

MATEMATIKA 1
E-VS
domače naloge

OSNOVE TEORIJE MNOŽIC

1. Določi množici $(A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$ ter $(A \cap B) \cap C$, če je $A = \{x; 0 < x < 2\}$, $B = \{x; 1 < x < 5\}$, $C = \{x; 4 \leq x \leq 10\}$.
2. Predstavi naslednjo množico točk v pravokotnem koordinatnem sistemu in ugotovi, ali so točke $(0, 0)$, $(1, 0)$ in $(0, 1)$ njeni elementi:

$$C = \{(x, y); x \geq 0 \wedge y > 0 \wedge x^2 + y^2 < 1\}.$$

PRESLIKAVE - osnove

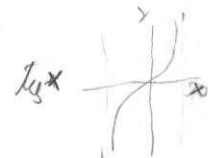
3. Ugotovi, ali je funkcija liha ali soda:

(a) $f(x) = (1 - x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (1 + x)^{\frac{2}{3}}$,

(b) $g(x) = \log(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$.

4. Ugotovi, ali je funkcija $f: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, $f(x) = \tan x$, injektivna oz. surjektivna oz. bijektivna in odgovore utemelji.
5. Ugotovi, ali je funkcija $f: \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f((n, m)) = n + m$, injektivna oz. surjektivna oz. bijektivna in odgovore utemelji.
6. Določi definicijsko območje funkcije $\sqrt{f(g(f(x)))}$, če sta

$$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-2}, \quad g(x) = \frac{3}{x}.$$



MATEMATIČNA INDUKCIJA

7. S pomočjo matematične indukcije dokaži naslednje trditve:

(a) $1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

(b) $1 + 3 + \dots + (2n - 1) = n^2$

(c) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{2^n - 1}{2^n}$

(d) $1 \cdot 2^1 + 2 \cdot 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2^3 + \dots + n \cdot 2^n = (2n - 2)2^n + 2$

(e) $8 | (3^{2n+2} - 8n - 9)$

(f) $6 | n(n+1)(2n+1)$

(g) $2^n > n$

(h) $9 | (3 \cdot 4^{n+1} + 10^{n-1} - 4)$

(i) $1^2 - 2^2 + 3^2 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} n^2 = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

(j) $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + \dots + n(n+1)(n+2) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{4}$

(k) $6 | (3^n + 2 \cdot 5^{n+1} + 1)$

(l) $3 | (5^n + 2^{n+1})$

REALNA ŠTEVILA, ABSOLUTNE VREDNOSTI

8. V obsegu realnih števil reši naslednjo neenačbo:

$$|x + 1| + |2 - x| > |3 + x|.$$

9. V obsegu realnih števil zapiši množico rešitev naslednje neenačbe:

$$|x| - |x - 4| > 3.$$

10. Poišči realne rešitve enačbe:

$$|x + 1| - |x| + 3 \cdot |x - 1| - 2 \cdot |x - 2| = x + 2.$$

11. Poišči realne rešitve neenačbe:

$$2 \cdot |x + 1| + |x - 5| \leq x + 9.$$

12. V obsegu realnih števil reši naslednjo neenačbo:

$$x^2 - 2|x + 3| - 2 > 0.$$

13. Poišči realne rešitve neenačbe

$$|x^2 - 4x| + 3 > x^2 + |x - 5|.$$

KOMPLEKSNA ŠTEVILA

14. Poišči množico točk v kompleksni ravnini, ki zadoščajo pogoju:

$$|z + 1| = |2z - 1|.$$

15. Določi množico točk v kompleksni ravnini, ki zadoščajo zvezi:

$$|2z| < |1 + z^2|.$$

16. Reši enačbo:

$$4z(z - 1) = |2z - 1| - 7.$$

17. Izračunaj $\frac{(\sqrt{3}+i)^{15}}{(1+i)^{10}}$.

18. Poišči kompleksne rešitve enačbe:

$$z^2(\bar{z})^7 = (i - 1)^6.$$

19. Poišči kompleksne rešitve enačbe:

$$z^8 + z^4 - 12 = 0.$$

ZAPOREDJA

20. Dokaži, da je zaporedje $a_n = \frac{2n+1}{2n-1}$ monotono, omejeno ter izračunaj njegovo limito. Koliko členov zaporedja se od števila 1 razlikuje za več kot 10^{-2} ?

21. Dokaži, da je zaporedje, podano s splošnim členom $a_n = \frac{n+1}{2-3n}$ konvergentno. Od katerega člena dalje se vsi členi zaporedja razlikujejo od limite za manj kot 10^{-3} ?

22. Dokaži, da je zaporedje, podano s splošnim členom $a_n = \frac{n^2-1}{3n^2+1}$ monotono, omejeno in izračunaj njegovo limito.

23. Dokaži, da je zaporedje $a_n = \frac{2n^2-1}{3n^2+2}$ konvergentno in izračunaj njegovo limito!

1) $A = \{1\}$
 $B = \{2, 3, 4\}$
 $C = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

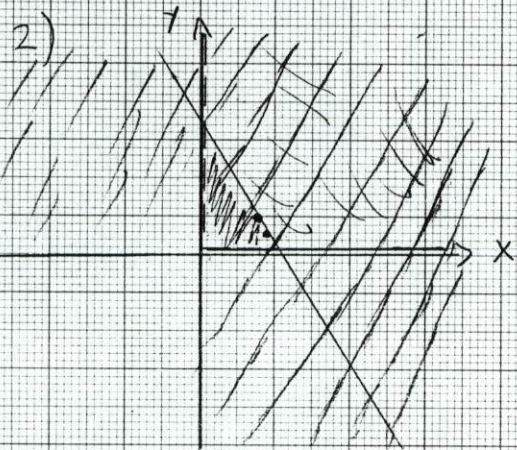
$(A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C) = \{1, 4\}$

$(A \cap B) \cap C = \{3\}$

$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$A \cup C = \{1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

$A \cap B = \{3\}$



$x^2 + y^2 < 1$

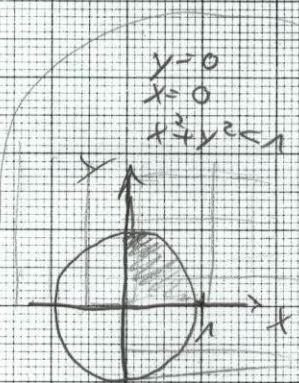
$x^2 < 1 - y^2$

$x^2 < (1-y)(1+y)$
 $x < \sqrt{(1-y)(1+y)}$

$x_1 < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$x_2 < \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$

$y_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad y_2 = \frac{1}{3}$



3) a) $f(x) = (1-x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (1+x)^{\frac{2}{3}}$

$f(-x) = (1-(-x))^{\frac{2}{3}} + (1+(-x))^{\frac{2}{3}} = (1+x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (1-x)^{\frac{2}{3}} = (1+x+1-x)^{\frac{2}{3}} =$

$= 2^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{4}$ *roda*

b) $g(x) = \log(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$

$g(-x) = \log(-x + \sqrt{1-x^2}) = -\log x + \log \sqrt{1-x^2}$ *ni soda!*

$-g(x) = -(\log(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})) = -(\log x + \log \sqrt{1+x^2}) = -\log x - \log \sqrt{1+x^2}$

4) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f(x) = \tan x$

- je surjektivna (-11- -11- -11- endat) *ni liha!*

- ni injektivna (vpravljenca neka funkcija veči kot endat)

- ni bijektivna (ker ni inj. in surjektivna)

6) $f(g(f(x))) = f(g(\frac{x+1}{x-2})) = f(\frac{3}{x-2}) = \frac{4x-5}{x-8}$

$x_1 \neq -1, x_2 \neq \frac{5}{4}, x_3 \neq 8$

$\mathbb{R} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, \frac{5}{4}) \cup (8, \infty)$

f) $6 | m(m+1)(2m+1) \quad m=1: k=1$

pred: $m(m+1)(2m+1) = k \cdot 6$

dok: $(m+1)(m+2)(2m+3) = 6a$

$$L = (m+1) \cdot (m+2) \cdot (2m+3) = m^2+m+2m+2(2m+3) = 2m^3+2m^2+4m^2+4m+3m^2+3m+6m+6$$

$$= 2m^3+9m^2+73m+6 = 2m^3+3m^2+6m^2+12m+m+6 =$$

$$= k \cdot 6 + 6m^2+12m+6 = 6(k+m^2+2m+1)$$

h) $9 | (3 \cdot 4^{m+1} + 10^{m-1} - 4) \quad m=1 \quad k=5$

pred: $3 \cdot 4^{m+1} + 10^{m-1} - 4 = k \cdot 9$

dok: $3 \cdot 4^{m+2} + 10^m - 4 = 9a$

$$L = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 4^{m+1} + 10^m \cdot 10 : 10 - 4 = 3 \cdot 4^{m+1} - 4 + 3 \cdot 34^{m+1} + 10 \cdot 9^{m-1} = 9a + 9 \cdot 4^{m+1} + 10 \cdot 9^{m-1} = 9(a + 4^{m+1} + 10^{m-1})$$

i) $1^2 - 2^2 + 3^2 - \dots + (-1)^{m-1} \cdot m^2 = (-1)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{m(m+1)}{2}$

$m=1: L=D \quad 1=1 \checkmark$

pred: $1^2 - 2^2 - \dots + (-1)^{m-1} \cdot m^2 = (-1)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{m(m+1)}{2}$

dok: $1^2 - 2^2 - \dots + (-1)^m \cdot (m+1)^2 = (-1)^m \cdot \frac{(m+1)(m+2)}{2} = -1^m \cdot \left(\frac{m^2+m+2m+2}{2} \right) = -1^m \cdot \left(\frac{m^2+3m+2}{2} \right)$

$$L = 1^2 - 2^2 - \dots + (-1)^{m-1} \cdot m^2 + (-1)^m \cdot (m+1)^2 = (-1)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{m(m+1)}{2} + (-1)^m \cdot (m+1)^2 =$$

$$= -1^m \cdot (-1)^{-1} \cdot \frac{m(m+1)}{2} + (-1)^m \cdot (m+1)^2 = -1^m \cdot \left(-1 \cdot \frac{m(m+1)}{2} + (m+1)^2 \right) =$$

$$= -1^m \cdot \left(-1 \cdot \frac{m^2+m}{2} + m^2+2m+1 \right) = -1^m \cdot \left(\frac{-m^2-m+2(m^2+2m+1)}{2} \right) =$$

$$= -1^m \cdot \left(\frac{-m^2-m+2m^2+4m+2}{2} \right) = -1^m \cdot \left(\frac{m^2+3m+2}{2} \right) \checkmark$$

j) $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + \dots + m(m+1)(m+2) = \frac{m(m+1)(m+2)(m+3)}{4}$

$m=1: L=D \quad 6=6 \checkmark$

pred: $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + \dots + m(m+1)(m+2) = \frac{m(m+1)(m+2)(m+3)}{4}$

dok: $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + \dots + (m+1)(m+2)(m+3) = \frac{(m+1)(m+2)(m+3)(m+4)}{4} =$

$$= \frac{m^4+10m^3+35m^2+50m+24}{4}$$

$$L = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots + m(m+1)(m+2) + (m+1)(m+2)(m+3) = \frac{m(m+1)(m+2)(m+3)}{4} + (m+1)(m+2)(m+3) =$$

$$= \frac{m^4+10m^3+35m^2+50m+24}{4} \checkmark$$

k) $6 | (3^m + 2 \cdot 5^{m+1} + 1)$

$m=1: k=9$

pred: $3^m + 2 \cdot 5^{m+1} + 1 = k \cdot 6$

dok: $3^{m+1} + 2 \cdot 5^{m+2} + 7 = 6a$

$$L = 3^{m+1} + 2 \cdot 5^{m+2} + 7 = 3^m \cdot 3^1 + 2 \cdot 5^m \cdot 5^2 + 7 =$$

$$= k \cdot 6 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 5^1 = k(6 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 5^1)$$

$$7) a) 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + m^2 = \frac{m(m+1) \cdot (2m+1)}{6}$$

$$m=1: L=D \quad 1=1 \checkmark$$

$$\text{pred: } 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + m^2 = \frac{m(m+1) \cdot (2m+1)}{6}$$

$$\text{dok: } 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (m+1)^2 = \frac{(m+1) \cdot (m+1) \cdot 2(m+1)}{6} = \frac{2m^3 + 9m^2 + 13m + 6}{6}$$

$$L = 1^2 + 2^2 + m^2 + (m+1)^2 = \frac{m(m+1) \cdot (2m+1)}{6} + (m+1)^2 = \frac{m(m+1) \cdot (2m+1) \cdot 6(m+1)^2}{6} =$$

$$= \frac{2m^3 + 9m^2 + 13m + 6}{6}$$

$$b) 1 + 3 + \dots + (2m-1) = m^2$$

$$m=1: L=D \quad 1=1 \checkmark$$

$$\text{pred: } 1 + 3 + \dots + (2m-1) = m^2$$

$$\text{dok: } 1 + 3 + \dots + (2(m+1)-1) = (m+1)^2$$

$$L = 1 + 3 + \dots + (2m-1) + (2m+1) = m^2 + (2m+1) = m^2 + 2m + 1 = (m+1)^2$$

$$c) \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^m} = \frac{2^{m+1} - 1}{2^m}$$

$$m=1: L=D \quad \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \checkmark$$

$$\text{pred: } \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^m} = \frac{2^{m+1} - 1}{2^m}$$

$$\text{dok: } \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{m+1}} = \frac{2^{m+2} - 1}{2^{m+1}}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^m} + \frac{1}{2^{m+1}} = \frac{2^{m+1} - 1}{2^m} + \frac{1}{2^{m+1}} = \frac{2^{m+1} - 2 + 1}{2^{m+1}} = \frac{2^{m+1} - 1}{2^{m+1}}$$

$$d) 1 \cdot 2^1 + 2 \cdot 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2^3 + \dots + m \cdot 2^m = (2m-2)2^m + 2$$

$$m=1: L=D \quad 2=2 \checkmark$$

$$\text{pred: } 1 \cdot 2^1 + \dots + m \cdot 2^m = (2m-2)2^m + 2$$

$$\text{dok: } 1 \cdot 2^1 + \dots + (m+1) \cdot 2^{m+1} = (2(m+1)-2)2^{m+1} + 2$$

$$L = 1 \cdot 2^1 + \dots + m \cdot 2^m + (m+1) \cdot 2^{m+1} = (2m-2)2^m + 2 + (m+1) \cdot 2^{m+1} =$$

$$= 2(m-1)2^m + 2 + (m+1) \cdot 2^{m+1} = 2^{m+1} (m-1) + 2 + (m+1) \cdot 2^{m+1} = 2^{m+1} \cdot 2m + 2$$

$$e) 8 \mid (3^{2m+2} - 8m - 9) \quad m=1: k=8$$

$$\text{pred: } 3^{2m+2} - 8m - 9 = k \cdot 8$$

$$\text{dok: } 3^{2(m+1)+2} - 8(m+1) - 9 = 8a$$

$$L = 3^{2(m+1)+2} - 8(m+1) - 9 = 3^{2m+2+2} - 8m - 8 - 9 = 3^{2m+2} \cdot 3^2 - 8m - 8 - 9 =$$

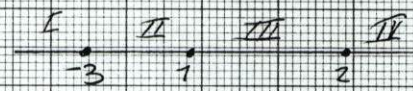
$$= k \cdot 8 \cdot 3^2 - 8 - 8(k \cdot 3^2 - 1) = 8a$$

8) $3 \mid (5^m + 2^{m+1})$ $m=1: k=3$

prod: $5^m + 2^{m+1} = k \cdot 3$

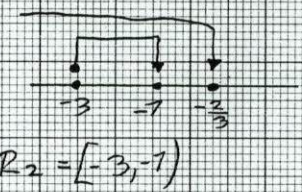
data: $5^{m+1} + 2^{m+2}$ $L = 5^{m+1} + 2^{m+2} = 5^m \cdot 5^1 + 2^{m+1} \cdot 2^1 = k \cdot 3 \cdot 5^1 \cdot 2^1 = k(3 \cdot 5 \cdot 2)$

8) $|x+1| + |2-x| > |3+x|$

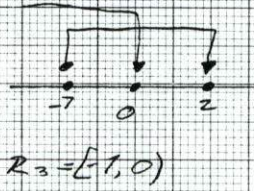


I) $x < -3$
 $-(x+1) + (2-x) > -(3+x)$
 $-x-1+2-x > -3-x$
 $-x-1 > -3-x$
 $-x > -4$
 $x < 4$
 $R_1 = (-\infty, -3)$

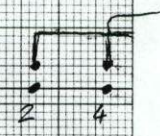
III) $-3 \leq x < 1$
 $-(x+1) + (2-x) > (3+x)$
 $-x-1+2-x > 3+x$
 $-3x > 2$
 $-x > \frac{2}{3}$
 $x < -\frac{2}{3}$



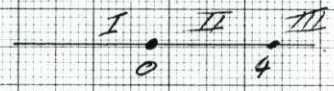
III) $-7 \leq x < 2$
 $(x+1) + (2-x) > (3+x)$
 $x+1+2-x > 3+x$
 $-x > 0$
 $x < 0$



IV) $x \geq 2$
 $(x+1) + (-(2-x)) > (3+x)$
 $x+1-2+x > 3+x$
 $x > 4$
 $R_4 = (4, \infty)$

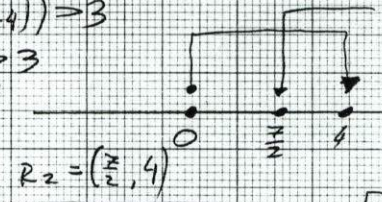


9) $|x| - |x-4| > 3$



I) $x < 0$
 $-(x) - (-(x-4)) > 3$
 $-x+x-4 > 3$
 $-4 > 3$
 $R_1 = (-\infty, 0)$

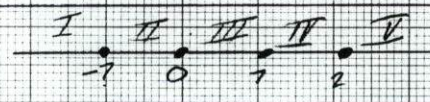
II) $0 \leq x < 4$
 $(x) - (-(x-4)) > 3$
 $x+x-4 > 3$
 $2x > 7$
 $x > \frac{7}{2}$



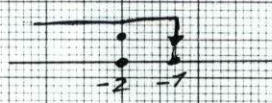
III) $x \geq 4$
 $x - (x-4) > 3$
 $x-x+4 > 3$
 $4 > 3$
 $R_3 = [4, \infty)$

$R = (-\infty, 0) \cup (\frac{7}{2}, 4) \cup [4, \infty)$

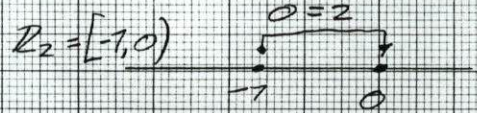
10) $|x+1| - |x+3| \cdot |x-1| - 2|x-2| = x+2$



I) $x < -1$
 $-(x+1) - (-(x+3)) - 2(-(x-2)) = x+2$
 $-x-1+x+3-2(-x+2) = x+2$
 $-2x = 4$
 $x = -2$
 $R_1 = \{-2\}$



II) $-1 \leq x < 0$
 $x+1 - (-(x+3)) - 2(-(x-2)) = x+2$
 $x+1+x+3+2x-4 = x+2$
 $0 = 2$



III) $0 \leq x < 1$
 $x+1 - (x) + 3(-(x+1)) - 2(-(x-2)) = x+2$
 $x+1-x+3(-x+1)-2(-x+2) = x+2$
 $-2x = -2$
 $x = 1$



$R_3 = \{1\}$

II) $1 \leq x < 2$

$$(x+1) - (x) + 3(x-1) - 2(-x-2) = x+2$$

$$x+1-x+3x-3+2x+4 = x+2$$

$$4x = 8$$

$$x = 2$$



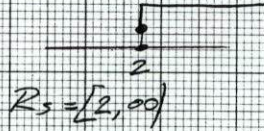
$R_4 = [-1, 2]$

III) $x \geq 2$

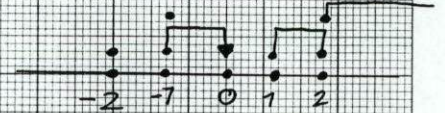
$$(x+1) - (x) + 3(x-1) - 2(x-2) = x+2$$

$$x+1-x+3x-3-2x+4 = x+2$$

$$2 = 2$$



$R_5 = [2, \infty)$



11) $2 \cdot |x+1| + |x-5| \leq x+9$



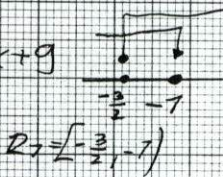
I) $x < -1$

$$2(-(x+1)) + (-(x-5)) \leq x+9$$

$$-2x-2-x+5 \leq x+9$$

$$-2x \leq 6$$

$$x \geq -3$$



$R_7 = [-3, -1)$

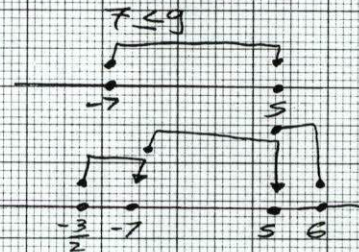
II) $-1 \leq x < 5$

$$2(x+1) + (-(x-5)) \leq x+9$$

$$2x+2-x+5 \leq x+9$$

$$x \leq 9$$

$R_8 = [-1, 5)$



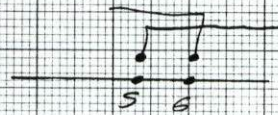
III) $x \geq 5$

$$2(x+1) + (x-5) \leq x+9$$

$$2x+2+x-5 \leq x+9$$

$$2x \leq 12$$

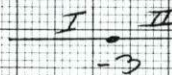
$$x \leq 6$$



$R_9 = [5, 6]$

$R = [-3, 6]$

12) $x^2 - 2|x+3| - 2 > 0$



II) $x \geq -3$

$$x^2 - 2(x+3) - 2 > 0$$

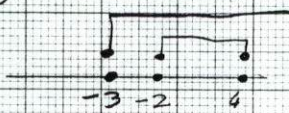
$$x^2 - 2x - 6 - 2 > 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 8 > 0$$

$$(x-4) \cdot (x+2) > 0$$

$$x_1 = 4$$

$$x_2 = -2$$



$R_2 = [-2, 4]$

I) $x < -3$

$$x^2 - 2(-(x+3)) - 2 > 0$$

$$x^2 - 2(-x-3) - 2 > 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 6 - 2 > 0$$

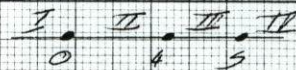
$$x^2 + 2x + 4 > 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$D = -12$$

$$R_1 = \{3\}$$

13) $|x^2 - 4x| + 3 > x^2 + |x-5|$
 $|x| \cdot |x-4| + 3 > x^2 + |x-5|$



I) $x < 0$

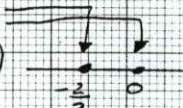
$$-(x) \cdot (-(x-4)) + 3 > x^2 + (-(x-5))$$

$$-x \cdot (-x+4) + 3 > x^2 - x + 5$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 > x^2 - x + 5$$

$$-3x > 2$$

$$x < -\frac{2}{3}$$



$R_7 = (-\infty, -\frac{2}{3})$

II) $0 \leq x < 4$

$$x \cdot (-(x-4)) + 3 > x^2 + (-(x-5))$$

$$x \cdot (-x+4) + 3 > x^2 - x + 5$$

$$-x^2 + 4x + 3 > x^2 - x + 5$$

$$-2x^2 + 5x - 2 > 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

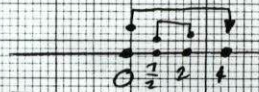
$$2x^2 - 5x + 2 < 0$$

$$D = 25 - 16 = 9$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm 3}{4}$$

$$x_1 = 2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$



$R_2 = (\frac{1}{2}, 2]$

III) $4 \leq x < 5$

$$(x) \cdot (-(x-4)) + 3 > x^2 + (-(x-5))$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 > x^2 - x + 5$$

$$x < -\frac{2}{3}$$



$R_3 = [4, 5)$

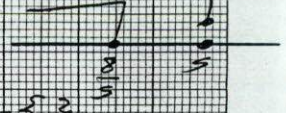
IV) $x \geq 5$

$$x \cdot (x-4) + 3 > x^2 + (x-5)$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 > x^2 + x - 5$$

$$-5x > -8$$

$$x < \frac{8}{5}$$



$R_6 = \{3\}$

20) $a_n = \frac{2n+1}{2n-1}$ $\frac{2(n+1)+1}{2(n+1)-1} \leq \frac{2n+1}{2n-1} = \frac{2n+2+1}{2n-1} \leq \frac{2n+1}{2n-1} / ((2n+1)(2n-1))$
 $= (2n+3)(2n-1) \leq (2n+1)(2n+1)$
 $4n^2 + 6n - 2n - 3 \leq 4n^2 + 2n + 2n + 1$
 $-3 \leq 7$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1/n}{2n-1/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{1}{n}}{2 - \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$ $a = 1$ $\epsilon = \frac{1}{100}$

$|a_n - a| < \epsilon$

$\left| \frac{2n+1}{2n-1} - 1 \right| < \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{2n+1}{(2n-1) \cdot 1} - \frac{2n-1}{2n-1} \right| < \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{2n+1 - (2n-1)}{2n-1} < \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{2n+1 - 2n+1}{2n-1} \right| < \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{2}{2n-1} \right| < \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{2n-1} < \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow 200 < 2n-1$
 $201 < 2n$
 $n > 100,5$

$M = 3 = a_1$, nap. je podajocje

$\frac{2n+1/n}{2n-1/n} = \frac{2 + \frac{1}{n}}{2 - \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$ $n=1$

21) $a_n = \frac{n+1}{2-3n}$ $a_1 = -2, a_2 = -\frac{3}{4}, a_3 = -\frac{4}{7}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1/n}{2-3n/n} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{2}{n} - 3} = \frac{1}{-3} = -\frac{1}{3}$ $|a_n - a| < \epsilon$

$\epsilon = \frac{1}{1000}$

$\left| \frac{n+1}{2-3n} - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \right| < \frac{1}{1000} = \left| \frac{n+1}{2-3n} + \frac{1}{3} \right| < \frac{1}{1000} = \left| \frac{3n+3}{(2-3n)3} + \frac{2-3n}{(2-3n)3} \right| < \frac{1}{1000} =$

$= \left| \frac{3n+3+2-3n}{(2-3n)3} \right| < \frac{1}{1000} = \left| \frac{5}{6-9n} \right| < \frac{1}{1000} = \left| \frac{5}{-6+9n} \right| < \frac{1}{1000} =$

$= 5000 < -6+9n = 5006 < 9n \Rightarrow n > 556,2$, od 557 člena dalje!

22) $a_n = \frac{n^2-1}{3n^2+1}$ $a_1 = 0, a_2 = \frac{3}{13}, a_3 = \frac{8}{28}$

$\frac{(n+1)^2-1}{3(n+1)^2+1} \leq \frac{n^2-1}{3n^2+1} = \frac{n^2+2n+1-1}{3(n^2+2n+1)+1} \leq \frac{n^2-1}{3n^2+1} = \frac{n^2+2n}{3n^2+6n+4} \leq \frac{n^2-1}{3n^2+1} / ((3n^2+6n+4)(3n^2+1))$
 $= (n^2+2n)(3n^2+1) \leq (n^2-1)(3n^2+6n+4) = 3n^4 + 6n^3 + n^2 + 2n \leq 3n^4 + 6n^3 + 4n^2 - 3n^2 - 6n - 4$
 $= 8n \leq -4 = n \leq -\frac{1}{2}$ ni monotono!

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2-1/n}{3n^2+1/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2}{n} - \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{3n^2}{n} + \frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{3n} = \frac{1}{3}$

23) $a_n = \frac{2n^2-1}{3n^2+2}$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2-1/n}{3n^2+2/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n^2}{n} - \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{3n^2}{n} + \frac{2}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{3n} = \frac{2}{3}$

VBSTE

1. Dano je zaporedje $a_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}$. Določi delne vsote $s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$, dokaži, da je zaporedje delnih vsot s_n monotono in izračunaj vsoto vrste $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$.

R: $s_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} - 1$, $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = -1$.

2. Pokaži, da je vrsta $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3^{n+1}}$ konvergentna. Nasvet: kvocientni kriterij.

3. Razišči konvergenco vrste $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^n \frac{1}{n}}{(2+\frac{1}{n})^n}$. R: konvergentna, Nasvet: korenski kriterij.

4. $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^2}{(1+x^2)^n}$. Ali ta vrsta konvergira ali konvergira absolutno? R: Vrsta konvergira absolutno (torej tudi konvergira) za vsak x . Nasvet: kvocientni kriterij

5. Ugotovi, ali je vrsta $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$ konvergentna in če je, izračunaj njeno vsoto. R: $\frac{1}{4}$, Nasvet: razišči zaporedje delnih vsot, metoda nedoločenih koeficientov.

6. Dana je vrsta $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{3^n n!}{n^n}$. Ali je vrsta absolutno konvergentna? Ali je vrsta konvergentna? R: vrsta ne konvergira, Nasvet: da pokažeš, da vrsta ne konvergira absolutno, uporabi kvocientni kriterij. Da pokažeš, da vrsta ne konvergira, pokaži, da členi vrste naraščajo.

7. Ugotovi ali je vrsta $1 + \frac{41}{81} + \dots + \frac{4^n + 5^n}{9^n} + \dots$ konvergentna in če je, izračunaj njeno vsoto. R: $\frac{41}{20}$, Nasvet: vrsto zapiši kot vsoto dveh (konvergentnih) geometrijskih vrst.

8. Ugotovi ali konvergira vrsta $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{n^n}$. R: divergira, Nasvet: kvocientni kriterij.

9. Ugotovi ali konvergira vrsta $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{2^{4n}}$. R: konvergira, Nasvet: korenski ali kvocientni kriterij.

ODVOD

Poišči odvode naslednjim funkcijam:

1. $f(x) = \frac{x^4}{4} (\ln^2 x - \ln \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{8})$; R: $x^3 \ln^2 x$

2. $f(x) = (\arcsin x)^2$, R: $2 \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

3. $f(x) = \arctan\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)$, R: $\frac{-1}{x^2+1}$
4. $f(x) = 6^{3x}$, R: $6^{3x} \ln 6 \cdot 3$
5. $f(x) = \ln(\cos(x^4 + 4x))$, R: $-(4x^3 + 4) \cdot \tan(x^4 + 4x)$
6. $f(x) = \arctan(n \cdot \tan x)$, R: $\frac{n}{\cos^2 x + n^2 \sin^2 x}$

Poišči odvod (implicitno odvajaj) y' :

1. $\sin x - \cos y = 0$, R: $-\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$
2. $e^x \cos y - e^y \sin x = 0$, R: $\frac{e^x \cos y - e^y \cos x}{e^x \sin y + e^y \sin x}$
3. $y^2 - 2ye^x + 2x \ln y = 0$, R: $\frac{ye^x - \ln y}{y - e^x + \frac{x}{y}}$

Poišči odvod (logaritmično odvajaj) y' :

1. $y = x^{2x}$, R: $2x^{2x} \ln(xe)$
2. $y = \ln^x x$, R: $\ln^x x (\ln(\ln x) + \frac{1}{\ln x})$
3. Poišči drugi odvod za funkcijo: $y = (x-2)e^{2x}$, R: $4e^{2x}(x-1)$
4. Poišči tretji odvod za funkcijo: $y = \arctan \frac{x}{a}$, $a = konst$, R: $\frac{2a(3x^2 - a^2)}{(a^2 + x^2)^3}$
5. Pokaži, da funkcija $y = (\arcsin x)^2$ zadošča enačbi $(1-x^2)y'' - xy' = 2$.

Odvajaj parametrično podane funkcije:

1. $x = a \cos^2 \varphi$, $y = b \sin^2 \varphi$, R: $-\frac{b}{a}$
2. $x = \cos t$, $y = t + \sin t$, R: $-\frac{1+\cos t}{\sin t}$

UPORABA ODVODA

1. Pokaži, da se krivulji $y = x - x^2$ in $y = x^2 - x$ sekata pravokotno,
2. Poišči enačbo tangente in enačbo normale za funkcijo $y = \arcsin \frac{x-1}{2}$ v sočišču z abscisno osjo. R: $y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$, $y = -2x + 2$
3. Za kakšno vrednost konstante a seka sinusoida $y = a \sin \frac{x}{b}$ os y pod kotom $\frac{\pi}{3}$? R: $a = \frac{b\sqrt{3}}{3}$

DIFERENCIAL

1. Funkcija je podana z enačbo $y = 4x^2 - 2x + 3$. Pri $x = 1$ in $\Delta x = 0,1$ izračunaj $\Delta y - dy$. R: $0,04$
2. Krogu s polmerom $1 m$ povečamo polmer za $1 cm$. Za koliko se spremeni ploščina? R: $0,0201\pi$
3. Za koliko naj približno povečamo stranico $a_0 = 20 cm$ enakorobne pravilne piramide, katere osnovna ploskev je kvadrat, da bi se prostornina povečala za $15 cm^3$. R: $0,05 cm$