

3. KONTROLNA NALOGA

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B

- 1.) Poenostavi in rešitev zapiši v obliki $2^p \cdot 5^q \cdot a^r \cdot b^s$:

$$\left(\frac{5b^4}{6b^3a^2} : \left(\frac{15ab^3}{4b^2} \right)^5 \right) \cdot \left(\frac{8b}{27a^6b} \right)^{-2} = \text{na listu}$$

(16)

- 2.) Skrči izraz:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (a-1) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{a-1} \cdot \frac{3a^2+3a+3}{a^2-1} : \frac{a^4-a}{a^3+1} \right) \cdot \frac{a-a^2}{3} = \\
 & (a-1) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{a-1} \cdot \frac{3a^2+3a+3}{(a-1)(a+1)} \cdot \frac{(a+1)(a^2-a+1)(a(1-a))}{a(a^3-1)} \right) = \\
 & (a-1) \cdot \left(\frac{3(a+1)-3(a^2+a+1)}{(a-1)(a+1)} \cdot \frac{(a+1)(a^2-a+1)a(1-a)}{a(a^3-1)} \right) = \\
 & (a-1) \cdot \cancel{\left(\frac{3(a+1)-3(a^2+a+1)}{(a-1)(a+1)} \cdot \frac{(a+1)(a^2-a+1)a(1-a)}{a(a^3-1)} \right)} = \\
 & \cancel{(a-1) \cdot \left(\frac{3(a+1)-3(a^2+a+1)}{(a-1)(a+1)} \cdot \frac{(a+1)(a^2-a+1)a(1-a)}{a(a^3-1)} \right)} = \\
 & \cancel{(a-1) \cdot \frac{a(a^2-a+1)}{(a^2+a+1)}} = \cancel{(a-1) \cdot \frac{a(a^2-a+1)}{(a^2+a+1)}}
 \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

na listu se enkrat

- 3.) Skrči:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\frac{a+a^{-1}b^2}{a-a^{-1}b^2} - 1 \right)^{-1} \cdot \left(b^n \cdot (a-b)^{-1} - b^n \cdot (a+b)^{-1} \right) = \\
 & = \left(\frac{a-\frac{1}{a}b^2}{a+\frac{1}{a}b^2} - 1 \right) \cdot \left(b^n \cdot \frac{1}{a-b} - b^n \cdot \frac{1}{a+b} \right) = \\
 & = \left(\frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+1+b^2} - 1 \right) \cdot \left(\frac{b^n(a-b)}{a-b} - \frac{b^n}{a+b} \right) = \\
 & = \left(\frac{(a-b)(a+b)}{a^2+1+b^2} - 1 \right) \cdot \frac{b^n(atb) - b^n(a-b)}{(a-b)(atb)} = \\
 & = \frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+1+ab^2} \cdot \frac{b^n(2b)}{(a-b)(atb)} = \frac{-b^2(1+a) \cdot b^n(2b)}{a(a+b^2)+1 (a-b)(atb)}
 \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

4.) Zapiši z okrajšanim ulomkom: $1,1\bar{2}$. $1 + 0,1\bar{2} = \boxed{1\frac{1}{9}}$ (6)

$$x = 0,1\bar{2}$$

$$10x = 1,\bar{2}$$

$$100x = 12,\bar{2}$$

5.) Izračunaj: $(\sqrt{8} - 4\sqrt{2} + 1)^3 =$

$$= (\sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} - 4\sqrt{2} + 1)^3 =$$

$$= (2\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{2} + 1)^3 =$$

$$= (1 - 2\sqrt{2})^3 = 1 - 6 \cdot 3 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} + 3(2\sqrt{2})^2 - (2\sqrt{2})^3 =$$

$$1 - 6\sqrt{2} + 24 - 16\sqrt{2} = -22\sqrt{2} + 25$$

$$90x = 11 \cdot 90$$

$$x = \frac{11}{9}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$(10)$$

6.) Poenostavi $3^{|x+3|} \cdot 9^{|x|} = 3^{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4|x+3|}{3^{4x+3}}} \cdot 3^{4x+3}$ (12)

k.t.: $\begin{array}{ccc} -3 & \cancel{-3} & 0 \\ \cancel{-3} & -3 & 0 \end{array}$ (1) $3^{-(x+3)} \cdot 9^{-x} = \frac{1}{3^{x+3} \cdot 3^{2x}} = \frac{1}{3^{4x+3}}$ (6)

(2) $3^{(x+3)} \cdot 9^x = 3^{x+3} \cdot 3^{-3x} = \frac{3^{x+3}}{3^{3x}}$

(1) $x \leq -3$, (3) $3^{x+3} \cdot 3^{x+3} \cdot 3^{-3x} = ?$
 (2) $x \geq 0$,
 (3) $-3 < x < 0$ ✓

7.) Slana raztopina tehta 0,5 kg in vsebuje 25% soli. Koliko vode mora izpariti, da bo preostala mešanica 60%?

raztopina 0,5 kg $\begin{array}{l} -25\% \text{ soli } 0,125 \text{ kg} \\ -75\% \text{ vode} \end{array}$ (12)

$0,5 \text{ kg} - \begin{array}{l} 60\% \text{ soli } 0,125 \text{ kg} \\ 40\% \text{ vode} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} 60\% \dots 0,125 \\ 100\% \dots 0,5 + x \end{array}$ (12)
 na listu do konca

8.) Sindikat zahteva znižanje števila delovnih ur z 42 na 40 ur tedensko. Za koliko % se mora zvišati cena delovne ure, če naj plača ostane enaka?

Pre 42 ... 100% \quad Cena 42 h ... 100%

40 ... $x\%$ \quad Cena 40 h ... 100%

40 ... 95% \quad $\boxed{5\%}$ (12)

Cena ne more povečati za 5%.