

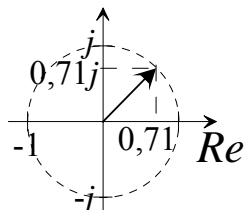
Osnovna matematika 02

Zapišite po členih in izračunajte:

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 2 \cdot 5^i = 2 \cdot 5^1 + 2 \cdot 5^2 + 2 \cdot 5^3 = 10 + 50 + 250 = 310$$

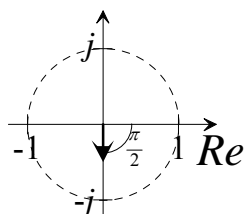
$$\prod_{i=-1}^1 (2 + 3 \cdot i) = (2 + 3 \cdot (-1)) \cdot (2 + 3 \cdot 0) \cdot (2 + 3 \cdot 1) = (-1) \cdot 2 \cdot 5 = -10$$

Narišite v kompleksni ravnini in zapišite v drugi obliki:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{j}{\sqrt{2}}$$


$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{j}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} \cdot e^{j \arctan\left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{j}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{j}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}\right)} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{j \arctan\left(\frac{1}{1}\right)} = 1 \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} = e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$0,5 \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}$$


$$0,5 \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0,5 \cdot \left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + j \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right)$$

$$= 0,5 \cdot (0 - j1) = -j0,5$$

Izrazite s funkcijami sinus in cosinus:

$$e^{-j\pi t} + e^{j\pi t} = \cos(-\pi t) + j \sin(-\pi t) + \cos(\pi t) + j \sin(\pi t) =$$

$$= \cos(\pi t) - j \sin(\pi t) + \cos(\pi t) + j \sin(\pi t) =$$

$$= 2 \cos(\pi t)$$

$$e^{j2t} - e^{-j2t} = \cos(2t) + j \sin(2t) - (\cos(-2t) + j \sin(-2t)) =$$

$$= \cos(2t) + j \sin(2t) - \cos(2t) + j \sin(2t) =$$

$$= 2j \sin(2t)$$

Izračunajte:

$$\left(0,5 \cdot e^{j\frac{3\pi}{8}}\right) \left(2 \cdot e^{j\frac{5\pi}{8}}\right) = 0,5 \cdot 2 \cdot e^{j\frac{3\pi}{8} + j\frac{5\pi}{8}} = e^{j\pi} = -1$$

$$\sqrt{(1-j) \cdot (1+j)} = \sqrt{1-j^2} = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{j(0+2k\pi)} = |\sqrt{2}| \cdot e^{jk\pi} = \pm |\sqrt{2}|$$

Poenostavite ulomka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{x+2}{x+3}}{\frac{x+4}{x+3} - \frac{2}{x+3} + \frac{x(x+3)}{x+5 - \frac{1}{x+2}}} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+3)}}{\frac{x+4-2}{x+3} + \frac{x(x+3)}{x+5-(x+2)}} = \\
 & = \frac{\frac{(x+2)(x+3)}{(x+2)(x+3)} + \frac{(x+3)}{(x+2)(x+3)} + \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+3)}}{\frac{x+4-2}{\frac{1}{x+3}} + \frac{x(x+3)}{x+5-(x+2)}} = \frac{\frac{(x+2)(x+3)+(x+3)+1}{(x+2)(x+3)}}{\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x(x+3)}{x+5-x-2}} = \\
 & = \frac{\frac{(x+2)(x+3)+(x+3)+1}{(x+2)(x+3)}}{\frac{3(x+2)(x+3) + x(x+3)}{3}} = \frac{3 \frac{(x+2)(x+3)+(x+3)+1}{(x+2)(x+3)}}{3(x+2)(x+3) + x(x+3)} = \frac{3 \frac{(x+2)(x+3)+(x+3)+1}{(x+2)(x+3)}}{(x+3)(3(x+2)+x)} = \\
 & = \frac{3((x+2)(x+3)+(x+3)+1)}{(x+3)(3(x+2)+x)(x+2)(x+3)} = \frac{3(x^2+5x+6+x+3+1)}{(x+3)(3x+6+x)(x+2)(x+3)} = \\
 & = \frac{3(x^2+6x+10)}{(x+3)(4x+6)(x+2)(x+3)} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{(x^2+6x+10)}{(x+3)^2(2x+3)(x+2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\frac{1}{\frac{X_{C1}}{X_{C1}+X_{L1}} \cdot X_{C1} - 1}}{X_{C1}}} = \frac{\frac{X_{C1}}{X_{C1}+X_{L1}} - 1}{X_{C1}^2} = \\
& \frac{1}{\frac{X_{C2}+X_{L2}}{X_{C1}+X_{L1}} \cdot X_{C1} + \frac{R}{X_{C2}+X_{L2}} + 1} \cdot \frac{X_{C1}^2}{(X_{C1}+X_{L1}) \cdot (X_{C2}+X_{L2})} + \frac{R}{X_{C2}+X_{L2}} + 1 = \\
& = \frac{\frac{X_{C1}}{X_{C1}+X_{L1}} - \frac{X_{C1}+X_{L1}}{X_{C1}+X_{L1}}}{\frac{X_{C1}^2}{(X_{C1}+X_{L1}) \cdot (X_{C2}+X_{L2})} + \frac{R \cdot (X_{C1}+X_{L1})}{(X_{C2}+X_{L2}) \cdot (X_{C1}+X_{L1})} + \frac{(X_{C2}+X_{L2}) \cdot (X_{C1}+X_{L1})}{(X_{C2}+X_{L2}) \cdot (X_{C1}+X_{L1})}} = \\
& = \frac{\frac{X_{C1} - X_{C1} - X_{L1}}{X_{C1}+X_{L1}}}{\frac{X_{C1}^2 + R \cdot (X_{C1}+X_{L1}) + (X_{C2}+X_{L2}) \cdot (X_{C1}+X_{L1})}{(X_{C1}+X_{L1}) \cdot (X_{C2}+X_{L2})}} = \\
& = -\frac{\frac{X_{L1}}{X_{C1}+X_{L1}}}{\frac{X_{C1}^2 + R \cdot (X_{C1}+X_{L1}) + (X_{C2}+X_{L2}) \cdot (X_{C1}+X_{L1})}{(X_{C1}+X_{L1}) \cdot (X_{C2}+X_{L2})}} = \\
& = -\frac{X_{L1}}{X_{C1}^2 + R \cdot (X_{C1}+X_{L1}) + (X_{C2}+X_{L2}) \cdot (X_{C1}+X_{L1})} = \\
& = -\frac{X_{L1} \cdot (X_{C2}+X_{L2})}{X_{C1}^2 + R \cdot (X_{C1}+X_{L1}) + (X_{C2}+X_{L2}) \cdot (X_{C1}+X_{L1})} = \\
& = -\frac{X_{L1} X_{C2} + X_{L1} X_{L2}}{X_{C1}^2 + R X_{C1} + R X_{L1} + X_{C2} X_{C1} + X_{C2} X_{L1} + X_{L2} X_{C1} + X_{L2} X_{L1}}
\end{aligned}$$

Izračunajte ničle kvadratne enačbe:

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

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

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad a = 1, \quad b = -3, \quad c = 3$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2} = -\frac{3}{2} \pm j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

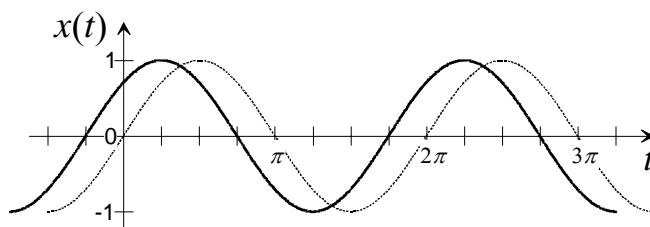
Izračunajte integrala:

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = -2 \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{0}{2}\right) \right) = -2 \cdot (0 - 1) = 2$$

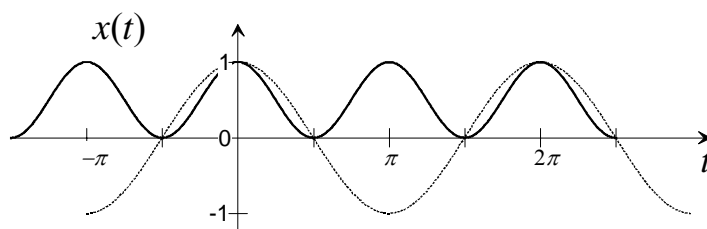
$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 2 \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}t} dt &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}t} \Big|_{-1}^1 = -\frac{8}{j\pi} \cdot \left(e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} - e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \right) = -\frac{8}{j\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{j}{\sqrt{2}} - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{j}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \\ &= -\frac{8}{j\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{j}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{j}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -\frac{8}{j\pi} \cdot \left(-\frac{2j}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{16}{\pi\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

Skicirajte funkcije:

$$\sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$



$$\cos^2(t)$$



$$-4 - 2 \cdot e^{-t}$$

