

1. (i) $f(x) = -3x + 5$. Pokazujemo najprije injektivnost:

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow -3x_1 + 5 = -3x_2 + 5$$

$$-3x_1 = -3x_2 \quad /: (-3)$$

$$x_1 = x_2, \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\Rightarrow f$ je injektivna

Surjektivnost: $\forall y \in \mathbb{R} \exists x \in \mathbb{R}$ takav da je $f(x) = y$

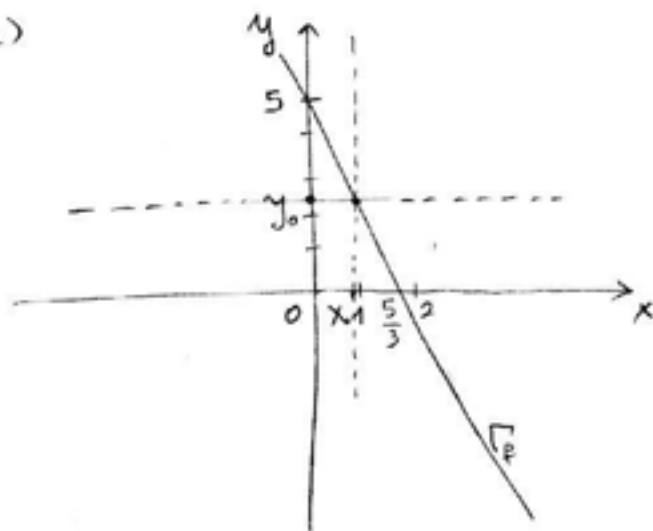
Uzmimo $y_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ i tražimo x_0 takav da je $f(x_0) = y_0$, tj.
 $-3x_0 + 5 = y_0$

Odati mora biti $-3x_0 = y_0 - 5 \Rightarrow x_0 = -\frac{1}{3}y_0 + \frac{5}{3}$ - to je traženi $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$.

$\Rightarrow f$ je surjektivna

Ujedi injektivnost i surjektivnost $\Rightarrow f$ je bijektivna

(ii)



Na slici vidimo sljedeće:

za svaki $y_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ postoji će jedinstveni $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

takav da je $f(x_0) = y_0$, a

upravo to dokazuje da je

f bijektivna

(iii) $f(x) = -3x + 5 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}f^{-1}(x) + \frac{5}{3}$

$$3f^{-1}(x) = -x + 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{3}}$$

$$-3x + 5 = 8 \quad /: f^{-1}$$

$$f^{-1}(f(x)) = f^{-1}(8)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 8 + \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\boxed{x = -1}$$

$$(i) f(x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$$

$$2x_1^2 - 1 = 2x_2^2 - 1 \quad | :2$$

$$x_1^2 = x_2^2$$

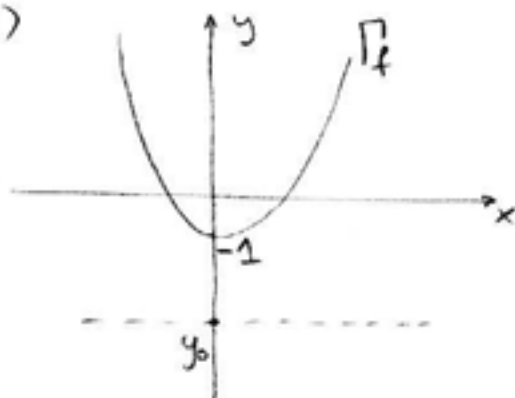
$$x_1^2 - x_2^2 = 0$$

$$(x_1 - x_2) \cdot (x_1 + x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{postoje 2 mogućnosti: } x_1 - x_2 = 0 \text{ ili } x_1 + x_2 = 0$$

tj. $x_1 = x_2$ tj. $x_1 = -x_2$

Vidimo da iz $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ ne sledi nužno da je $x_1 = x_2$, pa f nije injektivna.

(ii)



Vidimo da za sve $y_0 < -1$

ne postoji $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ takav da $f(x_0) = y_0$

(jer pravac kroz y_0 paralelan s x-osi
nikadje ne siječe Γ_f).

$\rightarrow f$ nije surjektiva

(iii) Očito treba uzeti da se u kodomeni nalaze samo oni y
veći ili jednaki y -koordinati temena, tj. $y \geq -1$

$\rightarrow f$ je surjektiva ako definiramo da je kodomena $[-1, \infty)$.

$$(i) f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$(0,4) \rightarrow 4 = c$$

$$(1,0) \rightarrow 0 = a + b + c \Rightarrow a + b = -4$$

$$(2,-2) \rightarrow -2 = 4a + 2b + c \Rightarrow 4a + 2b = -6/2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a + b = -4 \\ 2a + b = -3 \end{array} \Rightarrow a = 1, b = -5, c = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 4}$$

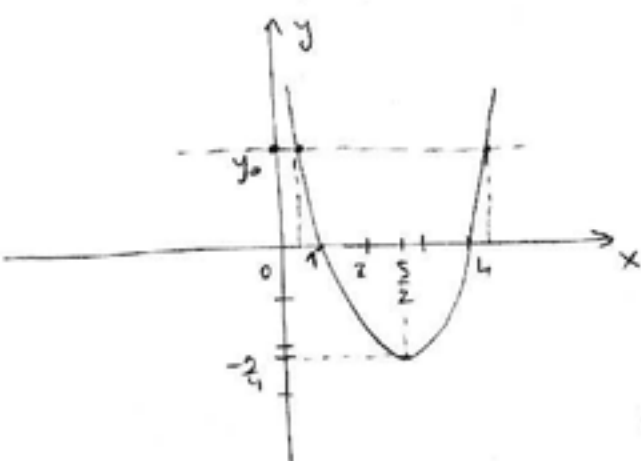
(ii) Skicirajmo graf funkcije - $T\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{D}{4a}\right)$ je točka vrhuna:

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = 25 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-D}{4a} = \frac{-9}{4}$$

$\Rightarrow T\left(\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{9}{4}\right) \Rightarrow$ kvalitativno graf izgleda ovako:



Vidimo da će za sve $y_0 \geq -\frac{9}{4}$

uvijek postojati dva x_0 takva da je

$f(x_0) = y_0$ - očitto možemo uzeti

da je $D(f) = \langle -\infty, \frac{5}{2} \rangle$ ili

$D(f) = [\frac{5}{2}, \infty >$

(uzimamo samo jedan krak parabole)

$$(iii) 16^x - 5 \cdot 4^x + 4 = 0 \quad (16^x = (4^2)^x = (4^x)^2)$$

$$\text{Supst. } 4^x = t$$

$$\Rightarrow t^2 - 5t + 4 = 0$$

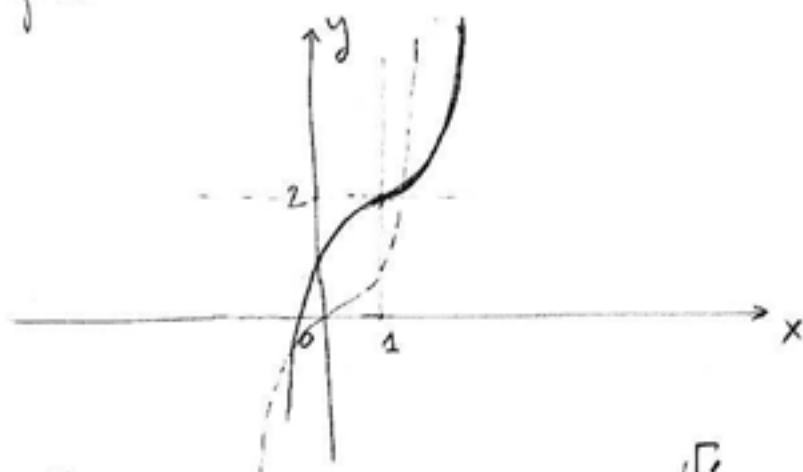
$$t_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 3}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$t_1 = 1 \Rightarrow 4^x = 1 \mid \log_4 \Rightarrow x = \log_4 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0$$

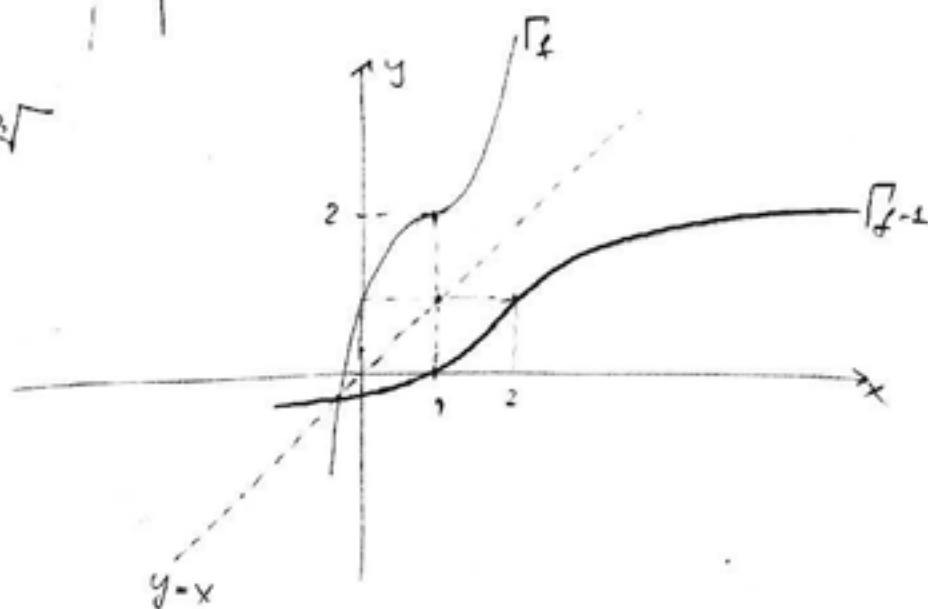
$$t_2 = 4 \Rightarrow 4^x = 4 \mid \log_4 \Rightarrow x = \log_4 4 \Rightarrow x_2 = 1$$

Skup rješenja glasi $\{0, 1\}$.

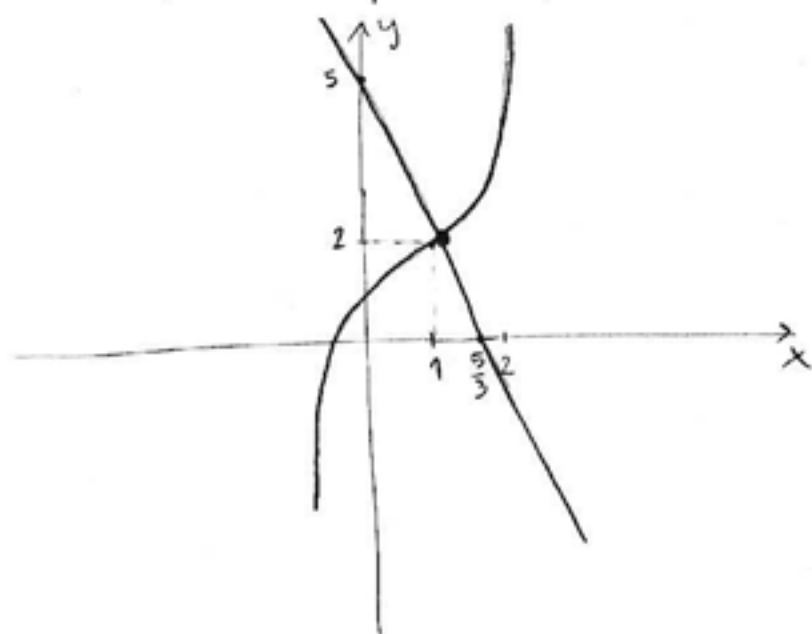
- (i) Graf funkcije $f(x) = (x-1)^3 + 2$ dobiva se translacijom grafa $g(x) = x^3$ za 1 udesno duž x-osi i za 2 prema gore duž y-osi:



$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad x &= (f^{-1}(x)-1)^3 + 2 \\ x-2 &= (f^{-1}(x)-1)^3 / \sqrt[3]{\quad} \\ f^{-1}(x)-1 &= \sqrt[3]{x-2} \\ f^{-1}(x) &= \sqrt[3]{x-2} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

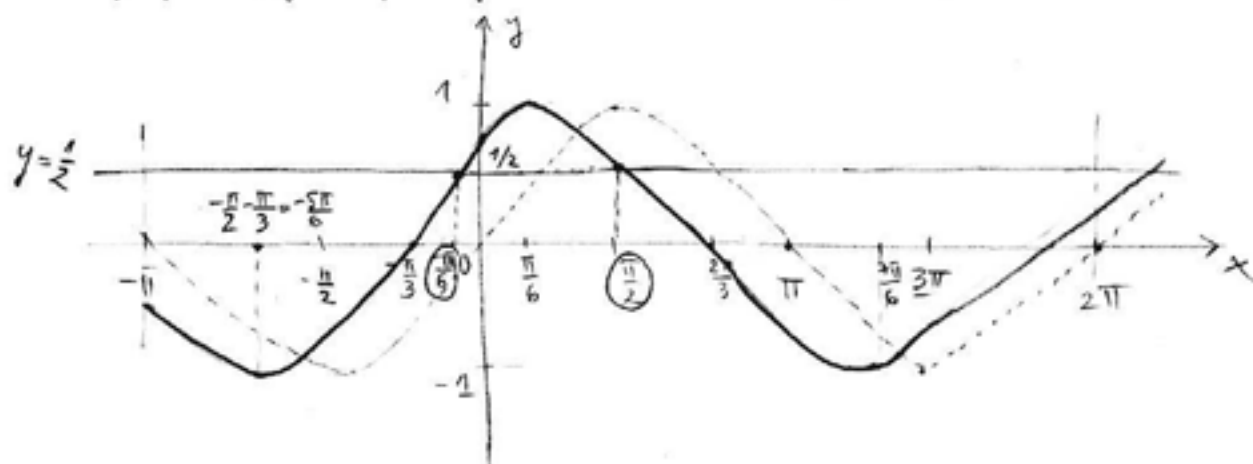


- (iii) Grafiki rješenje jednačine $(x-1)^3 + 2 = -3x + 5$ tražimo kao presjek grafova funkcija s obje strane jednačine:



Vidimo sa slike da ove dvije krivulje imaju samo jednu tačku presjeka; to znači da i jednačina ima samo jedno rješenje.

(i) $f(x) = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3})$ - graf ove funkcije dohvaćamo translacijom
 grafa funkcije $g(x) = \sin x$ za $\frac{\pi}{3}$ uljevo:



→ Ako su lokalni ekstremi funkcije bili sljedeći intervali rasta i pada:

rast: $\langle -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle, \langle \frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi \rangle$

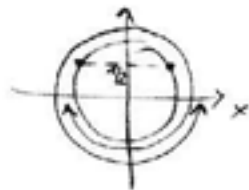
pad: $\langle -\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2} \rangle, \langle \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \rangle,$

Kad $f(x) = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3})$ imamo: rast: $\langle -\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \rangle = \langle -\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6} \rangle$
 $\langle \frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}, 2\pi \rangle = \langle \frac{7\pi}{6}, 2\pi \rangle$

pad: $\langle -\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \rangle = \langle -\pi, -\frac{5\pi}{6} \rangle$
 $\langle \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \rangle = \langle \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6} \rangle$

Odmah čiji da se lokalni maksimumi postiče u $x_1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$ i iznosi $y_1 = 1$,
 a lokalni minimumi u $x_2 = -\frac{5\pi}{6}$ i $x_3 = \frac{7\pi}{6}$ i iznose $y_2 = y_3 = -1$.

(ii) $\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{3} \in \{ \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6} \}$



$x_1 = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\pi}{6}$

$x_2 = \frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(iii) Vidi pravac $y = \frac{1}{2}$ u koordinatnom sustavu gore i
 točke presjeka tog pravca i grafa funkcije $f(x) = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3})$.