

Rešenja zadataka sa prijemnog ispita održanog 07.07.2014. i 08.07.2014. godine

1. zadatak

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$$1) \quad \frac{1}{x^2-3x} + \frac{2}{3-x} + \frac{2}{x} = \frac{1}{x(x-3)} - \frac{2}{x-3} \cdot \frac{x}{x} + \frac{2(x-3)}{x(x-3)} = \frac{1-2x+2x-6}{x(x-3)} = \boxed{\frac{-5}{x(x-3)}}$$

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$$2) \quad \frac{5}{x^2-3x} + \frac{3}{3-x} + \frac{3}{x} = \frac{5}{x(x-3)} - \frac{3}{x-3} \cdot \frac{x}{x} + \frac{3(x-3)}{x(x-3)} = \frac{5-3x+3x-9}{x(x-3)} = \boxed{\frac{-4}{x(x-3)}}$$

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$$3) \quad \frac{1}{x^2-2x} + \frac{2}{2-x} + \frac{2}{x} = \frac{1}{x(x-2)} - \frac{2}{x-2} \cdot \frac{x}{x} + \frac{2(x-2)}{x(x-2)} = \frac{1-2x+2x-4}{x(x-2)} = \boxed{\frac{-3}{x(x-2)}}$$

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$$4) \quad \frac{3}{x^2-2x} + \frac{4}{2-x} + \frac{4}{x} = \frac{3}{x(x-2)} - \frac{4}{x-2} \cdot \frac{x}{x} + \frac{4(x-2)}{x(x-2)} = \frac{3-4x+4x-8}{x(x-2)} = \boxed{\frac{-5}{x(x-2)}}$$

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## 2. zadatak

$$1) \quad \frac{1}{27} 3^{3x+1} = (\sqrt{3})^{5x-7}$$

$$\frac{1}{27} 3^{3x+1} = (\sqrt{3})^{5x-7} \quad ; \quad 3^{-3} \cdot 3^{3x+1} = \left(3^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{5x-7} \quad ; \quad 3^{3x+1-3} = 3^{\frac{1}{2}(5x-7)} \quad ;$$

$$3x-2 = \frac{5}{2}x - \frac{7}{2} \quad ; \quad \frac{1}{2}x = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \boxed{x = -3}$$

Rešenje pripada intervalu  $\left(-5; \frac{-3}{2}\right)$

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$$2) \quad \frac{1}{9} 3^{4x+1} = (\sqrt{3})^{2x-5}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} 3^{4x+1} = (\sqrt{3})^{2x-5} \quad ; \quad 3^{-2} \cdot 3^{4x+1} = \left(3^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{2x-5} \quad ; \quad 3^{4x+1-2} = 3^{\frac{1}{2}(2x-5)} \quad ;$$

$$4x-1 = \frac{2}{2}x - \frac{5}{2} \quad ; \quad 3x = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \boxed{x = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

Rešenje pripada intervalu  $\left(-1, \frac{1}{3}\right)$

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$$3) \quad \frac{1}{125} 5^{5x+1} = (\sqrt{5})^{3x-10}$$

$$\frac{1}{125} 5^{5x+1} = (\sqrt{5})^{3x-10} \quad ; \quad 5^{-3} \cdot 5^{5x+1} = \left(5^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{3x-10} \quad ; \quad 5^{5x+1-3} = 5^{\frac{1}{2}(3x-10)} \quad ;$$

$$5x-2 = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{10}{2} \quad ; \quad \frac{7}{2}x = -3 \quad \boxed{x = -\frac{6}{7}}$$

Rešenje pripada intervalu  $\left(-2; \frac{1}{5}\right)$

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$$4) \quad \frac{1}{25} 5^{3x+1} = (\sqrt{5})^{10x-9}$$

$$\frac{1}{25} 5^{3x+1} = (\sqrt{5})^{10x-9} \quad ; \quad 5^{-2} \cdot 5^{3x+1} = \left(5^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{10x-9} \quad ; \quad 5^{3x+1-2} = 5^{\frac{1}{2}(10x-9)} \quad ;$$

$$3x-1 = 5x - \frac{9}{2} \quad ; \quad -2x = -\frac{9}{2} + 1; \quad -2x = -\frac{7}{2} \quad \boxed{x = \frac{7}{4}}$$

Rešenje pripada intervalu  $\left(0, \frac{9}{2}\right)$

### 3. zadatak

Proizvod realnih rešenja jednačine iznosi:

$$\begin{aligned} 1) x^4 - 5x^2 + 6 = 0 \quad t = x^2 \quad t^2 - 5t + 6 = 0 \\ t_1 = 3 \quad ; \quad t_2 = 2 \\ x^2 = 3 \quad ; \quad x^2 = 2 \\ x_1 = -\sqrt{3} \quad ; x_2 = \sqrt{3} \quad ; \quad x_3 = -\sqrt{2} \quad ; \quad x_4 = \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

Ima četiri realna rešenja.

Zbir kvadrata realnih rešenja je:  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = 3 + 3 + 2 + 2 = \boxed{10}$

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$$\begin{aligned} 2) x^4 - 7x^2 + 12 = 0 \quad t = x^2 \quad t^2 - 7t + 12 = 0 \\ t_1 = 3 \quad ; \quad t_2 = 4 \\ x^2 = 3 \quad ; \quad x^2 = 4 \\ x_1 = -\sqrt{3} \quad ; x_2 = \sqrt{3} \quad ; \quad x_3 = -2 \quad ; \quad x_4 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

Ima četiri realna rešenja.

Zbir kvadrata realnih rešenja je:  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = 3 + 3 + 4 + 4 = \boxed{14}$

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$$\begin{aligned} 3) x^4 - 4x^2 + 3 = 0 \quad t = x^2 \quad t^2 - 4t + 3 = 0 \\ t_1 = 1 \quad ; \quad t_2 = 3 \\ x^2 = 1 \quad ; \quad x^2 = 3 \\ x_1 = -1 \quad ; x_2 = 1 \quad ; \quad x_3 = -\sqrt{3} \quad ; \quad x_4 = \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

Ima četiri realna rešenja.

Zbir kvadrata realnih rešenja je:  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = 1 + 1 + 3 + 3 = \boxed{8}$

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$$\begin{aligned} 4) x^4 - 6x^2 + 5 = 0 \quad t = x^2 \quad t^2 - 6t + 5 = 0 \\ t_1 = 1 \quad ; \quad t_2 = 5 \\ x^2 = 1 \quad ; \quad x^2 = 5 \\ x_1 = -1 \quad ; x_2 = 1 \quad ; \quad x_3 = -\sqrt{5} \quad ; \quad x_4 = \sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

Ima četiri realna rešenja.

Zbir kvadrata realnih rešenja je:  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = 1 + 1 + 5 + 5 = \boxed{12}$

#### 4. zadatak

Proizvod rešenja jednačine je:

$$1) (\log_3 x)^2 + 2\log_3 x - 8 = 0$$

$$(\log_3 x)^2 + 2\log_3 x - 8 = 0 ; \quad \text{smena } t = \log_3 x$$

$$t^2 + 2t - 8 = 0$$

$$t_1 = -4 ; \quad t_2 = 2$$

$$\log_3 x = -4 ; \quad \log_3 x = 2$$

$$x_1 = 3^{-4} \quad \vee \quad x_2 = 3^2$$

$$\text{Proizvod rešenja jednačine je: } x_1 \cdot x_2 = 3^{-4} \cdot 3^2 = 3^{-2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

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$$2) (\log_2 x)^2 + 3\log_2 x - 10 = 0$$

$$(\log_2 x)^2 + 3\log_2 x - 10 = 0 ; \quad \text{smena } t = \log_2 x$$

$$t^2 + 3t - 10 = 0$$

$$t_1 = -5 ; \quad t_2 = 2$$

$$\log_2 x = -5 ; \quad \log_2 x = 2$$

$$x_1 = 2^{-5} \quad \vee \quad x_2 = 2^2$$

$$\text{Proizvod rešenja jednačine je: } x_1 \cdot x_2 = 2^{-5} \cdot 2^2 = 2^{-3} = \frac{1}{8}$$

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$$3) (\log_6 x)^2 + \log_6 x - 6 = 0$$

$$(\log_6 x)^2 + \log_6 x - 6 = 0 ; \quad \text{smena } t = \log_6 x$$

$$t^2 + t - 6 = 0$$

$$t_1 = 2 ; \quad t_2 = -3$$

$$\log_6 x = 2 ; \quad \log_6 x = -3$$

$$x_1 = 6^2 \quad \vee \quad x_2 = 6^{-3}$$

$$\text{Proizvod rešenja jednačine je: } x_1 \cdot x_2 = 6^2 \cdot 6^{-3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

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$$4) (\log_4 x)^2 + 2\log_4 x - 3 = 0$$

$$(\log_4 x)^2 + 2\log_4 x - 3 = 0 ; \quad \text{smena } t = \log_4 x$$

$$t^2 + 2t - 3 = 0$$

$$t_1 = 1 ; \quad t_2 = -3$$

$$\log_4 x = 1 ; \quad \log_4 x = -3$$

$$x_1 = 4^1 \quad \vee \quad x_2 = 4^{-3}$$

$$\text{Proizvod rešenja jednačine je: } x_1 \cdot x_2 = 4^1 \cdot 4^{-3} = \frac{1}{4^2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

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### 5. zadatak

1) Dati su drugi član  $b_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$  i peti član  $b_5 = 32$  geometrijskog niza. Zbir prva četiri člana tog niza  $S_4$  je:

$$b_1 q = -\frac{1}{2} \quad ; \quad \boxed{b_1 = \frac{1}{8} \quad ; \quad q = -4} \quad \frac{1}{8}, -\frac{1}{2}, 2, -8, 32, -128, \dots$$
$$b_1 q^4 = 32$$

$$S_4 = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1 - (-4)^4}{1 - (-4)} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1 - 256}{1 + 4} = \frac{-255}{8 \cdot 5} = \boxed{\frac{-51}{8}}$$

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2) Dati su drugi član  $b_2 = 2$  i peti član  $b_5 = -128$  geometrijskog niza. Zbir prva četiri člana tog niza  $S_4$  je:

$$b_1 q = 2 \quad ; \quad \boxed{b_1 = \frac{-1}{2} \quad ; \quad q = -4} \quad -\frac{1}{2}, 2, -8, 32, -128, \dots$$
$$b_1 q^4 = -128$$

$$S_4 = \frac{-1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - (-4)^4}{1 - (-4)} = \frac{-1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - 256}{1 + 4} = \frac{-1}{2} \cdot \frac{-255}{5} = \boxed{\frac{51}{2}}$$

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3) Dati su drugi član  $b_2 = \frac{1}{9}$  i peti član  $b_5 = -3$  geometrijskog niza. Zbir prva četiri člana tog niza  $S_4$  je:

$$b_1 q = \frac{1}{9} \quad ; \quad \boxed{b_1 = \frac{-1}{27} \quad ; \quad q = -3} \quad \frac{-1}{27}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{-1}{3}, 1, -3, 9, \dots$$
$$b_1 q^4 = -3$$

$$S_4 = \frac{-1}{27} \cdot \frac{1 - (-3)^4}{1 - (-3)} = \frac{-1}{27} \cdot \frac{1 - 81}{1 + 3} = \frac{-1}{27} \cdot \frac{-80}{4} = \boxed{\frac{20}{27}}$$

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4) Dati su drugi član  $b_2 = \frac{1}{5}$  i peti član  $b_5 = -25$  geometrijskog niza. Zbir prva četiri člana tog niza  $S_4$  je:

$$b_1 q = \frac{1}{5} \quad ; \quad \boxed{b_1 = \frac{-1}{25} \quad ; \quad q = -5} \quad \frac{-1}{25}, \frac{1}{5}, -1, 5, -25, \dots$$
$$b_1 q^4 = -25$$

$$S_4 = \frac{-1}{25} \cdot \frac{1 - (-5)^4}{1 - (-5)} = \frac{-1}{25} \cdot \frac{1 - 625}{1 + 5} = \frac{-1}{25} \cdot \frac{-624}{6} = \boxed{\frac{104}{25}}$$

## 6. zadatak

1) Za jednakokraki trapez data je veća osnovica  $a = 13$ , krak  $c = 6$  i ugao na osnovici  $\alpha = 60^\circ$ .  
Dijagonala trapeza  $d$  iznosi:

$$\text{Visina trapeza je: } h = c \sin \alpha = 6 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

Označimo sa  $x$  polurazliku osnovica.  $x = c \cos \alpha = \frac{c}{2} = 3$

$$b = a - 2x = 13 - 6 = 7$$

$$d = \sqrt{(b+x)^2 + h^2} = \sqrt{(7+3)^2 + (3\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{100+27} = \boxed{\sqrt{127}}$$

Dijagonala trapeza  $d$  iznosi:  $d = \boxed{\sqrt{127}}$

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2) Za jednakokraki trapez data je veća osnovica  $a = 13$ , krak  $c = 4$  i ugao na osnovici  $\alpha = 60^\circ$ .  
Dijagonala trapeza  $d$  iznosi:

$$h = c \sin \alpha = 4 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3} \quad x = c \cos \alpha = \frac{c}{2} = 2 \quad b = a - 2x = 13 - 4 = 9$$

$$d = \sqrt{(b+x)^2 + h^2} = \sqrt{(9+2)^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{121+12} = \boxed{\sqrt{133}}$$

Dijagonala trapeza  $d$  iznosi:  $d = \boxed{\sqrt{133}}$

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3) Za jednakokraki trapez data je veća osnovica  $a = 15$ , krak  $c = 4\sqrt{3}$  i ugao na osnovici  $\alpha = 30^\circ$ .  
Dijagonala trapeza  $d$  iznosi:

$$h = c \sin \alpha = 4\sqrt{3} \frac{1}{2} = 2\sqrt{3} \quad x = c \cos \alpha = 4\sqrt{3} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2 \cdot 3 = 6 \quad b = a - 2x = 15 - 12 = 3$$

$$d = \sqrt{(b+x)^2 + h^2} = \sqrt{(3+6)^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{81+12} = \boxed{\sqrt{93}}$$

Dijagonala trapeza  $d$  iznosi:  $d = \boxed{\sqrt{93}}$

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4) Za jednakokraki trapez data je veća osnovica  $a = 16$ , krak  $c = 2\sqrt{3}$  i ugao na osnovici  $\alpha = 30^\circ$ .  
Dijagonala trapeza  $d$  iznosi:

$$h = c \sin \alpha = 2\sqrt{3} \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{3} \quad x = c \cos \alpha = 2\sqrt{3} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3$$

$$b = a - 2x = 16 - 6 = 10$$

$$d = \sqrt{(b+x)^2 + h^2} = \sqrt{(10+3)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{169+3} = \boxed{\sqrt{172}}$$

Dijagonala trapeza  $d$  iznosi:  $d = \boxed{\sqrt{172}}$

## 7. zadatak

1) Zapremina pravilne trostrane piramide, kojoj je osnovna ivica  $a = 8\sqrt{2}$  i ugao koji **bočna ivica** zaklapa sa ravni osnove  $\alpha = 60^\circ$ , iznosi:

$$\text{Neka je } H \text{ visina piramide. } \frac{H}{\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{3}} = \operatorname{tg}\alpha \quad ; \quad H = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{tg}\alpha$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} BH = \frac{1}{3} \frac{a^2\sqrt{3}}{4} \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{a^3}{12} \operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{(8\sqrt{2})^3}{3 \cdot 4} \sqrt{3} = \boxed{\frac{256}{3} \sqrt{6}}$$

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2) Zapremina pravilne trostrane piramide, kojoj je osnovna ivica  $a = 9\sqrt{2}$  i ugao koji **bočna ivica** zaklapa sa ravni osnove  $\alpha = 60^\circ$ , iznosi:

$$V = \frac{1}{3} BH = \frac{1}{3} \frac{a^2\sqrt{3}}{4} \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{a^3}{12} \operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{(9\sqrt{2})^3}{3 \cdot 4} \sqrt{3} = \boxed{\frac{243}{2} \sqrt{6}}$$

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3) Zapremina pravilne trostrane piramide, kojoj je osnovna ivica  $a = 8\sqrt{2}$  i ugao koji **bočna ivica** zaklapa sa ravni osnove  $\alpha = 30^\circ$ , iznosi:

$$V = \frac{1}{3} BH = \frac{1}{3} \frac{a^2\sqrt{3}}{4} \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{a^3}{12} \operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{(8\sqrt{2})^3}{3 \cdot 4} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \boxed{\frac{256}{9} \sqrt{6}}$$

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4) Zapremina pravilne trostrane piramide, kojoj je osnovna ivica  $a = 9\sqrt{2}$  i ugao koji **bočna ivica** zaklapa sa ravni osnove  $\alpha = 30^\circ$ , iznosi:

$$V = \frac{1}{3} BH = \frac{1}{3} \frac{a^2\sqrt{3}}{4} \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{a^3}{12} \operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{(9\sqrt{2})^3}{3 \cdot 4} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \boxed{\frac{81}{2} \sqrt{6}}$$

## 8. zadatak

1) Zbir rešenja jednačine  $\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{5}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  koja su iz intervala  $x \in [0, 2\pi)$  je:

$$\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{5}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ; \quad \text{smena } t = x + \frac{\pi}{5} \quad \cos t = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ;$$

$$t_1 = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi ; \quad t_2 = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$x_1 = \frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{5} + 2k\pi ; \quad x_2 = \frac{7\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{5} + 2k\pi$$

$$x_1 = \frac{19\pi}{30} + 2k\pi ; \quad x_2 = \frac{29\pi}{30} + 2k\pi$$

$$\text{Odgovor: } x_1' + x_2' = \frac{19\pi}{30} + \frac{29\pi}{30} = \frac{48\pi}{30} = \boxed{\frac{8\pi}{5}}$$

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2) Zbir rešenja jednačine  $\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{5}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$  koja su iz intervala  $x \in [0, 2\pi)$  je:

$$\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{5}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} ; \quad \text{smena } t = x + \frac{\pi}{5} \quad \sin t = -\frac{1}{2} ;$$

$$t_1 = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi ; \quad t_2 = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$x_1 = \frac{7\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{5} + 2k\pi ; \quad x_2 = \frac{11\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{5} + 2k\pi$$

$$x_1 = \frac{29\pi}{30} + 2k\pi ; \quad x_2 = \frac{49\pi}{30} + 2k\pi$$

$$\text{Odgovor: } x_1' + x_2' = \frac{29\pi}{30} + \frac{49\pi}{30} = \frac{78\pi}{30} = \boxed{\frac{13\pi}{5}}$$

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3) Zbir rešenja jednačine  $\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{7}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$  koja su iz intervala  $x \in [0, 2\pi)$  je:

$$\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{7}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} ; \quad \text{smena } t = x + \frac{\pi}{7} \quad \cos t = -\frac{1}{2} ;$$

$$t_1 = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi ; \quad t_2 = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{7} + 2k\pi ; \quad x_2 = \frac{4\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{7} + 2k\pi$$

$$x_1 = \frac{11\pi}{21} + 2k\pi ; \quad x_2 = \frac{25\pi}{21} + 2k\pi$$

$$\text{Odgovor: } x_1' + x_2' = \frac{36\pi}{21} = \boxed{\frac{12\pi}{7}}$$

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4) Zbir rešenja jednačine  $\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{7}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  koja su iz intervala  $x \in [0, 2\pi)$  je:

$$\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{7}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ; \quad \text{smena } t = x + \frac{\pi}{7} \quad \sin t = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ;$$

$$t_1 = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi ; \quad t_2 = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$$

$$x_1 = \frac{4\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{7} + 2k\pi ; \quad x_2 = \frac{5\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{7} + 2k\pi$$

$$x_1 = \frac{25\pi}{21} + 2k\pi ; \quad x_2 = \frac{32\pi}{21} + 2k\pi$$

$$\text{Odgovor: } x_1' + x_2' = \frac{25\pi}{21} + \frac{32\pi}{21} = \frac{57\pi}{21} = \boxed{\frac{19\pi}{7}}$$

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## 9. zadatak

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

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

$$\sqrt{x-1} = 2 + \sqrt{3x+1} \quad |(\ )^2$$

$$x-1 = 4 + 4\sqrt{3x+1} + 3x+1$$

$$-2x-6 = 4\sqrt{3x+1}$$

$$-x-3 = 2\sqrt{3x+1} \quad |(\ )^2$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 9 = 4(3x+1)$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 5 \quad \vee \quad x_2 = 1$$

Proverom u polaznoj jednačini se utvrđuje da li ona ima rešenja.

$$x_1 = 5 \quad \sqrt{5-1} - \sqrt{3 \cdot 5 + 1} = 2 \quad \sqrt{4} - \sqrt{16} = 2 \quad -2 \neq 2 \quad \text{nije rešenje}$$

$$x_2 = 1 \quad \sqrt{1-1} - \sqrt{3 \cdot 1 + 1} = 2 \quad \sqrt{0} - \sqrt{4} = 2 \quad -2 \neq 2 \quad \text{nije rešenje}$$

Jednačina nema realnih rešenja.

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2) Jednačina  $\sqrt{4-3x} - \sqrt{5-x} = 1$

$$\sqrt{4-3x} - \sqrt{5-x} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{4-3x} = 1 + \sqrt{5-x} \quad |(\ )^2$$

$$4-3x = 1 + 2\sqrt{5-x} + 5-x$$

$$-2x-2 = 2\sqrt{5-x}$$

$$-x-1 = \sqrt{5-x} \quad |(\ )^2$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 5 - x$$

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

$$x_1 = 1 \quad \vee \quad x_2 = -4$$

Proverom u polaznoj jednačini se utvrđuje da li ona ima rešenja.

$$x_1 = 1 \quad \sqrt{4-3 \cdot 1} - \sqrt{5-1} = 1 \quad \sqrt{1} - \sqrt{4} = 1 \quad 1-2 \neq 1 \quad -1 \neq 1 \quad \text{nije rešenje}$$

$$x_2 = -4 \quad \sqrt{4-3 \cdot (-4)} - \sqrt{5-(-4)} = 1 \quad \sqrt{16} - \sqrt{9} = 1 \quad 4-3 = 1 \quad \text{jeste rešenje}$$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad \vee \quad \boxed{x_2 = -4}$$

Ima jedno rešenje iz intervala  $(-6, 2)$ .

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3) Jednačina  $\sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{3x+3} = 3$

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

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

$$x-2 = 9 + 6\sqrt{3x+3} + 3x+3$$

$$-2x-14 = 6\sqrt{3x+3}$$

$$-x-7 = 3\sqrt{3x+3} \quad |(\ )^2$$

$$x^2 + 14x + 49 = 9(3x+3)$$

$$x^2 - 13x + 22 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 11 \quad \vee \quad x_2 = 2$$

Proverom u polaznoj jednačini se utvrđuje da li ona ima rešenja.

$$x_1 = 11 \quad \sqrt{11-2} - \sqrt{3 \cdot 11 + 3} = 3 \quad \sqrt{9} - \sqrt{36} = 3 \quad -3 \neq 3 \quad \text{nije rešenje}$$

$$x_2 = 2 \quad \sqrt{2-2} - \sqrt{3 \cdot 2 + 3} = 3 \quad \sqrt{0} - \sqrt{9} = 3 \quad -3 \neq 3 \quad \text{nije rešenje}$$

Jednačina nema realnih rešenja.

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4) Jednačina  $\sqrt{2-2x} - \sqrt{2-x} = 1$

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

$$\sqrt{2-2x} = 1 + \sqrt{2-x} \quad |(\ )^2$$

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

$$-x-1 = 2\sqrt{2-x} \quad |(\ )^2$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 4(2-x)$$

$$x^2 + 6x - 7 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad \vee \quad x_2 = -7$$

Proverom u polaznoj jednačini se utvrđuje da li ona ima rešenja.

$$x_1 = 1 \quad \sqrt{2-2 \cdot 1} - \sqrt{2-1} = 1 \quad \sqrt{0} - \sqrt{1} = 1 \quad 0-1 \neq 1 \quad -1 \neq 1 \quad \text{nije rešenje}$$

$$x_2 = -7 \quad \sqrt{2-2(-7)} - \sqrt{2-(-7)} = 1 \quad \sqrt{16} - \sqrt{9} = 1 \quad 4-3 = 1 \quad 1=1 \quad \text{jeste rešenje}$$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad \vee \quad \boxed{x_2 = -7}$$

Ima jedno rešenje iz intervala  $(-8, 2)$ .

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### 10. zadatak

1) Proizvod koordinata tačke N koja je simetrična tački M(4, -3) u odnosu na pravu

(s)  $y = x + 1$  iznosi:

Kroz tačku M se postavlja prava (n) koja je normalna na datu pravu (s).

$$(n) \quad y + 3 = -1(x - 4); \quad (n) \quad y = -x + 1$$

U preseku pravih (n) i (s), rešavanjem sistema, dobijaju se koordinate presečne tačke S.

Ta tačka predstavlja središte duži MN.

$$(n) \quad y = -x + 1 \quad x = 0; y = 1$$

$$(s) \quad y = x + 1; \quad S(0, 1)$$

$$M(3, -2); N(x_N, y_N) \quad S\left(\frac{0+x_N}{2}, \frac{1+y_N}{2}\right); \quad S(0, 1)$$

$$\frac{4+x_N}{2} = 0; \quad \frac{-3+y_N}{2} = 1; \quad x_N = -4; y_N = 5$$

$$N(-4, 5)$$

$$\text{Odgovor: } x_N \cdot y_N = -4 \cdot 5 = \boxed{-20}$$

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2) Proizvod koordinata tačke N koja je simetrična tački M(5, -4) u odnosu na pravu

(s)  $y = x + 1$  iznosi:

$$M(5, -4); N(x_N, y_N) \quad S\left(\frac{5+x_N}{2}, \frac{-4+y_N}{2}\right); \quad S(0, 1)$$

$$\frac{5+x_N}{2} = 0; \quad \frac{-4+y_N}{2} = 1; \quad x_N = -5; y_N = 6$$

$$N(-5, 6)$$

$$\text{Odgovor: } x_N \cdot y_N = -5 \cdot 6 = \boxed{-30}$$

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3) Zbir koordinata tačke N koja je simetrična tački M(5, 6) u odnosu na pravu (s)  $y = -x + 3$  iznosi:

$$y - 1 = k(x - 0); \quad k_s = -1; \quad k_n = -\frac{1}{k_s} = -\frac{1}{-1} = -1 \quad (n) \quad y = x + 1$$

$$(n) \quad y - 6 = 1(x - 5);$$

$$(n) \quad y = x + 1 \quad x = 1; y = 2$$

$$(s) \quad y = -x + 3; \quad S(1, 2)$$

$$M(5, 6); N(x_N, y_N) \quad S\left(\frac{5+x_N}{2}, \frac{6+y_N}{2}\right); \quad S(1, 2)$$

$$\frac{5+x_N}{2} = 1; \quad \frac{6+y_N}{2} = 2; \quad x_N = -3; y_N = -2$$

$$N(-3, -2)$$

$$\text{Odgovor: } x_N + y_N = -3 - 2 = \boxed{-5}$$

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4) Zbir koordinata tačke N koja je simetrična tački M(6, 7) u odnosu na pravu (s)  $y = -x + 3$  iznosi:

$$(n) \quad y - 7 = 1(x - 6)$$

$$M(6, 7); N(x_N, y_N) \quad S\left(\frac{6+x_N}{2}, \frac{7+y_N}{2}\right) ; \quad S(1, 2)$$

$$\frac{6+x_N}{2} = 1 \quad ; \quad \frac{7+y_N}{2} = 2 \quad ; \quad x_N = -4; y_N = -3$$

$$N(-4, -3)$$

$$\text{Odgovor : } x_N + y_N = -4 - 3 = \boxed{-7}$$

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