

$$1) y = (x^4 - 4x^3)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$10) y = \sqrt[4]{x^4 - 4x^3}$$

$$D(y): x^4 - 4x^3 \geq 0$$

$$x^3(x-4) \geq 0$$

	$-\infty$	0	4	$+\infty$
x	-	0	+	+
$x-4$	-	-	0	+
$x^3(x-4)$	+	0	-	+

$$D(y): (-\infty, 0] \cup [4, +\infty)$$

2° nu' parna nu' neparna

$$3^{\circ} y = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^4 - 4x^3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3(x-4) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = 4 \quad M(0,0), N(4,0)$$

$$y \geq 0, \forall x \in D(y)$$

$$4^{\circ} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[4]{x^4 - 4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[4]{x^4(1 - \frac{4}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |x| \cdot \sqrt[4]{1 - \frac{4}{x}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \sqrt[4]{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |x| \cdot \sqrt[4]{1 - \frac{4}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -x \cdot \sqrt[4]{1 - \frac{4}{x}} = +\infty$$

Nu' are horizontalne Asimptote.

$$k_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \sqrt[4]{1 - \frac{4}{x}}}{x} = 1$$

$$n_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - k_1 x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x \cdot \sqrt[4]{1 - \frac{4}{x}} - x) \stackrel{\infty - \infty}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\sqrt[4]{1 - \frac{4}{x}} - 1)$$

$$\stackrel{\frac{0}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{1 - \frac{4}{x}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{4}(1 - \frac{4}{x})^{-\frac{3}{4}} \cdot (-\frac{4}{x^2})}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{(1 - \frac{4}{x})^3}} = -1$$

$$y = k_1 x + n_1$$

$$y = x - 1 \quad \text{K.A. } x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$k_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x \cdot \sqrt[4]{1 - \frac{4}{x}}}{x} = -1$$

$$n_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - k_2 x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-x \cdot \sqrt[4]{1 - \frac{4}{x}} + x) \stackrel{\infty - \infty}{=} \infty$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \left(1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - \frac{4}{x}} \right) \stackrel{\infty \cdot 0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - \frac{4}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \text{L.P.}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{4}{x}\right)^{-\frac{3}{4}} \cdot \frac{4}{x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{4 \sqrt[4]{\left(1 - \frac{4}{x}\right)^3}} = 1$$

$$y = k_2 x + n_2$$

$$y = -x + 1, \quad \text{K.A. } x \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$5^0 \quad y = (x^4 - 4x^3)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (x^4 - 4x^3)^{-\frac{3}{4}} \cdot (4x^3 - 12x^2)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4x^3 - 12x^2}{\sqrt[4]{(x^4 - 4x^3)^3}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4x^2(x-3)}{\sqrt[4]{x^3(x-4)^3}} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2(x-3)}{x^2 \cdot \sqrt[4]{x(x-4)^3}} = \frac{x-3}{\sqrt[4]{x(x-4)^3}}$$

$$y' = 0 \Leftrightarrow x - 3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 3 \notin D(y)$$

y' nije definisano u $x=0$ i $x=4$
 $x=0 \in D(y), \quad x=4 \in D(y)$

$$y' > 0 \Leftrightarrow x - 3 > 0 \wedge x \in D(y)$$

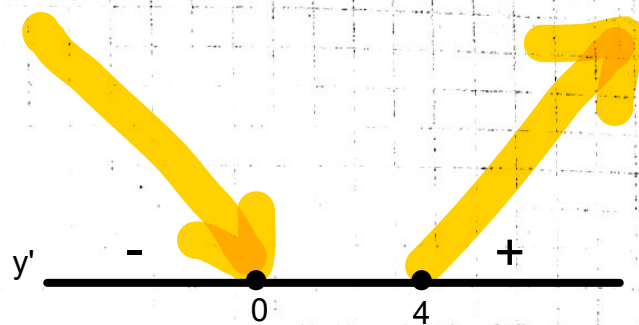
$$\Leftrightarrow x > 3 \wedge x \in D(y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in (4, +\infty)$$

$$y' < 0 \Leftrightarrow x - 3 < 0 \wedge x \in D(y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x < 3 \wedge x \in D(y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in (-\infty, 0)$$



U $x=0$ minimum
U $x=4$ minimum

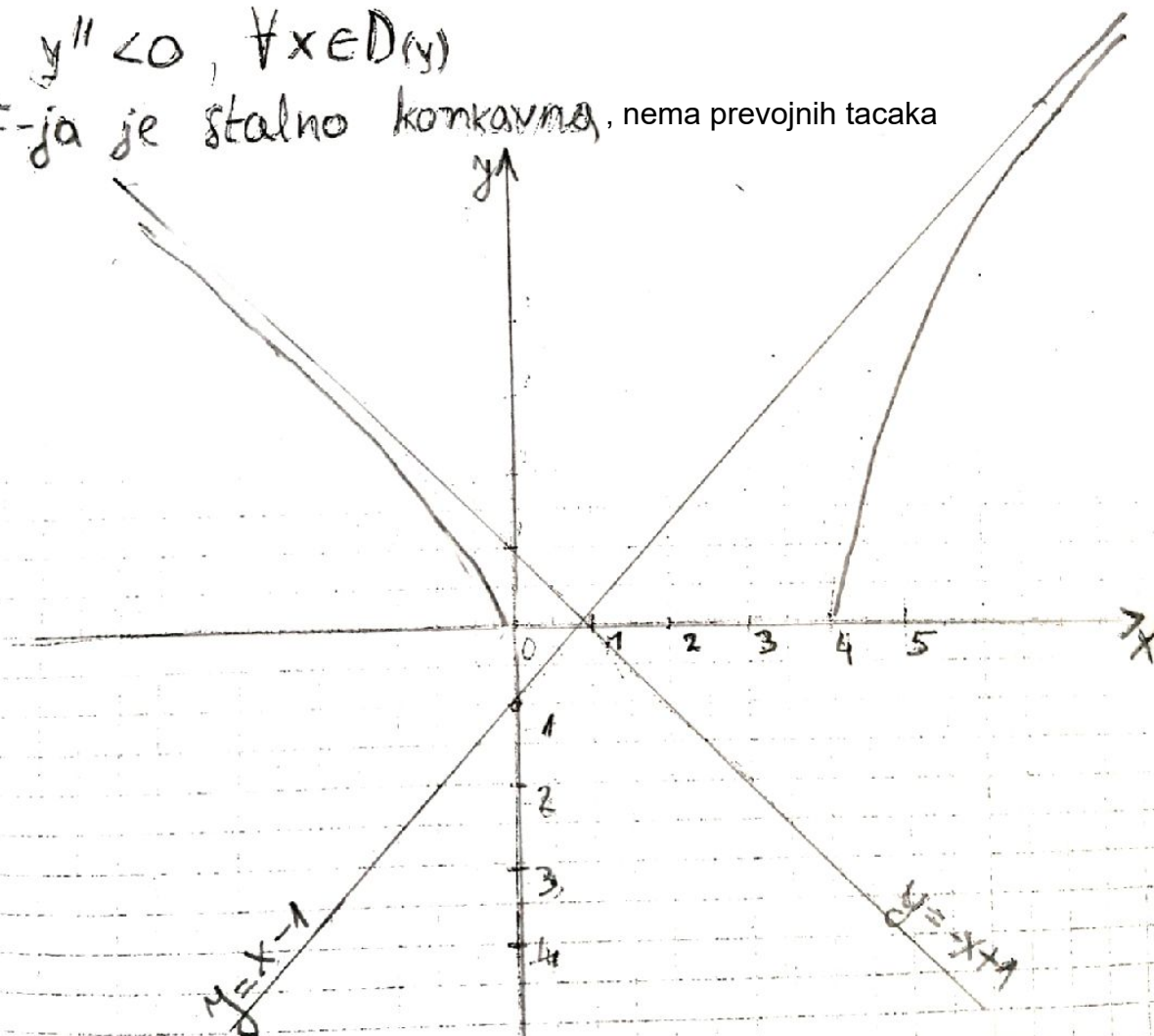
$$r^o \quad y' = \frac{x-3}{\sqrt[4]{x(x-4)^3}}$$

$$y'' = \frac{-3}{\sqrt[4]{x^5 \cdot (x-4)^7}}$$

$y'' \neq 0, \forall x \in D(y)$ i y'' nije def. za $x=0$ i $x=4$

$$y'' < 0, \forall x \in D(y)$$

F-ja je stalno konkavna, nema prevojnih tacaka



$$2.) y = \frac{\ln|x|+1}{x}$$

$$1^{\circ} |x| > 0 \wedge x \neq 0$$

$$D(f): (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$$

$$2^{\circ} y(-x) = \frac{\ln|-x|+1}{-x} = \frac{\ln|x|+1}{-x} = -\frac{\ln|x|+1}{x} = -y(x)$$

y je neparna f-ja (simetričan ^{grafik je} u odnosu na koordinatni početak)

Daće ćemo f-ju ispitivati na intervalu $(0, +\infty)$

$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln x + 1}{x}, & x > 0 \\ \frac{\ln(-x) + 1}{x}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y = \frac{\ln x + 1}{x}, x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$3^{\circ} y = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x + 1 = 0, x > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln x = -1, x > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = e^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{e} \quad N\left(\frac{1}{e}, 0\right)$$

$$y > 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x + 1 > 0 \wedge x > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln x > -1 \wedge x > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln x > \ln e^{-1} \wedge x > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x > \frac{1}{e}$$

$$y < 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x + 1 < 0 \wedge x > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln x < -1 \wedge x > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x < \frac{1}{e} \wedge x > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in (0, \frac{1}{e})$$

$$4^{\circ} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x + 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \cdot (\ln x + 1) = -\infty$$

$x=0$ V.A.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x + 1}{x} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{\underset{\text{L'H.}}{=}} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$y=0 \text{ H.A.}$$

Hema kase asimptote

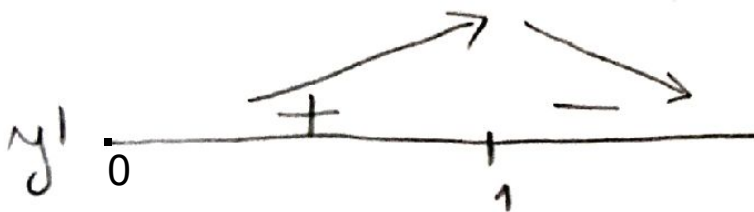
$$5^\circ \quad y' = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - (\ln x + 1) \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x - 1}{x^2} = -\frac{\ln x}{x^2}$$

$$y' = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x = 0, x > 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

y' nije def. za $x=0$, ali $x=0 \notin \text{Dy}$

$$y' > 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x < 0, x > 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x < 1, x > 0 \\ (\Leftrightarrow x \in (0, 1))$$

$$y' < 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x > 0, x > 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x > 1$$



U $x=1$ f postiže lok. maksimum.

$$f_{\max} = f(1) = \frac{\ln 1 + 1}{1} = 1$$

$M(1, 1)$

$$6^\circ \quad y' = -\frac{\ln x}{x^2}$$

$$y'' = -\frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x^2 - \ln x \cdot 2x}{x^4} = -\frac{x - 2x \ln x}{x^4} = \frac{2 \ln x - 1}{x^3}$$

$$y'' = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\ln x - 1 = 0 \quad x > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln x = \frac{1}{2} \quad x > 0$$

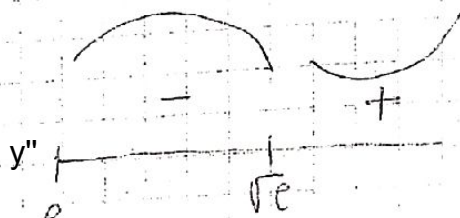
$$\Leftrightarrow x = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e}$$

y'' nije definisano u $x=0$, $0 \notin \text{Diy}$

$$y'' > 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\ln x - 1 > 0 \wedge x > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln x > \frac{1}{2} \wedge x > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x > \sqrt{e}$$



$$y'' < 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\ln x - 1 < 0 \wedge x > 0$$

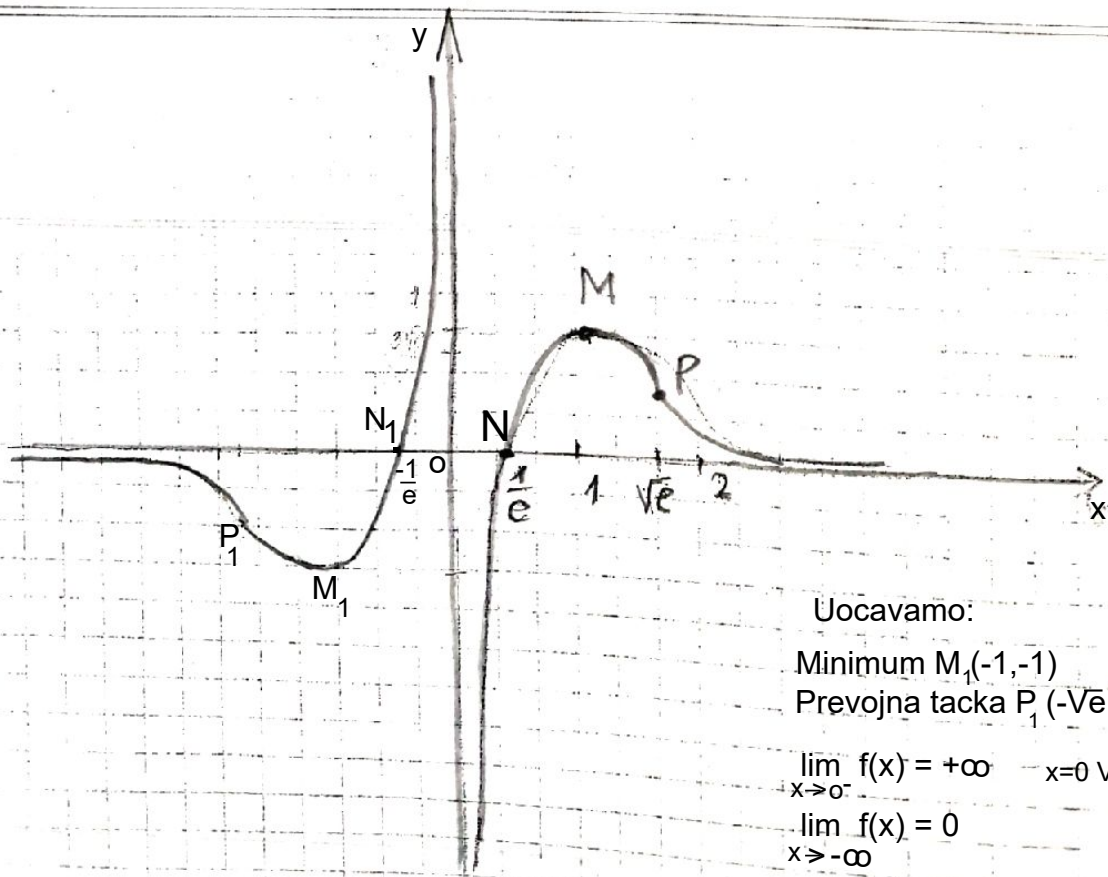
$$\Leftrightarrow 2\ln x < \frac{1}{2} \wedge x > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in (0, \sqrt{e})$$

Prevojna tačka je $P(\sqrt{e}, f(\sqrt{e}))$

$$f(\sqrt{e}) = \frac{\ln \sqrt{e} + 1}{\sqrt{e}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{e}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{e}} = \frac{3\sqrt{e}}{2e}$$

$$P(\sqrt{e}, \frac{3\sqrt{e}}{2e})$$



Uočavamo:

Minimum $M_1(-1, -1)$

Prevojna tačka $P_1(-\sqrt{e}, -\frac{3}{2\sqrt{e}})$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty$ $x=0$ V.A.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$

Nula $N_1(-\frac{1}{e}, 0)$