



Šifra kandidata:  
Candidate number:

**Državni izpitni center**



A 2 1 0 4 0 1 1 2

# **MATEMATIKA MATHEMATICS**

**Izpitna pola 2 / Question Paper 2**

- A) *Kratke naloge / Short tasks*  
B) *Krajše strukturirane naloge / Short structured tasks*

**Vzorec / 90 minut (30 + 60)**  
**Sample / 90 minutes (30 + 60)**

Dovoljeno gradivo in pripomočki:

Kandidat prinese nalivno pero ali kemični svinčnik, svinčnik, radirko, računalno in geometrijsko orodje (šestilo in ravnilo, lahko tudi trikotnik). Priloga s formulami in konceptna lista so na perforiranih listih, ki jih kandidat pazljivo iztrga. Kandidat dobi obrazec za vrednotenje.

*Items and materials allowed:*

*Candidates should have a fountain pen or a ballpoint pen, a pencil, an eraser, a calculator and a geometry set – a pair of compasses, a ruler and a triangle (optional). The Formula Sheet and both draft sheets are enclosed on perforated sheets so candidates can carefully tear them out. Candidates receive a marking sheet.*

## **IZPIT ZA OSEBE Z MEDNARODNO ZAŠČITO EXAM FOR PERSONS WITH INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION**

Navodila kandidatu so na naslednji strani.

*Instructions to candidates are on p 2.*

Ta pola ima 20 strani, od tega 2 rezervni.  
*This Question Paper contains 20 pages, 2 of which are spare.*



## NAVODILA KANDIDATU

**Pazljivo preberite ta navodila.**

**Ne odpirajte izpitne pole in ne začenjajte reševati nalog, dokler vam nadzorni učitelj tega ne dovoli.**

Prilepite kodo oziroma vpišite svojo šifro v okvirček desno zgoraj na prvi strani in na obrazec za vrednotenje.

Izpitna pola je sestavljena iz dveh delov, dela A in dela B. Časa za reševanje je 90 minut. Priporočamo vam, da za reševanje dela A porabite 30 minut, za reševanje dela B pa 60 minut.

Izpitna pola vsebuje 8 kratkih nalog v delu A in 6 krajših strukturiranih nalog v delu B. Število točk, ki jih lahko dosežete, je 60, od tega 20 v delu A in 40 v delu B. Za posamezno nalogo je število točk navedeno v izpitni poli. Pri reševanju si lahko pomagata s standardno zbirko zahtevnejših formul na strani 3.

Rešitve, ki jih pišite z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom, vpišujte v izpitno polo **v za to predvideni prostor**. Rišete lahko tudi s svinčnikom. Če se zmotite, napisano prečrtajte in rešitev zapišite na novo. Nečitljivi zapisi in nejasni popravki bodo ocenjeni z 0 točkami. Strani 13 in 20 sta rezervni; uporabite ju le, če vam zmanjka prostora. Jasno označite, katere naloge ste reševali na teh straneh. Osnutki rešitev, ki jih lahko naredite na konceptna lista, se pri vrednotenju ne upoštevajo.

Pri reševanju nalog mora biti jasno in korektno predstavljena pot do rezultata z vsemi vmesnimi računi in sklepi. Če ste nalogo reševali na več načinov, jasno označite, katero rešitev naj ocenjevalec oceni.

Zaupajte vase in v svoje zmožnosti. Želimo vam veliko uspeha.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

**Read these instructions carefully.**

**Do not open the Question Paper and do not start doing the test questions until the invigilator allows it.**

Stick the label with your barcode, or write your number, in the space provided in the upper right-hand corner on the front page and on the marking sheet.

The Question Paper consists of two parts, Part A and Part B. You have 90 minutes to complete the Question Paper. It is recommended that you spend 30 minutes for answering test questions from Part A and 60 minutes for answering test questions from Part B.

There are 8 short tasks in Part A and 6 short structured tasks in Part B. The total number of points is 60 – 20 in Part A and 40 in Part B. The number of points awarded for each task is indicated in the Question Paper. You can refer to the Formula Sheet on p 4 for more complex formulas needed to do the test questions.

Complete with a fountain pen or a ballpoint pen **in the spaces provided**. You can use the pencil for drawing. If you make a mistake, cross it out, and write the new answer next to it. Illegible answers and unclear corrections will be awarded 0 points. Pages 13 and 20 are spare pages; use them only if you run out of space, and indicate clearly which test questions you did on these pages. Drafts for solutions – which you can write on the draft sheets – will not be evaluated.

In solving the tasks, the path to the result with all interim calculations and conclusions must be clearly and correctly presented. If you attempted to do a test question in more than one way, clearly indicate which solution should be assessed.

Believe in yourself and your abilities. We wish you every success.

**Formule**

**(Vsota in razlika kubov)** Za poljubna  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  velja  $a^3 \pm b^3 = (a \pm b)(a^2 \mp ab + b^2)$ .

**(Evklidov in višinski izrek)** Pravokotni trikotnik ima kateti  $a$  in  $b$  ter hipotenuzo  $c$ . Višina na hipotenuzo je  $v_c$ , pravokotna projekcija katete  $a$  na hipotenuzo je  $a_1$ , pravokotna projekcija katete  $b$  na hipotenuzo pa  $b_1$ . Tedaj velja  $a^2 = ca_1$ ,  $b^2 = cb_1$ ,  $v_c^2 = a_1b_1$ .

**(Polmera trikotniku včrtanega in očrtanega kroga)** Trikotnik ima stranice  $a, b$  in  $c$ , polovica obsega je  $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ , ploščina je  $S$ , polmer danemu trikotniku včrtanega kroga je  $r$  in polmer danemu trikotniku očrtanega kroga je  $R$ . Tedaj je  $r = \frac{S}{s}$  in  $R = \frac{abc}{4S}$ .

**(Heronova formula)** Trikotnik ima stranice  $a, b$  in  $c$ , polovica obsega je  $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ . Tedaj je njegova ploščina  $S = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ .

**(Ploščina trikotnika)** Naj bodo  $A(x_1, y_1)$ ,  $B(x_2, y_2)$  in  $C(x_3, y_3)$  točke v ravnini. Ploščina trikotnika z oglišči  $A, B$  in  $C$  je  $S = \frac{1}{2} |(x_2 - x_1)(y_3 - y_1) - (x_3 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)|$ .

**(Krogla)** Površina in prostornina krogle s polmerom  $r$  sta  $P = 4\pi r^2$ ,  $V = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$ .

**(Adicijski izreki)** Za poljubna  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  velja

$$\sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y, \quad \cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y.$$

Za poljubna  $x, y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi \cdot k; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$ , za katera je  $x + y \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi \cdot k$  za poljuben  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  in

$$\tan x \tan y \neq -1, \quad \text{velja} \quad \tan(x \pm y) = \frac{\tan x \pm \tan y}{1 \mp \tan x \tan y}.$$

**(Kotne funkcije polovičnih kotov)**

$$\text{Za poljuben } x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ velja} \quad \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{2}, \quad \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{2}.$$

$$\text{Za poljuben } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ \pi + \pi \cdot 2k; k \in \mathbb{Z} \} \text{ velja} \quad \tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}.$$

**(Elipsa)** Elipsa v ravnini ima polosi  $a$  in  $b$  ( $a > b$ ), njena linearna ekscentričnost je  $e$ , njena numerična ekscentričnost je  $\varepsilon$ . Tedaj velja  $e^2 = a^2 - b^2$ ,  $\varepsilon = \frac{e}{a}$ .

**(Hiperbola)** Hiperbola v ravnini ima realno polos  $a$  in imaginarno polos  $b$ , njena linearna ekscentričnost je  $e$ , njena numerična ekscentričnost je  $\varepsilon$ . Tedaj velja  $e^2 = a^2 + b^2$ ,  $\varepsilon = \frac{e}{a}$ .

**(Parabola)** Parabola v ravnini z enačbo  $y^2 = 2px$  ima gorišče v  $G\left(\frac{p}{2}, 0\right)$ , enačba premice vodnice dane parabole pa je  $x = -\frac{p}{2}$ .

**(Aritmetično zaporedje)** Vsota prvih  $n$  členov aritmetičnega zaporedja  $(a_n)$  je  $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a_1 + a_n)$ .

**(Geometrijsko zaporedje)** Vsota prvih  $n$  členov geometrijskega zaporedja  $(a_n)$  s kvocientom  $q \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{je} \quad S_n = \frac{a_1(q^n - 1)}{q - 1}, \quad \text{če je } q \neq 1, \text{ in } S_n = na_1, \quad \text{če je } q = 1.$$

**(Limiti)**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$  in  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ .



## The Formula Sheet

**(Sum and difference of cubes)** For any  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  the following identities hold true

$$a^3 \pm b^3 = (a \pm b)(a^2 \mp ab + b^2).$$

**(Euclidean and altitude theorem)** A right-angled triangle has a hypotenuse  $c$ . The catheti are  $a$  and  $b$ . The altitude on the hypotenuse is  $v_c$  and the projections of the catheti  $a$  and  $b$  on the hypotenuse are  $a_1$  and  $b_1$  respectively. Then  $a^2 = ca_1$ ,  $b^2 = cb_1$ ,  $v_c^2 = a_1b_1$ .

**(Radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circle of a triangle)** A triangle has sides  $a, b$  and  $c$ .

The semiperimeter is denoted by  $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ . The area of the triangle is  $S$ . The radius of the

inscribed circle is  $r$  and the radius of the circumscribed circle is  $R$ . Then  $r = \frac{S}{s}$  and  $R = \frac{abc}{4S}$ .

**(Heron's formula)** A triangle has sides  $a, b$  and  $c$ . The semiperimeter is denoted by  $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ .

The area of the triangle is  $S$ . Then  $S = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ .

**(Area of a triangle)** Let  $A(x_1, y_1)$ ,  $B(x_2, y_2)$  and  $C(x_3, y_3)$  be points on a plane. The area  $S$  of a triangle with vertices  $A, B$  and  $C$  is  $S = \frac{1}{2} |(x_2 - x_1)(y_3 - y_1) - (x_3 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)|$ .

**(Sphere)** The surface area  $P$  and the volume  $V$  of a sphere with radius  $r$  are  $P = 4\pi r^2$ ,  $V = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$ .

**(Trigonometric addition formulas)** For any  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  the following identities hold true

$$\sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y, \quad \cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y.$$

For any  $x, y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi \cdot k; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$ , such that  $x + y \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi \cdot k$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $\tan x \tan y \neq -1$ ,

the following identity holds true  $\tan(x \pm y) = \frac{\tan x \pm \tan y}{1 \mp \tan x \tan y}$ .

**(Trigonometric half angle formulas)**

For any  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  the following identities hold true  $\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{2}$ ,  $\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{2}$ .

For any  $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ \pi + \pi \cdot 2k; k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$  the following identity holds true  $\tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}$ .

**(Ellipse)** Let  $a$  and  $b$  ( $a > b$ ) be semiaxes of an ellipse on a plane. Linear eccentricity of an ellipse is

denoted by  $e$  and numerical eccentricity of an ellipse is denoted by  $\varepsilon$ . Then  $e^2 = a^2 - b^2$ ,  $\varepsilon = \frac{e}{a}$ .

**(Hyperbola)** Let  $a$  be a real semiaxis and let  $b$  be an imaginary semiaxis of a hyperbola on a plane. Linear eccentricity of a hyperbola is denoted by  $e$  and numerical eccentricity of a hyperbola is

denoted by  $\varepsilon$ . Then  $e^2 = a^2 + b^2$ ,  $\varepsilon = \frac{e}{a}$ .

**(Parabola)** A parabola on a plane with an equation  $y^2 = 2px$  has a focus in point  $G\left(\frac{p}{2}, 0\right)$ . The

equation of the directrix of a parabola is  $x = -\frac{p}{2}$ .

**(Arithmetic sequence)** The sum of the first  $n$  terms of an arithmetic sequence  $(a_n)$  is  $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a_1 + a_n)$ .

**(Geometric sequence)** The sum of the first  $n$  terms of a geometric sequence  $(a_n)$  with a common ratio

$q \in \mathbb{R}$  is  $S_n = \frac{a_1(q^n - 1)}{q - 1}$  if  $q \neq 1$ , and  $S_n = na_1$  if  $q = 1$ .

**(Limits)**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ .

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KONCEPTNI LIST  
*DRAFT SHEET*

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**A) KRATKE NALOGE / SHORT TASKS**

1. Dane so množice  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ ,  $B = \{3, 4, 5\}$  in  $C = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$ . Zapišite množice:

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ ,  $B = \{3, 4, 5\}$  and  $C = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$  are given sets. Write down the sets:

$$(A \cup B) \cup C = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

$$A \cup (B \cup C) = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

$$(A \cup B) \cap C = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

(3 točke/points)

2. Kaja in Hana dobita skupaj mesečno 224 € štipendije. Razmerje zneskov Kajine in Hanine štipendije je 3 : 2. Kolikšen znesek dobi Kaja mesečno in kolikšen Hana v pol leta?

*Kaja and Hana receive a total of 224 € in scholarships per month. The ratio of the amounts of Kaja's and Hana's scholarship is 3 : 2. How much does Kaja get per month and how much does Hana get in half a year?*

(2 točki/points)



3. Poenostavite izraz  $\frac{(\sin x + \cos x)^2 - \sin 2x}{1 + \tan^2 x}$ .

*Simplify the expression*  $\frac{(\sin x + \cos x)^2 - \sin 2x}{1 + \tan^2 x}$ .

(3 točke/points)

4. Izračunajte odvod funkcije  $f(x) = x^4 + \cos x + e^{2x}$ .

*Find the first derivative of the function*  $f(x) = x^4 + \cos x + e^{2x}$ .

(3 točke/points)



5. Določite predpis inverzne funkcije  $f^{-1}(x)$  k funkciji  $f(x) = (x+1)^5 - 3$ .

*Find the expression of the inverse function  $f^{-1}(x)$  of the function  $f(x) = (x+1)^5 - 3$ .*

*(2 točki/points)*

6. Vsota neskončne geometrijske vrste  $1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$  je 5. Izračunajte  $x$ .

*The sum of the infinite geometric series  $1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$  is 5. Find  $x$ .*

*(2 točki/points)*



7. Pri katerih vrednostih  $x$  zavzame kvadratna funkcija  $f(x) = -x^2 + 6x - 5$  pozitivne vrednosti?

*For which values of  $x$  is  $f(x) = -x^2 + 6x - 5$  positive?*

*(3 točke/points)*

8. Višina pravilne štiristrane prizme je dvakrat večja od njenega osnovnega roba, površina prizme pa meri 121. Izračunajte osnovni rob prizme.

*The height of a right square prism is two times its base edge. The surface area of the prism is 121. Find the length of its base edge.*

*(2 točki/points)*

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**B) KRAJŠE STRUKTURIRANE NALOGE / SHORT STRUCTURED TASKS**

1. V aritmetičnem zaporedju  $a_1, a_2, 2, a_4, 8 \dots$  izračunajte  $a_1, a_2, a_4, a_{671}$  in vsoto prvih 671 členov.

*In the arithmetic sequence  $a_1, a_2, 2, a_4, 8 \dots$  calculate  $a_1, a_2, a_4, a_{671}$  and the sum of its first 671 terms.*

*(8 točk/points)*



2. Pokažite, da je število  $-4$  ena od ničel polinoma  $p(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 + 10x + 8$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Poiščite preostali dve ničli polinoma  $p$ . Zapišite presečišče  $N$  grafa polinoma  $p$  z ordinatno osjo. Točka  $T$  leži na grafu polinoma  $p$  in ima absciso  $-1$ . Zapišite točko  $T$ .

*Let  $p(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 + 10x + 8$ , for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $-4$  is one of the zeros of the given polynomial  $p$ . Find the other two zeros of  $p$ . Write down the intersection point  $N$  of the graph of  $p$  with the  $y$ -axis. Point  $T$  lies on the graph of  $p$  and its  $x$ -coordinate is  $-1$ . Find point  $T$ .*

*(7 točk/points)*



3. Zapišite enačbo krožnice, ki poteka skozi izhodišče koordinatnega sistema, njeno središče pa je v presečišču premic  $2x - 3y - 9 = 0$  in  $y + 1 = 0$ .

*Find the equation of the circle that passes through the origin of the coordinate system and has its centre in the intersection point of the lines  $2x - 3y - 9 = 0$  and  $y + 1 = 0$ .*

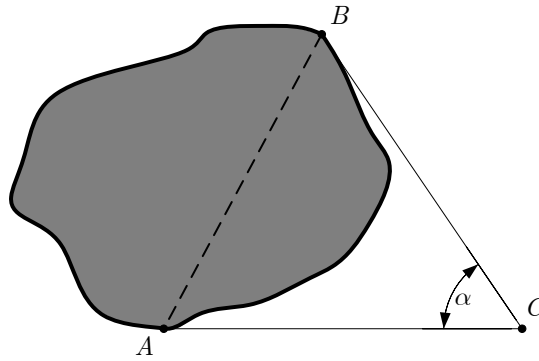
*(6 točk/points)*





4. Dobili ste nalogo, da izračunate širino jezera med točkama  $A$  in  $B$ . Izmerili ste  $|AC| = 255$  m,  $|BC| = 232$  m in  $\alpha = 56^\circ$ . Kolikšna je razdalja med točkama  $A$  in  $B$ ? Rezultat zaokrožite na meter natančno.

*You were given the task of finding the width of the lake between points  $A$  and  $B$ . Your measurements were:  $|AC| = 255$  m,  $|BC| = 232$  m and  $\alpha = 56^\circ$ . What is the distance between points  $A$  and  $B$ ? Give your answer to the nearest metre.*



(5 točk/points)



5. V pravokotnem koordinatnem sistemu so dane točke  $A(2, 1)$ ,  $B(-2, 3)$  in  $C(3, -2)$ . Zapišite vektorja  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  in  $\overrightarrow{AC}$  s komponentami, izračunajte njun skalarni produkt in kot, ki ga oklepata.

*Consider the points  $A(2, 1)$ ,  $B(-2, 3)$  and  $C(3, -2)$ . Find vectors  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  and  $\overrightarrow{AC}$ . Calculate their dot product. Hence, find the angle between  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  and  $\overrightarrow{AC}$ .*

*(8 točk/points)*



6. Vsota dolžin katet pravokotnega trikotnika je 56, dolžina njegove hipotenuze je 40. Izračunajte dolžini katet.

*The sum of the lengths of catheti in a right-angled triangle is 56 and the length of the hypotenuse is 40. Find the lengths of the catheti.*

*(6 točk/points)*



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