

**Rešenja svih zadataka koji su bili na testovima:**

**1. zadatak**

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

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

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

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

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**2. zadatak**

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

$$\frac{1}{8} 2^{4x+1} = (\sqrt{2})^{5x+3} \quad ; \quad 2^{-3} \cdot 2^{4x+1} = \left(2^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{5x+3} \quad ; \quad 2^{4x+1-3} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}(5x+3)} \quad ;$$

$$4x-2 = \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} \quad ; \quad \frac{3}{2}x = \frac{7}{2} \quad \boxed{x = \frac{7}{3}}$$

Rešenje pripada intervalu  $\left(2; \frac{5}{2}\right)$

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$$2) \quad \frac{1}{16} 2^{4x+1} = (\sqrt{2})^{3x+3}$$

$$\frac{1}{16} 2^{4x+1} = (\sqrt{2})^{3x+3} \quad ; \quad 2^{-4} \cdot 2^{4x+1} = \left(2^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{3x+3} \quad ; \quad 2^{4x+1-4} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}(3x+3)} \quad ;$$

$$4x-3 = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} \quad ; \quad \frac{5}{2}x = \frac{9}{2} \quad \boxed{x = \frac{9}{5}}$$

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

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$$3) \quad \frac{1}{9} 3^{5x+1} = (\sqrt{3})^{3x+7}$$

$$\frac{1}{9}3^{5x+1} = (\sqrt{3})^{3x+7} ; 3^{-2} \cdot 3^{5x+1} = \left(3^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{3x+7} ; 3^{5x+1-2} = 3^{\frac{1}{2}(3x+7)} ;$$

$$5x-1 = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{7}{2} ; \frac{7}{2}x = \frac{9}{2} \quad \boxed{x = \frac{9}{7}}$$

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

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

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

$$4x+1 = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{2} ; \frac{5}{2}x = \frac{3}{2} \quad \boxed{x = \frac{3}{5}}$$

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

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### 3. zadatak

1) Zbir kvadrata realnih rešenja jednačine  $x^4 - 4x^2 + 3 = 0$  iznosi:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{smena} \quad t = x^2 \quad t^2 - 4t + 3 = 0 \\ t_1 = 3 \quad ; \quad t_2 = 1 \\ x^2 = 3 \quad ; \quad x^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = -\sqrt{3} ; x_2 = \sqrt{3} ; x_3 = -1 ; x_4 = 1}$$

Jednačina ima četiri realna rešenja. Zbir kvadrata realnih rešenja jednačine iznosi:

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = 3 + 3 + 1 + 1 = \boxed{8}$$


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2) Zbir kvadrata realnih rešenja jednačine  $x^4 - 6x^2 + 8 = 0$  iznosi:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{smena} \quad t = x^2 \quad t^2 - 6t + 8 = 0 \\ t_1 = 2 \quad ; \quad t_2 = 4 \\ x^2 = 2 \quad ; \quad x^2 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = -\sqrt{2} ; x_2 = \sqrt{2} ; x_3 = -2 ; x_4 = 2}$$

Jednačina ima četiri realna rešenja. Zbir kvadrata realnih rešenja jednačine iznosi:

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = 2 + 2 + 4 + 4 = \boxed{12}$$


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3) Zbir kvadrata realnih rešenja jednačine  $x^4 - 7x^2 + 10 = 0$  iznosi:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{smena} \quad t = x^2 \quad t^2 - 7t + 10 = 0 \\ t_1 = 2 \quad ; \quad t_2 = 5 \\ x^2 = 2 \quad ; \quad x^2 = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = -\sqrt{2} ; x_2 = \sqrt{2} ; x_3 = -\sqrt{5} ; x_4 = \sqrt{5}}$$

Jednačina ima četiri realna rešenja. Zbir kvadrata realnih rešenja jednačine iznosi:

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = 2 + 2 + 5 + 5 = \boxed{14}$$

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4) Zbir kvadrata realnih rešenja jednačine  $x^4 - 8x^2 + 15 = 0$  iznosi:

smena  $t = x^2$   $t^2 - 8t + 15 = 0$

$$t_1 = 3 \quad ; \quad t_2 = 5$$

$$x^2 = 3 \quad ; \quad x^2 = 5$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = -\sqrt{3}; x_2 = \sqrt{3} \quad ; \quad x_3 = -\sqrt{5} \quad ; \quad x_4 = \sqrt{5}}$$

Jednačina ima četiri realna rešenja. Zbir kvadrata realnih rešenja jednačine iznosi:

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = 3 + 3 + 5 + 5 = \boxed{16}$$

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#### **4. zadatak**

1)  $\log_2 \left( \frac{9}{2} - \log_3 x \right) = 2$

$$\log_2 \left( \frac{9}{2} - \log_3 x \right) = 2 \quad ; \quad \frac{9}{2} - \log_3 x = 4 \quad ; \quad \log_3 x = \frac{1}{2} \quad ; \quad x = 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad ;$$

Rešenje:  $\boxed{x = \sqrt{3}}$

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

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2)  $\log_2 \left( \frac{9}{2} - \log_{10} x \right) = 2$

$$\log_2 \left( \frac{9}{2} - \log_{10} x \right) = 2 \quad ; \quad \frac{9}{2} - \log_{10} x = 4 \quad ; \quad \log_{10} x = \frac{1}{2} \quad ; \quad x = 10^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad ;$$

Rešenje:  $\boxed{x = \sqrt{10}}$

Rešenje pripada intervalu  $\left( 3; \frac{7}{2} \right)$

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3)  $\log_2 \left( \frac{9}{2} - \log_5 x \right) = 2$

$$\log_2 \left( \frac{9}{2} - \log_5 x \right) = 2 \quad ; \quad \frac{9}{2} - \log_5 x = 4 \quad ; \quad \log_5 x = \frac{1}{2} \quad ; \quad x = 5^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad ;$$

Rešenje:  $\boxed{x = \sqrt{5}}$

Rešenje pripada intervalu  $\left( 2; \frac{5}{2} \right)$

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4)  $\log_2 \left( \frac{9}{2} - \log_2 x \right) = 2$

$$\log_2 \left( \frac{9}{2} - \log_2 x \right) = 2 \quad ; \quad \frac{9}{2} - \log_2 x = 4 \quad ; \quad \log_2 x = \frac{1}{2} \quad ; \quad x = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad ;$$

Rešenje:  $x = \sqrt{2}$

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

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**5. zadatak**

1) Dati su četvrti  $b_4 = -4$  i sedmi član  $b_7 = -32$  geometrijskog niza. Zbir prva četiri člana  $S_4$  tog niza je:

$$\begin{aligned} b_1q^3 = -4 & & b_1q^3 = -4 & & b_1q^3 = -4 & & b_1 = \frac{-4}{8} & & b_1 = \frac{-1}{2} \\ b_1q^6 = -32 & ; & q^3 = \frac{-32}{-4} & ; & q^3 = 8 & ; & q = 2 & & q = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_4 = b_1 \frac{1-q^4}{1-q} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1-2^4}{1-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1-16}{1-2} = \boxed{-\frac{15}{2}}$$

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2) Dati su četvrti  $b_4 = -4$  i sedmi član  $b_7 = 32$  geometrijskog niza. Zbir prva četiri člana  $S_4$  tog niza je:

$$\begin{aligned} b_1q^3 = -4 & & b_1q^3 = -4 & & b_1q^3 = -4 & & b_1 = \frac{-4}{-8} & & b_1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ b_1q^6 = 32 & ; & q^3 = \frac{32}{-4} & ; & q^3 = -8 & ; & q = -2 & & q = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_4 = b_1 \frac{1-q^4}{1-q} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1-(-2)^4}{1-(-2)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1-16}{3} = \boxed{-\frac{15}{6}}$$

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3) Dati su četvrti  $b_4 = -2$  i sedmi član  $b_7 = -16$  geometrijskog niza. Zbir prva četiri člana  $S_4$  tog niza je:

$$\begin{aligned} b_1q^3 = -2 & & b_1q^3 = -2 & & b_1q^3 = -2 & & b_1 = \frac{-2}{8} & & b_1 = \frac{-1}{4} \\ b_1q^6 = -16 & ; & q^3 = \frac{-16}{-2} & ; & q^3 = 8 & ; & q = 2 & & q = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_4 = b_1 \frac{1-q^4}{1-q} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1-2^4}{1-2} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1-16}{1-2} = \boxed{-\frac{15}{4}}$$

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4) Dati su četvrti  $b_4 = -2$  i sedmi član  $b_7 = 16$  geometrijskog niza. Zbir prva četiri člana  $S_4$  tog niza je:

$$\begin{aligned} b_1q^3 = -2 & & b_1q^3 = -2 & & b_1q^3 = -2 & & b_1 = \frac{-2}{-8} & & b_1 = \frac{1}{4} \\ b_1q^6 = 16 & ; & q^3 = \frac{16}{-2} & ; & q^3 = -8 & ; & q = -2 & & q = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_4 = b_1 \frac{1-q^4}{1-q} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1-(-2)^4}{1-(-2)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1-16}{3} = \boxed{-\frac{15}{12}}$$

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## **6. zadatak**

1) Date su tri stranice trougla  $a = 3; b = 7; c = 8; .$  Poluprečnik upisanog kruga  $r$  iznosi:

$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{3+7+8}{2} = 9;$$

$$P_{\Delta} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \sqrt{9(9-3)(9-7)(9-8)} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 6 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 6\sqrt{3}$$

$$r = \frac{P_{\Delta}}{s} = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{9} = \boxed{\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}}$$

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2) Date su tri stranice trougla  $a = 8; b = 10; c = 14; .$  Poluprečnik upisanog kruga  $r$  iznosi:

$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{8+10+14}{2} = 16;$$

$$P_{\Delta} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \sqrt{16 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 2} = 16\sqrt{6}$$

$$r = \frac{P_{\Delta}}{s} = \frac{16\sqrt{6}}{16} = \boxed{\sqrt{6}}$$

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3) Date su tri stranice trougla  $a = 5; b = 9; c = 10; .$  Poluprečnik upisanog kruga  $r$  iznosi:

$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{5+9+10}{2} = 12;$$

$$P_{\Delta} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \sqrt{12 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} = 6\sqrt{14}$$

$$r = \frac{P_{\Delta}}{s} = \frac{6\sqrt{14}}{12} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}}$$

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4) Date su tri stranice trougla  $a = 4; b = 7; c = 9; .$  Poluprečnik upisanog kruga  $r$  iznosi:

$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{4+7+9}{2} = 10;$$

$$P_{\Delta} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \sqrt{10 \cdot 6 \cdot 3 \cdot 1} = 6\sqrt{5}$$

$$r = \frac{P_{\Delta}}{s} = \frac{6\sqrt{5}}{10} = \boxed{\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}}$$

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## **7. zadatak**

1) Površina pravilne četverostrane piramide, kojoj je osnovna ivica  $a = 8$  i ugao koji **bočna ivica** zaklapa sa ravni osnove  $\alpha = 45^\circ$ , iznosi:

$$a = 8 \quad \alpha = 45^\circ \quad d = a\sqrt{2} = 8\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{H}{\frac{d}{2}} = \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ \quad ; \quad H = \frac{d}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ = 4\sqrt{2} \cdot 1 = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$h$  je visina bočnog trougla (apotema)

$$h^2 = H^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \quad ; \quad h = \sqrt{32 + 16} = \sqrt{48} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$B = a^2 = 8^2 = 64 \qquad P_{\Delta} = \frac{ah}{2} = \frac{8 \cdot 4\sqrt{3}}{2} = 16\sqrt{3}$$

$$P = B + 4P_{\Delta} = 64 + 4 \cdot 16\sqrt{3} = \boxed{64(1 + \sqrt{3})}$$

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

$$a = 8 \quad \alpha = 60^\circ \quad d = a\sqrt{2} = 8\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{H}{\frac{d}{2}} = \operatorname{tg} 60^\circ \quad ; \quad H = \frac{d}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} 60^\circ = 4\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{6}$$

$$h^2 = H^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \quad ; \quad h = \sqrt{96 + 16} = \sqrt{112} = 4\sqrt{7}$$

$$B = a^2 = 8^2 = 64 \qquad P_{\Delta} = \frac{ah}{2} = \frac{8 \cdot 4\sqrt{7}}{2} = 16\sqrt{7}$$

$$P = B + 4P_{\Delta} = 64 + 4 \cdot 16\sqrt{7} = \boxed{64(1 + \sqrt{7})}$$

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3) Omotač pravilne četverostrane piramide, kojoj je osnovna ivica  $a = 10$  i ugao koji **bočna ivica** zaklapa sa ravni osnove  $\alpha = 45^\circ$ , iznosi:

$$a = 10 \quad \alpha = 45^\circ \quad d = a\sqrt{2} = 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{H}{\frac{d}{2}} = \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ \quad ; \quad H = \frac{d}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ = 5\sqrt{2} \cdot 1 = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$h^2 = H^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \quad ; \quad h = \sqrt{50 + 25} = \sqrt{75} = 5\sqrt{3}$$

$$P_{\Delta} = \frac{ah}{2} = \frac{10 \cdot 5\sqrt{3}}{2} = 25\sqrt{3}$$

$$M = 4P_{\Delta} = 4 \cdot 25\sqrt{3} = \boxed{100\sqrt{3}}$$

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

$$a = 10 \quad \alpha = 60^\circ \quad d = a\sqrt{2} = 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{H}{\frac{d}{2}} = \operatorname{tg} 60^\circ \quad ; \quad H = \frac{d}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} 60^\circ = 5\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 5\sqrt{6}$$

$$h^2 = H^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \quad ; \quad h = \sqrt{150 + 25} = \sqrt{175} = 5\sqrt{7}$$

$$P_{\Delta} = \frac{ah}{2} = \frac{10 \cdot 5\sqrt{7}}{2} = 25\sqrt{7}$$

$$M = 4P_{\Delta} = 4 \cdot 25\sqrt{7} = \boxed{100\sqrt{7}}$$

### **8. zadatak**

1) Zbir rešenja jednačine  $2\sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0$  koja su iz intervala  $x \in [0, 2\pi)$  je:

$$t = \sin x \quad ; \quad 2t^2 - t - 1 = 0.$$

$$t_1 = 1 \quad \vee \quad t_2 = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

Vraćanjem u smenu dobijaju se rešenja polazne jednačine.

$$\sin x = 1 \quad \vee \quad \sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad \left( x_2 = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad x_3 = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \right)$$

$$x'_1 + x'_2 + x'_3 = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{7\pi}{6} + \frac{11\pi}{6} = \boxed{\frac{7}{2}\pi}$$

2) Zbir rešenja jednačine  $2\sin^2 x + \sin x - 1 = 0$  koja su iz intervala  $x \in [0, 2\pi)$  je:

$$t = \sin x \quad ; \quad 2t^2 + t - 1 = 0.$$

$$t_1 = -1 \quad \vee \quad t_2 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Vraćanjem u smenu dobijaju se rešenja polazne jednačine.

$$\sin x = -1 \quad \vee \quad \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad \left( x_2 = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad x_3 = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \right)$$

$$x'_1 + x'_2 + x'_3 = \frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{5\pi}{6} = \boxed{\frac{5}{2}\pi}$$

3) Zbir rešenja jednačine  $2 \cos^2 x + 3 \cos x + 1 = 0$  koja su iz intervala  $x \in [0, 2\pi)$  je:

$$t = \cos x \quad ; \quad 2t^2 + 3t + 1 = 0.$$

$$t_1 = -1 \quad \vee \quad t_2 = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

Vraćanjem u smenu dobijaju se rešenja polazne jednačine.

$$\cos x = -1 \quad \vee \quad \cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \pi + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad \left( x_2 = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad x_3 = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \right)$$

$$x'_1 + x'_2 + x'_3 = \pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{4\pi}{3} = \boxed{3\pi}$$

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4) Zbir rešenja jednačine  $2 \cos^2 x - 3 \cos x + 1 = 0$  koja su iz intervala  $x \in [0, 2\pi)$  je:

$$t = \cos x \quad ; \quad 2t^2 - 3t + 1 = 0.$$

$$t_1 = 1 \quad \vee \quad t_2 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Vraćanjem u smenu dobijaju se rešenja polazne jednačine.

$$\cos x = 1 \quad \vee \quad \cos x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_1 = 0 + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad \left( x_2 = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad x_3 = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \right)$$

$$x'_1 + x'_2 + x'_3 = 0 + \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{5\pi}{3} = \boxed{2\pi}$$

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## **9. zadatak**

1) Jednačina  $\sqrt{4x+7} = x + \frac{5}{2}$

$$\sqrt{4x+7} = x + \frac{5}{2} \quad ; \quad 4x+7 = x^2 + 5x + \frac{25}{4} \quad ; \quad x^2 + x - \frac{3}{4} = 0 \quad ;$$

$$4x^2 + 4x - 3 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \vee \quad x_2 = -\frac{3}{2}}$$

Odgovor: Jednačina ima dva rešenja koja pripadaju intervalu  $(-2; 1)$ .

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2) Jednačina  $\sqrt{6x+2} = 3x+1$

$$\sqrt{6x+2} = 3x+1 \quad ; \quad 6x+2 = 9x^2 + 6x+1 \quad ; \quad 9x^2 - 1 = 0 \quad ;$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = -\frac{1}{3} \vee x_2 = \frac{1}{3}}$$

Odgovor: Jednačina ima dva rešenja koja pripadaju intervalu  $(-1; 2)$ .

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3)  $\sqrt{2x+6} = x-1$

$$\sqrt{2x+6} = x-1 \quad ; \quad 2x+6 = x^2 - 2x+1 \quad ; \quad x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0 \quad ;$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 5} \vee x_2 = -1 \quad ;$$

$x_2 = -1$  nije rešenje polazne jednačine, zbog uslova  $x-1 > 0$

Odgovor: Jednačina ima jedno rešenje i ono pripada intervalu  $(2; 8)$ .

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4) Jednačina  $\sqrt{2x+4} = x-2$

$$\sqrt{2x+4} = x-2 \quad ; \quad 2x+4 = x^2 - 4x+4 \quad ; \quad x^2 - 6x = 0 \quad ;$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 6} \vee x_2 = 0 \quad ;$$

$x_2 = 0$  nije rešenje polazne jednačine, zbog uslova  $x-2 > 0$

Odgovor: Jednačina ima jedno rešenje i ono pripada intervalu  $(1, 7)$ .

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### **10. zadatak**

1) Date su prava (s)  $2x - y - 5 = 0$  i tačka  $N(3, -1)$ . Jednačina prave (n), koja je normalna na datu pravu i sadrži datu tačku, glasi:

$$y+1 = k(x-3) \quad - \text{Pramen pravih kroz tačku } N(3, -1)$$

$$(s) \quad y = 2x - 5$$

$$k_s = 2; \quad k_n = -\frac{1}{k_s} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(n) \quad y+1 = -\frac{1}{2}(x-3); \quad y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(n) \quad \boxed{x+2y-1=0}$$

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2) Date su prava (s)  $3x - y - 5 = 0$  i tačka  $N(2, -1)$ . Jednačina prave (n), koja je normalna na datu pravu i sadrži datu tačku, glasi:

$$y+1 = k(x-2) \quad - \text{Pramen pravih kroz tačku } N(2, -1)$$

$$(s) \quad y = 3x - 5$$

$$k_s = 3; \quad k_n = -\frac{1}{k_s} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(n) \quad y + 1 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 2); \quad y = -\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(n) \quad \boxed{x + 3y + 1 = 0}$$

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3) Date su prava (s)  $2x + y - 4 = 0$  i tačka  $N(-3, 1)$ . Jednačina prave (n), koja je normalna na datu pravu i sadrži datu tačku, glasi:

$$y - 1 = k(x + 3) \quad - \text{Pramen pravih kroz tačku } N(-3, 1)$$

$$(s) \quad y = -2x + 4$$

$$k_s = -2; \quad k_n = -\frac{1}{k_s} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(n) \quad y - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(x + 3); \quad y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$(n) \quad \boxed{-x + 2y - 5 = 0}$$

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4) Date su prava (s)  $3x + y - 4 = 0$  i tačka  $N(-2, 1)$ . Jednačina prave (n), koja je normalna na datu pravu i sadrži datu tačku, glasi:

$$y - 1 = k(x + 2) \quad - \text{Pramen pravih kroz tačku } N(-2, 1)$$

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

$$k_s = -3; \quad k_n = -\frac{1}{k_s} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(n) \quad y - 1 = \frac{1}{3}(x + 2); \quad y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{3}$$

$$(n) \quad \boxed{-x + 3y - 5 = 0}$$