

**Zadatak 1**

$$1) \quad \frac{1}{x^2-5x} + \frac{1}{5-x} + \frac{2}{x} = \frac{1}{x(x-5)} - \frac{1}{x-5} \cdot \frac{x}{x} + \frac{2(x-5)}{x(x-5)} = \frac{1-x+2x-10}{x(x-5)} = \boxed{\frac{x-9}{x(x-5)}}$$

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

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$$3) \quad \frac{1}{x^2-4x} + \frac{3}{4-x} + \frac{2}{x} = \frac{1}{x(x-4)} - \frac{3}{x-4} \cdot \frac{x}{x} + \frac{2(x-4)}{x(x-4)} = \frac{1-3x+2x-8}{x(x-4)} = \boxed{\frac{-x-7}{x(x-4)}}$$

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$$4) \quad \frac{2}{x^2-4x} + \frac{1}{4-x} + \frac{2}{x} = \frac{2}{x(x-4)} - \frac{1}{x-4} \cdot \frac{x}{x} + \frac{2(x-4)}{x(x-4)} = \frac{2-x+2x-8}{x(x-4)} = \boxed{\frac{x-6}{x(x-4)}}$$

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## Zadatak 2

$$1) \quad \frac{1}{81} \cdot 3^{7-4x} = (\sqrt{3})^{5x+3}$$

$$\frac{1}{81} \cdot 3^{7-4x} = (\sqrt{3})^{5x+3} \quad ; \quad 3^{-4} \cdot 3^{7-4x} = \left(3^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{5x+3} \quad ; \quad 3^{3-4x} = 3^{\frac{1}{2}(5x+3)} \quad ;$$

$$3-4x = \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2 \quad ; \quad 6-8x = 5x+3 \quad -13x = -3 \quad \boxed{x = \frac{3}{13}}$$

Rešenje pripada intervalu  $\left(-1; \frac{4}{3}\right)$

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$$2) \quad \frac{1}{27} 3^{-4x+1} = (\sqrt{3})^{5x+5}$$

$$\frac{1}{27} 3^{-4x+1} = (\sqrt{3})^{5x+5} \quad ; \quad 3^{-3} \cdot 3^{-4x+1} = \left(3^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{5x+5} \quad ; \quad 3^{-4x-3+1} = 3^{\frac{1}{2}(5x+5)} \quad ;$$

$$-4x-2 = \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{5}{2} \quad ; \quad -\frac{13}{2}x = \frac{9}{2} \quad \boxed{x = -\frac{9}{13}}$$

Rešenje pripada intervalu  $\left(-\frac{5}{3}, 0\right)$

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

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

$$3-3x = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{5}{2} \quad ; \quad -\frac{9}{2}x = -\frac{11}{2} \quad \boxed{x = \frac{11}{9}}$$

Rešenje pripada intervalu  $\left(\frac{1}{2}; 3\right)$

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$$4) \quad \frac{1}{5} 5^{3x+2} = (\sqrt{5})^{8x+7}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} 5^{3x+2} = (\sqrt{5})^{8x+7} \quad ; \quad 5^{-1} \cdot 5^{3x+2} = \left(5^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{8x+7} \quad ; \quad 5^{3x+2-1} = 5^{\frac{1}{2}(8x+7)} \quad ;$$

$$3x+1 = \frac{8}{2}x + \frac{7}{2} \quad ; \quad -x = \frac{7}{2} - 1 \quad \boxed{x = -\frac{5}{2}}$$

Rešenje pripada intervalu  $\left(-3, -\frac{5}{6}\right)$

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### Zadatak 3

Zbir kvadrata realnih rešenja jednačine iznosi:

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad x^4 - 10x^2 - 11 = 0 \quad t = x^2 \quad t^2 - 10t - 11 = 0 \\ t_1 = 11 \quad ; \quad t_2 = -1 \\ x^2 = 11 \quad ; \quad x^2 = -1 \quad \text{otpada jer je } < 0 \end{aligned}$$

Ima dva realna rešenja:  $x_1 = -\sqrt{11}$  ;  $x_2 = \sqrt{11}$

Zbir kvadrata realnih rešenja je:  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 11 + 11 = \boxed{22}$

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$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad x^4 + 9x^2 - 10 = 0 \quad t = x^2 \quad t^2 + 9t - 10 = 0 \\ t_1 = -10 \quad ; \quad t_2 = 1 \\ x^2 = -10 \quad \text{otpada jer je } < 0 \quad ; \quad x^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Ima dva realna rešenja:  $x_1 = -1$ ;  $x_2 = 1$

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

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$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad x^4 - 4x^2 - 21 = 0 \quad t = x^2 \quad t^2 - 4t - 21 = 0 \\ t_1 = 7 \quad ; \quad t_2 = -3 \\ x^2 = 7 \quad ; \quad x^2 = -3 \quad \text{otpada jer je } < 0 \end{aligned}$$

Ima dva realna rešenja.  $x_1 = -\sqrt{7}$  ;  $x_2 = \sqrt{7}$

Zbir kvadrata realnih rešenja je:  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 7 + 7 = \boxed{14}$

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$$\begin{aligned} 4) \quad x^4 - 7x^2 - 8 = 0 \quad t = x^2 \quad t^2 - 7t - 8 = 0 \\ t_1 = 8 \quad ; \quad t_2 = -1 \\ x^2 = 8 \quad ; \quad x^2 = -1 \quad \text{otpada jer je } < 0 \end{aligned}$$

Ima dva realna rešenja.  $x_1 = -\sqrt{8}$  ;  $x_2 = \sqrt{8}$

Zbir kvadrata realnih rešenja je:  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 8 + 8 = \boxed{16}$

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#### Zadatak 4

Proizvod rešenja jednačine je:

$$1) (\log_2 x)^2 - 7\log_2 x - 8 = 0$$

$$(\log_2 x)^2 - 7\log_2 x - 8 = 0 ; \quad \text{smena } t = \log_2 x$$

$$t^2 - 7t - 8 = 0$$

$$t_1 = 8 ; \quad t_2 = -1$$

$$\log_2 x = 8 ; \quad \log_2 x = -1$$

$$x_1 = 2^8 \quad \vee \quad x_2 = 2^{-1}$$

$$\text{Proizvod rešenja jednačine je: } x_1 \cdot x_2 = 2^8 \cdot 2^{-1} = \boxed{2^7}$$

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$$2) (\log_2 x)^2 - 6\log_2 x - 7 = 0$$

$$(\log_2 x)^2 - 6\log_2 x - 7 = 0 ; \quad \text{smena } t = \log_2 x$$

$$t^2 - 6t - 7 = 0$$

$$t_1 = 7 ; \quad t_2 = -1$$

$$\log_2 x = 7 ; \quad \log_2 x = -1$$

$$x_1 = 2^7 \quad \vee \quad x_2 = 2^{-1}$$

$$\text{Proizvod rešenja jednačine je: } x_1 \cdot x_2 = 2^7 \cdot 2^{-1} = \boxed{2^6}$$

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$$3) (\log_2 x)^2 - 5\log_2 x - 6 = 0$$

$$(\log_2 x)^2 - 5\log_2 x - 6 = 0 ; \quad \text{smena } t = \log_2 x$$

$$t^2 - 5t - 6 = 0$$

$$t_1 = 6 ; \quad t_2 = -1$$

$$\log_2 x = 6 ; \quad \log_2 x = -1$$

$$x_1 = 2^6 \quad \vee \quad x_2 = 2^{-1}$$

$$\text{Proizvod rešenja jednačine je: } x_1 \cdot x_2 = 2^6 \cdot 2^{-1} = \boxed{2^5}$$

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$$4) (\log_2 x)^2 - 4\log_2 x - 21 = 0$$

$$(\log_2 x)^2 - 4\log_2 x - 21 = 0 ; \quad \text{smena } t = \log_2 x$$

$$t^2 - 4t - 21 = 0$$

$$t_1 = 7 ; \quad t_2 = -3$$

$$\log_2 x = 7 ; \quad \log_2 x = -3$$

$$x_1 = 2^7 \quad \vee \quad x_2 = 2^{-3}$$

$$\text{Proizvod rešenja jednačine je: } x_1 \cdot x_2 = 2^7 \cdot 2^{-3} = \boxed{2^4}$$

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### Zadatak 5

1) Dati su treći  $a_3 = -3$  i deveti član  $a_9 = 0$  aritmetičkog niza.

Zbir prvih devet članova niza  $S_9$  je:

$$\begin{array}{l} a_3 = -3 \quad ; \quad a_1 + 2d = -3 \quad ; \quad -8d + 2d = -3 \\ a_9 = 0 \quad ; \quad a_1 + 8d = 0 \quad ; \quad a_1 = -8d \end{array} \quad \boxed{a_1 = -4 \quad ; \quad d = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$S_9 = \frac{9(a_1 + a_9)}{2} = \frac{9(-4 + 0)}{2} = \frac{-36}{2} = -18 \quad S_9 = \boxed{-18}$$

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 $-4, \frac{-7}{2}, -3, \frac{-5}{2}, -2, \frac{-3}{2}, -1, \frac{-1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, 2, \frac{5}{2}, \dots$  Niz za 1) i 2)

$a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6, a_7, a_8, a_9, a_{10}, a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots$

2) Dati su peti član  $a_5 = -2$  i jedanaesti član  $a_{11} = 1$  aritmetičkog niza.

Zbir prvih jedanaest članova niza  $S_{11}$  je:

$$\begin{array}{l} a_5 = -2 \quad ; \quad a_1 + 4d = -2 \quad ; \quad a_1 = -4d - 2 \quad ; \quad a_1 = -4d - 2 \\ a_{11} = 1 \quad ; \quad a_1 + 10d = 1 \quad ; \quad -4d - 2 + 10d = 1 \quad ; \quad 6d = 3 \end{array} \quad \boxed{a_1 = -4 \quad ; \quad d = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$S_{11} = \frac{11(a_1 + a_{11})}{2} = \frac{11(-4 + 1)}{2} = \frac{-33}{2} \quad S_{11} = \boxed{\frac{-33}{2}}$$

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3) Dati su peti član  $a_5 = 2$  i jedanaesti član  $a_{11} = -1$  aritmetičkog niza.

Zbir prvih jedanaest članova niza  $S_{11}$  je:

$$\begin{array}{l} a_5 = 2 \quad ; \quad a_1 + 4d = 2 \quad ; \quad a_1 = 2 - 4d \quad ; \quad a_1 = 2 - 4d \\ a_{11} = -1 \quad ; \quad a_1 + 10d = -1 \quad ; \quad 2 - 4d + 10d = -1 \quad ; \quad 6d = -3 \end{array} \quad \boxed{a_1 = 4 \quad ; \quad d = \frac{-1}{2}}$$

$$S_{11} = \frac{11(a_1 + a_{11})}{2} = \frac{11(4 + (-1))}{2} = \frac{33}{2} \quad S_{11} = \boxed{\frac{33}{2}}$$

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 $4, \frac{7}{2}, 3, \frac{5}{2}, 2, \frac{3}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{-1}{2}, -1, \frac{-3}{2}, -2, \frac{-5}{2}, \dots$  Niz za 3) i 4)

$a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6, a_7, a_8, a_9, a_{10}, a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, \dots$

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4) Dati su treći član  $a_3 = 3$  i trinaesti član  $a_{13} = -2$  aritmetičkog niza.

Zbir prvih trinaest članova niza  $S_{13}$  je:

$$\begin{array}{l} a_3 = 3 \quad ; \quad a_1 + 2d = 3 \quad ; \quad a_1 = 3 - 2d \quad ; \quad a_1 = 3 - 2d \\ a_{13} = -2 \quad ; \quad a_1 + 12d = -2 \quad ; \quad 3 - 2d + 12d = -2 \quad ; \quad d = \frac{-1}{2} \end{array} \quad \boxed{a_1 = 4 \quad ; \quad d = \frac{-1}{2}}$$

$$S_{13} = \frac{13(a_1 + a_{13})}{2} = \frac{13(4 + (-2))}{2} = \frac{26}{2} = 13 \quad S_{13} = \boxed{13}$$

### Zadatak 6

1) Površina P jednakokrakog trougla kome je krak  $b = 7$  a ugao na osnovici  $\alpha = 67^\circ 30'$  iznosi:

$$\beta = 180^\circ - 2\alpha = 180^\circ - 135^\circ = 45^\circ \quad ; \quad h_b = b \sin \beta$$

$$P_\Delta = \frac{bh_b}{2} = \frac{bb \sin \beta}{2} = \frac{bb \sin 45^\circ}{2} = \frac{49 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} = \boxed{\frac{49\sqrt{2}}{4}}$$

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2) Površina P jednakokrakog trougla kome je krak  $b = 9$  a ugao na osnovici  $\alpha = 67^\circ 30'$  iznosi:

$$\beta = 180^\circ - 2\alpha = 180^\circ - 135^\circ = 45^\circ \quad ; \quad h_b = b \sin \beta$$

$$P_\Delta = \frac{bh_b}{2} = \frac{bb \sin \beta}{2} = \frac{bb \sin 45^\circ}{2} = \frac{81 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} = \boxed{\frac{81\sqrt{2}}{4}}$$

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3) Površina P jednakokrakog trougla kome je krak  $b = 6$  a ugao na osnovici  $\alpha = 67^\circ 30'$  iznosi:

$$\beta = 180^\circ - 2\alpha = 180^\circ - 135^\circ = 45^\circ \quad ; \quad h_b = b \sin \beta$$

$$P_\Delta = \frac{bh_b}{2} = \frac{bb \sin \beta}{2} = \frac{bb \sin 45^\circ}{2} = \frac{36 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} = \boxed{9\sqrt{2}}$$

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4) Površina P jednakokrakog trougla kome je krak  $b = 8$  a ugao na osnovici  $\alpha = 67^\circ 30'$  iznosi:

$$\beta = 180^\circ - 2\alpha = 180^\circ - 135^\circ = 45^\circ \quad ; \quad h_b = b \sin \beta$$

$$P_\Delta = \frac{bh_b}{2} = \frac{bb \sin \beta}{2} = \frac{bb \sin 45^\circ}{2} = \frac{64 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} = \boxed{16\sqrt{2}}$$

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### Zadatak 7

1) Zapremina pravilne šestostrane piramide, kojoj je osnovna ivica  $a = 10$  i ugao koji **bočna strana** zaklapa sa ravni osnove  $\alpha = 60^\circ$ , iznosi:

$$\text{Neka je } H \text{ visina piramide. } \frac{H}{\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \operatorname{tg}\alpha \quad ; \quad H = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} \operatorname{tg}\alpha \quad ; \quad B = 6 \cdot \frac{a^2\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}BH = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{a^2\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} \operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{a^3 \cdot 3}{4} \operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 3}{4} \sqrt{3} = \boxed{750\sqrt{3}}$$

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

$$V = \frac{1}{3}BH = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{a^2\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} \operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{a^3 \cdot 3}{4} \operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{8^3 \cdot 3}{4} \sqrt{3} = \boxed{384\sqrt{3}}$$

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3) Zapremina pravilne četvorostrane piramide, kojoj je osnovna ivica  $a = 8$  i ugao koji **bočna ivica** zaklapa sa ravni osnove  $\alpha = 60^\circ$ , iznosi:

$$\text{Neka je } H \text{ visina piramide. } \frac{H}{\frac{d}{2}} = \operatorname{tg}\alpha \quad ; \quad H = \frac{d}{2} \operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{tg}\alpha \quad ; \quad B = a^2$$

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

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4) Zapremina pravilne četvorostrane piramide, kojoj je osnovna ivica  $a = 10$  i ugao koji **bočna ivica** zaklapa sa ravni osnove  $\alpha = 60^\circ$ , iznosi:

$$V = \frac{1}{3}BH = \frac{1}{3} a^2 \cdot \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{a^3\sqrt{2}}{6} \cdot \operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{10^3\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}}{6} = \boxed{\frac{500\sqrt{6}}{3}}$$

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**Zadatak 8**

1) Zbir rešenja jednačine  $\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$  koja su iz intervala  $x \in [0, 2\pi)$  je:

$$\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2} ; \quad \text{smena } t = 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \sin t = \frac{1}{2} ;$$

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

$$2x_1 - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi ; \quad 2x_2 - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$2x_1 = \frac{5\pi}{12} + 2k\pi ; \quad 2x_2 = \frac{13\pi}{12} + 2k\pi$$

$$x_1 = \frac{5\pi}{24} + k\pi ; \quad x_2 = \frac{13\pi}{24} + k\pi$$

$$x \in [0, 2\pi)$$

$$k = 0 \quad x'_1 = \frac{5\pi}{24} + 0 \cdot \pi ; \quad x'_2 = \frac{13\pi}{24} + 0 \cdot \pi$$

$$k = 1 \quad x''_1 = \frac{5\pi}{24} + 1 \cdot \pi ; \quad x''_2 = \frac{13\pi}{24} + 1 \cdot \pi$$

$$\text{Odgovor: } x'_1 + x''_1 + x'_2 + x''_2 = \frac{5\pi}{24} + \frac{5\pi}{24} + \pi + \frac{13\pi}{24} + \frac{13\pi}{24} + \pi = \boxed{\frac{7\pi}{2}}$$

2) Zbir rešenja jednačine  $\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  koja su iz intervala  $x \in [0, 2\pi)$  je:

$$\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} ; \quad \text{smena } t = 2x - \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \sin t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} ;$$

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

$$2x_1 - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi ; \quad 2x_2 - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

$$2x_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi ; \quad 2x_2 = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

$$2x_1 = \frac{5\pi}{12} + 2k\pi ; \quad 2x_2 = \frac{11\pi}{12} + 2k\pi$$

$$x_1 = \frac{5\pi}{24} + k\pi ; \quad x_2 = \frac{11\pi}{24} + k\pi$$

$$x \in [0, 2\pi)$$

$$k = 0 \quad x'_1 = \frac{5\pi}{24} + 0 \cdot \pi ; \quad x'_2 = \frac{11\pi}{24} + 0 \cdot \pi$$

$$k = 1 \quad x''_1 = \frac{5\pi}{24} + 1 \cdot \pi ; \quad x''_2 = \frac{11\pi}{24} + 1 \cdot \pi$$

$$\text{Odgovor: } x'_1 + x''_1 + x'_2 + x''_2 = \frac{5\pi}{24} + \frac{5\pi}{24} + \pi + \frac{11\pi}{24} + \frac{11\pi}{24} + \pi = \frac{32\pi}{24} + 2\pi = \boxed{\frac{10\pi}{3}}$$



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

$$\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} ; \quad \text{smena } t = 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \sin t = \frac{1}{2} ;$$

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

$$2x_1 - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi ; \quad 2x_2 - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

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

$$x_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi ; \quad x_2 = \frac{7\pi}{12} + k\pi$$

$$x \in [0, 2\pi)$$

$$k = 0 \quad x'_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} + 0 \cdot \pi ; \quad x'_2 = \frac{7\pi}{12} + 0 \cdot \pi$$

$$k = 1 \quad x''_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} + 1 \cdot \pi ; \quad x''_2 = \frac{7\pi}{12} + 1 \cdot \pi$$

$$\text{Odgovor: } x'_1 + x''_1 + x'_2 + x''_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi + \frac{7\pi}{12} + \frac{7\pi}{12} + \pi = \boxed{\frac{11\pi}{3}}$$

4) Zbir rešenja jednačine  $\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  koja su iz intervala  $x \in [0, 2\pi)$  je:

$$\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} ; \quad \text{smena } t = 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \sin t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} ;$$

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

$$2x_1 + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi ; \quad 2x_2 + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

$$2x_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi ; \quad 2x_2 = \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$2x_1 = \frac{\pi}{12} + 2k\pi ; \quad 2x_2 = \frac{7\pi}{12} + 2k\pi$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\pi}{24} + k\pi ; \quad x_2 = \frac{7\pi}{24} + k\pi$$

$$x \in [0, 2\pi)$$

$$k = 0 \quad x'_1 = \frac{\pi}{24} + 0 \cdot \pi ; \quad x'_2 = \frac{7\pi}{24} + 0 \cdot \pi$$

$$k = 1 \quad x''_1 = \frac{\pi}{24} + 1 \cdot \pi ; \quad x''_2 = \frac{7\pi}{24} + 1 \cdot \pi$$

$$\text{Odgovor: } x'_1 + x''_1 + x'_2 + x''_2 = \frac{\pi}{24} + \frac{\pi}{24} + \pi + \frac{7\pi}{24} + \frac{7\pi}{24} + \pi = \frac{16\pi}{24} + 2\pi = \boxed{\frac{8\pi}{3}}$$

### Zadatak 9

1) Jednačina  $\sqrt{x-1} + 2 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{x-1}} = 0$

Smenom  $t = \sqrt{x-1}$  svodi se na jednačinu:

$$t + 2 - \frac{3}{t} = 0 \quad ;$$

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

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

Vraćanjm smene dobija se:

$$\sqrt{x_1 - 1} = 1 \quad ; \quad \sqrt{x_2 - 1} = -3$$

$$x_1 - 1 = 1 \quad ; \quad \text{Drugo rešenje otpada jer je simbol korena } \sqrt{x_2 - 1} \geq 0.$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 2}$$

Odgovor: Ima jedno rešenje iz intervala  $(-4, 3)$

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2) Jednačina  $\sqrt{2x+1} - 1 - \frac{6}{\sqrt{2x+1}} = 0$

Smenom  $t = \sqrt{2x+1}$  svodi se na jednačinu:

$$t - 1 - \frac{6}{t} = 0 \quad ;$$

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

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

Vraćanjm smene dobija se:

$$\sqrt{2x_1 + 1} = 3 \quad ; \quad \sqrt{2x_2 + 1} = -2$$

$$2x_1 + 1 = 9 \quad ; \quad \text{Drugo rešenje otpada jer je simbol korena } \sqrt{2x_2 + 1} \geq 0.$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 4}$$

Odgovor: Ima jedno rešenje iz intervala  $(-3, 5)$

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3) Jednačina  $\sqrt{x+4} - 2 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{x+4}} = 0$

Smenom  $t = \sqrt{x+4}$  svodi se na jednačinu:

$$t - 2 - \frac{3}{t} = 0 \quad ;$$

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

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

Vraćanjm smene dobija se:

$$\sqrt{x_1+4} = 3 \quad ; \quad \sqrt{x_2+4} = -1$$

$$x_1 + 4 = 9 \quad ; \quad \text{Drugo rešenje otpada jer je simbol korena } \sqrt{x_2+4} \geq 0.$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 5}$$

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

4)

Jednačina  $\sqrt{3x-5} - 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3x-5}} = 0$

Smenom  $t = \sqrt{3x-5}$  svodi se na jednačinu:

$$t - 1 - \frac{2}{t} = 0 \quad ;$$

$$t^2 - t - 2 = 0$$

$$t_1 = 2 \quad ; \quad t_2 = -1$$

Vraćanjm smene dobija se:

$$\sqrt{3x_1-5} = 2 \quad ; \quad \sqrt{3x_2-5} = -1$$

$$3x_1 - 5 = 4 \quad ; \quad \text{Drugo rešenje otpada jer je simbol korena } \sqrt{3x_2-5} \geq 0.$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 3}$$

Odgovor: Ima jedno rešenje iz intervala  $(-2, 4)$

### Zadatak 10

1) Date su tačke  $A(-1, 2)$  i  $B(3, 6)$ . Jednačina prave koja predstavlja simetralu duži AB je:

$$A(-1, 2) \quad B(3, 6) \quad S\left(\frac{-1+3}{2}, \frac{2+6}{2}\right) ; \quad S(1, 4)$$

$$k_{AB} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{6-2}{3-(-1)} = 1 \quad k_s = -\frac{1}{k_{AB}} = -\frac{1}{1} ;$$

$$(s) \quad y - 4 = -1(x - 1) \quad ; \quad y = -x + 1 + 4 \quad ; \quad y = -x + 5$$

Odgovor :  $x + y - 5 = 0$

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2) Date su tačka  $A(-2, 1)$  i  $B(6, 9)$ . Jednačina prave koja predstavlja simetralu duži AB je:

$$A(-2, 1) \quad B(6, 9) \quad S\left(\frac{-2+6}{2}, \frac{1+9}{2}\right) ; \quad S(2, 5)$$

$$k_{AB} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{9-1}{6-(-2)} = 1 \quad k_s = -\frac{1}{k_{AB}} = -1 ;$$

$$(s) \quad y - 5 = -1(x - 2) \quad ; \quad y = -x + 7$$

Odgovor :  $x + y - 7 = 0$

---

3) Date su tačka  $A(-4, -6)$  i  $B(10, 8)$ . Jednačina prave koja predstavlja simetralu duži AB je:

$$A(-4, -6) \quad B(10, 8) \quad S\left(\frac{-4+10}{2}, \frac{-6+8}{2}\right) ; \quad S(3, 1)$$

$$k_{AB} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{8-(-6)}{10-(-4)} = 1 \quad k_s = -\frac{1}{1} = -1 ;$$

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

Odgovor :  $x + y - 4 = 0$

---

4) Date su tačka  $A(1, -1)$  i  $B(9, 7)$ . Jednačina prave koja predstavlja simetralu duži AB je:

$$A(1, -1) \quad B(9, 7) \quad S\left(\frac{1+9}{2}, \frac{-1+7}{2}\right) ; \quad S(5, 3)$$

$$k_{AB} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{7-(-1)}{9-1} = \frac{8}{8} = 1 \quad k_s = -\frac{1}{k_{AB}} = -\frac{1}{1} ;$$

$$(s) \quad y - 3 = -1(x - 5) \quad ; \quad y = -x + 8$$

Odgovor :  $x + y - 8 = 0$