

**A2 Matematika vizsgázárhelyi 2006.05.31.**

**1.** [15p] Legyen  $T : \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$  az origó körüli pozitív irányú derékszögű elforgatás operátora. Adjuk meg  $T$  mátrixát a  $\{\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2\}$  bázisban, ahol  $\mathbf{b}_1 = (1, 3)$ ,  $\mathbf{b}_2 = (-1, -2)$ .

**2.** [15p] Mutassuk meg, hogy bármely véges  $[a, b]$ ,  $a \geq 0$  szakaszra

$$\sum_1^\infty \int_a^b x^n e^{-nx} dx = \int_a^b \frac{x}{e^x - x} dx.$$

**3.** [15p] a. Keressük meg a konvergenciatarományt:

$$\sum_1^\infty \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{n}}, \quad \sum_1^\infty (x/n)^n$$

b. Adjuk meg  $(1-x)^{-2}$   $x_0 = 0$  körüli hatványsorát az  $(1-x)^{-1}$  sorából vagy más módon.

**4.** [15p] Fejtsük Fourier-sorba az  $f(x) = \cos(x/2)$ ,  $|x| \leq \pi$  2 $\pi$ -periodikus függvényt. Előállítja-e a Fourier-sor  $f(x)$ -et?

**5.** [15p] Legyen

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{ha } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{ha } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

- a. Folytonos-e  $f$  az origóban?
- b. Számítsuk ki az  $f'_x$ ,  $f'_y$  parciális deriváltfüggvényeket.
- c. Totálisan differenciálható-e  $f$  az origóban?

**6.** [15p] Keressük meg az  $x^4 + y^4 + 4xy$  függvény lokális szélsőértékhelyeit.

**7** [15p] a. Adjuk meg a  $z = 0$ ,  $z = x + y$  és  $x^2 + y^2 = x + y$  felületek által határolt test térfogatát.

b.

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^1 12xze^{zy^2} dy dx dz = ?$$

$$1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -3 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 6 & 1 & 10 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 10 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 10 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 7 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 10 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \overline{I}_B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -5 \\ 10 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$(\overline{I}(x, y)) = (-y, x)$  umtaut)

$$2) (x^n e^{-nx})' = n x^{n-1} e^{-nx} - n x^n e^{-nx} = n x^{n-1} e^{-nx} (1-x). \text{ Existiert } 0 \leq x e^{-nx} \leq \frac{1}{e} e^{-nx} \text{ für } x=1$$

Rival  $\sum e^{-n} < \infty$ , a Weierstrass-Kritik meint  $\sum f_n \rightarrow S$   $[0, \infty)$ -en, in  $[a, b] \cap$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=a}^b \int_a^b \frac{x^n}{e^{nx}} dx = \sum_{n=a}^b \int_a^b \frac{x^n}{e^{nx}} dx = \int_a^b \frac{1}{e^{nx}} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{e^{nx}}} dx = \int_a^b \frac{x}{e^{nx}-x} dx$$

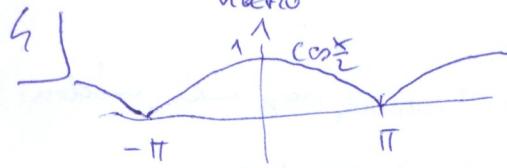
$$3) \text{ a) } \sum \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ erkenne } R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n}} = 1, x=1 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \geq \sum \frac{1}{n} = \infty, x=-1 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ Leibniz,}$$

exist konv  $\Rightarrow I(\overline{I}) = [-1, 1]$

$$\sum \left( \frac{x}{n} \right)^n \text{ erkenne } R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}} = \infty, I(\overline{I}) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{d}{dx} (1+x+x^2+\dots) = 1+2x+3x^2+\dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1}, |x| < 1$$

natürlicher Tapentest derivativ hat  
Binomialreihe somit ist korrekt



$$f(x) \text{ paros} \Rightarrow b_n = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi},$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\cos(n+\frac{1}{2})x + \cos(n-\frac{1}{2})x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\sin(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\sin(n-\frac{1}{2})\pi}{n-\frac{1}{2}} \right] = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{n-\frac{1}{2}} \right] = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\pi} \frac{1}{n^2 - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{2}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\pi} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \cos \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\cos 2x}{1-\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{\cos 3x}{9-\frac{1}{9}} - \dots \right)$$

A  $\hat{f}$ -, or doppelteihe  $f$ -ct, wenn  $f$  fiktives es vannah doppelteihe chivialei:

$$4) \text{ a) } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^3 - xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} r \underbrace{(\cos^3 \varphi - \cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi)}_{\text{herleite}} = 0 = f(0, 0), f \text{ fiktives}$$

$$\text{b) } f'_x = \frac{(3x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2) - 2x(x^2 - xy)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim \frac{x^3}{x^2} = 1$$

$$f'_y = \frac{-2xy(x^2 + y^2) - 2y(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = 0$$

$$\text{c) } E(x, y) = f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y = \frac{x^3 - xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} - x = \frac{-2xy^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{E(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-2xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} (-2 \cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi) \text{ um l'Hopital} \Rightarrow f \text{ neu definiert } (0, 0)-Gren$$

$[f'_x \text{ is } f'_y \text{ neu definiert } (0, 0)-Gren, die ebenfalls neu definiert, bzw } f \text{ neu definiert. ]$

$$6) \begin{cases} 0 = f'_x = 3x^2 + 4y \\ 0 = f'_y = 4y^2 + 4x \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} y &= -x^3, x = -y^3, x = -(-x^3) = x^9 \Rightarrow x = 0, y = 0 \\ &x = 1, y = -1 \\ &y = -1, y = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f''_{xx} & f''_{xy} \\ f''_{xy} & f''_{yy} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12x^2 & 4 \\ 4 & 12y^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (0,0)-\text{wel} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \det < 0 \Rightarrow \text{unstable local minimum}$$

$\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 4 \\ 4 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \det > 0, a_{11} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{lokal. minimum wau}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1, -1 \\ -1, 1 \end{bmatrix} \det < 0 \Rightarrow \text{lokal. maximum}$

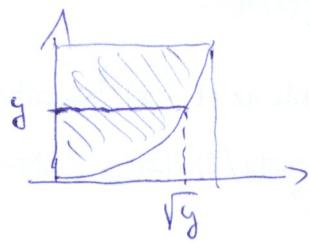
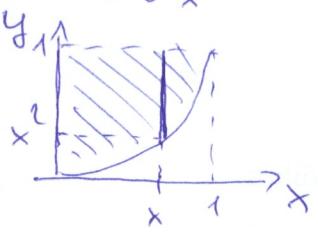
$$7) a) |V| = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq x+y} (x+y) dx dy = \iint_{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + (y-\frac{1}{2})^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}} (x+y) dx dy$$

$\begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ x = \frac{1}{2} + r \cos \varphi \\ y = \frac{1}{2} + r \sin \varphi \\ r \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array}$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + r \cos \varphi + r \sin \varphi) r d\varphi dr = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} 2\pi r dr = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = 0$

$$b) \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^1 12xze^{-zy^2} dy dx dz = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} 12xze^{-zy^2} dx \right) dy dz =$$



$$= \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} 6zye^{-zy^2} dy \right) dz \right) =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left\{ 3e^{-zy^2} \right\}_{y=0}^1 dz =$$

$$= \int_0^1 3(e^z - 1) dz = 3(e - 2)$$