

GODIŠNJI ISPIT ZNANJA IZ MATEMATIKE
3. RAZRED
OPĆE, JEZIČNE I KLASIČNE GIMNAZIJE

GRUPA B

(IME I PREZIME)

(RAZRED, ŠKOLA)

1. 1 bod	Izračunajte bez uporabe računala: $\cos \frac{7\pi}{8} \cdot \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} + \sin \frac{7\pi}{8} \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{8} =$
2. 1 bod	Odredite $ 2\vec{a} + \vec{b} $, ako je $\vec{a} = \vec{i} - 2\vec{j}$ i $\vec{b} = 4\vec{i} + \vec{j}$.

<p>3.</p> <p>1 bod</p>	<p>Odredite jednadžbu pravca koji prolazi točkom $A(4,5)$ i s pozitivnim dijelom osi x zatvara kut od 45°.</p>
<p>4.</p> <p>1 bod</p>	<p>Nađite jednadžbu kružnice koja dira os y, a središte joj je u točki $S(-4,3)$.</p>
<p>5.</p> <p>2 boda</p>	<p>Omjer dviju stranica u nekom trokutu je $\sqrt{3}:1$. Odredite kutove nasuprot tih stranica ako je jedan od njih dvostruko veći od drugoga.</p>

6.

Odredite jednadžbu tangente na kružnicu $x^2 + y^2 - 8x + 14 = 0$ u točki $D(3, y > 0)$.

2 boda

7.

Dokažite identitet:
$$\frac{\cos 2x}{\operatorname{tg} 2x \cdot (\operatorname{ctg} 2x + \cos 2x)} = \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x}.$$

2 boda

8. U pravokutnome je trokutu zadana hipotenuza $c = 36.8$ cm i kut $\alpha = 36^\circ$. Odredite duljinu simetrale pravoga kuta tog trokuta.

2 boda

9. Odredite apscisu točke $A(x, -2)$ ako su vektori $\vec{a} = \overline{AB}$ i $\vec{b} = \overline{CD}$ okomiti i ako je $B(4, 2), C(-2, 5), D(6, 1)$.

2 boda

<p>10.</p> <p>2 boda</p>	<p>U trokutu ABC je $A(3,1), B(11,4), C(7,10)$. Odredite duljinu visine na stranicu a tog trokuta.</p>
<p>11.</p> <p>3 boda</p>	<p>Odredite rješenja jednadžbe $\cos 2x + \sin x = 0$ na intervalu $[0, 2\pi]$.</p>

12. Zadani su pravac $y = \frac{3}{2}x - 4$ i točka $T(2,4)$. Odredite jednadžbu pravca točkom T , tako da on sa zadanim pravcem čini kut od 45° .

3 boda

$$1. \quad \cos \frac{7\pi}{8} \cdot \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} + \sin \frac{7\pi}{8} \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{8} = \cos \left(\frac{7\pi}{8} - \frac{3\pi}{8} \right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \quad (1b)$$

$$2. \quad |2\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |2\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} + 4\vec{i} + \vec{j}| = |6\vec{i} - 3\vec{j}| = \sqrt{36 + 9} = \sqrt{45} = 3\sqrt{5} \quad (1b)$$

$$3. \quad k = \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ = 1, y - y_1 = k(x - x_1) \Rightarrow y - 5 = 1(x - 4) \Rightarrow x - y + 1 = 0 \quad (1b)$$

$$4. \quad (x+4)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 16 \quad (1b)$$

$$5. \quad a:b = \sqrt{3}:1 \Rightarrow a = b\sqrt{3}, \alpha = 2\beta \Rightarrow a = \frac{b \sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} \Rightarrow b\sqrt{3} = \frac{b \sin 2\beta}{\sin \beta} \Rightarrow \cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \beta = 30^\circ, \alpha = 60^\circ \quad (2b)$$

$$6. \quad x^2 + y^2 - 8x + 14 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-4)^2 + y^2 = 2$$

$$9 + y^2 - 24 + 14 = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow D(3,1) \quad (1b)$$

$$(x-p)(x_1-p) + (y-q)(y_1-q) = r^2 \Rightarrow \quad (1b)$$

$$(x-4)(3-4) + y = 2 \Rightarrow x - y - 2 = 0$$

$$7. \frac{\cos 2x}{\operatorname{tg} 2x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} 2x + \operatorname{tg} 2x \cdot \cos 2x} = \frac{\cos 2x}{1 + \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} \cdot \cos 2x} = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} = \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} \quad (2b)$$

$$8. \cos \alpha = \frac{b}{c} \Rightarrow b = 36.8 \cdot \cos 36^\circ = 29.772 \quad \varepsilon = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 36^\circ = 99^\circ \quad (1b)$$

$$\frac{s_\gamma}{\sin 36^\circ} = \frac{b}{\sin 99^\circ} \Rightarrow s_\gamma = \frac{b \cdot \sin 36^\circ}{\sin 99^\circ} = 17.72 \quad (1b)$$

$$9. \vec{a} = (4-x)\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} \quad \vec{b} = (6+2)\vec{i} + (1-5)\vec{j} = 8\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} \quad (1b)$$

$$\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Rightarrow a_x b_x + a_y b_y = 0 \Rightarrow (4-x) \cdot 8 + 4 \cdot (-4) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2 \Rightarrow A(2, -2) \quad (1b)$$

$$10. BC \dots y - 4 = \frac{10-4}{7-11}(x-11) \Rightarrow y - 4 = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{33}{2} \Rightarrow 3x + 2y - 41 = 0 \quad (1b)$$

$$v_a = \frac{|3 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 1 - 41|}{\sqrt{9+4}} = \frac{30}{\sqrt{13}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{30\sqrt{13}}{13} \quad (1b)$$

$$11. \cos 2x + \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x + \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 x + \sin x = 0 \quad (1b)$$

$$-2\sin^2 x + \sin x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (\sin x)_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{-4} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{-4} \quad (1b)$$

$$(\sin x)_1 = 1, (\sin x)_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, x_2 = \frac{7\pi}{6}, x_3 = \frac{11\pi}{6} \quad (1b)$$

$$12. k_1 = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{k_2 - k_1}{1 + k_1 k_2} \right| = \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ \Rightarrow \left| \frac{k_2 - \frac{3}{2}}{1 + \frac{3}{2}k_2} \right| = 1 \Rightarrow \left| k_2 - \frac{3}{2} \right| = \left| 1 + \frac{3}{2}k_2 \right| \quad (1b)$$

$$k_2 - \frac{3}{2} = 1 + \frac{3}{2}k_2 \Rightarrow (k_2)_1 = -5 \quad \text{ili} \quad k_2 - \frac{3}{2} = -1 - \frac{3}{2}k_2 \Rightarrow (k_2)_2 = \frac{1}{5} \quad (1b)$$

$$p_1 \dots y - 4 = -5(x - 2) \Rightarrow 5x + y - 14 = 0, \quad p_2 \dots y - 4 = \frac{1}{5}(x - 2) \Rightarrow x - 5y + 18 = 0 \quad (1b)$$