+\sqrt{3})$$

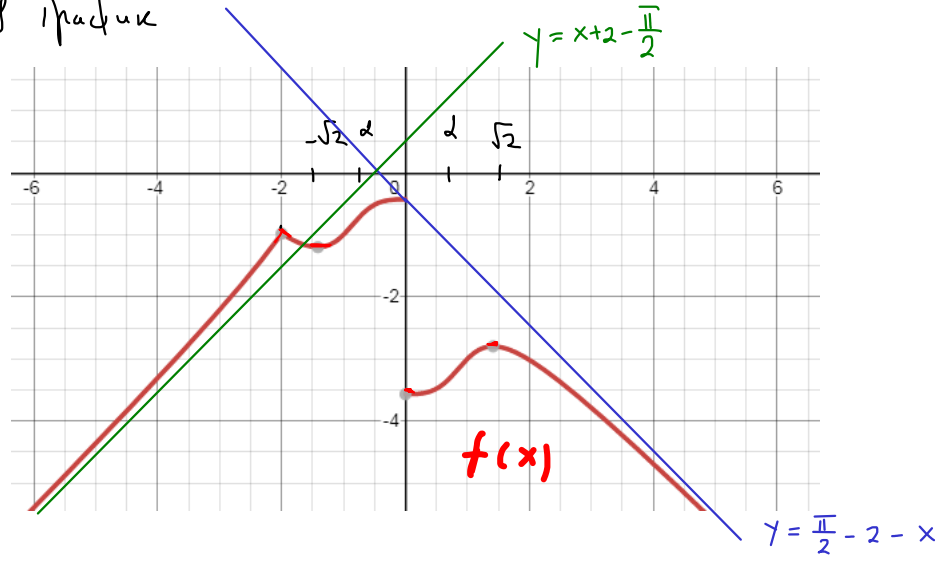
$$\Leftrightarrow 0 < x^2 < -1+\sqrt{3} \quad | \sqrt{\quad} \rightarrow |x| \leq \alpha$$

	- $\alpha$	0	$\alpha$
$-x$	+	+	-
$x^4 + 2x^2 - 2$	+	-	+
$f''$	+	-	+
$f$	∪	∩	∪

7° испр ✓

гидљубина оми у -2 (3 бои |x+2|)  
за гомати испривни.

8° График



Знам  $f < 0$

4. (25 поена) Израчунати  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^3 x + \sin^5 x}{\cos^2 x - 2} dx = I$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(\sin^2 x + \sin^4 x) \sin x}{\cos^2 x - 2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1-t^2 + (1-t^2)^2}{t^2 - 2} dt =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{(1-t^2)(1+1-t^2)}{t^2 - 2} dt = - \int_0^1 (1-t^2) dt = \int_0^1 (t^2 - 1) dt = \left( \frac{t^3}{3} - t \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} - 1 = \boxed{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

5. (25 поена) Наћи опште решење диференцијалне једначине  $y' = \frac{x+y}{3x-y}$ .

Ово је хомогена А.Д  $y' = \frac{1 + \frac{y}{x}}{3 - \frac{y}{x}}$

мена:  $z = \frac{y}{x}$

$$y = zx \rightarrow y' = z'x + z$$

$$z'x + z = \frac{z+1}{3-z} \rightarrow z'x = \frac{z+1 - z(3-z)}{3-z} = \frac{z^2 - 2z + 1}{3-z}$$

$$\int \frac{3-z}{(z-1)^2} dz = \int \frac{dx}{x}, \quad z \neq 1 \quad *$$

$$-\frac{2}{z-1} - \ln(z-1) = \ln x + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$-\frac{2}{\frac{y}{x}-1} - \ln\left(\frac{y}{x}-1\right) = \ln x + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{y}{x}-1\right) - \frac{2x}{x-y} = -\ln x + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

\* Za  $z=1 \rightarrow 1 = \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow \boxed{y=x}$  Da li je ovo rešenje?

$$1 = \frac{1+1}{3-1} = 1 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{Je li to A li nije geo}$$

OPŠTE REŠENJE:  $\ln\left(\frac{y}{x}-1\right) - \frac{2x}{x-y} = -\ln x + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \quad \cup \quad y=x$