

1. feladat (10 pont)

Mit értünk azon, hogy $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = A$? ($A \in \mathbb{R}$)

A definíció segítségével igazolja, hogy

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2-6x}{3+2x} = -3! \quad P(\varepsilon) = ?$$

$$\textcircled{D} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = A :$$

 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ -hoz $\exists P(\varepsilon) > 0$ ($\varepsilon, P \in \mathbb{R}$):

$$|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon, \text{ ha } x < -P(\varepsilon)$$

 $\textcircled{2}$

$$f(x) = \frac{2-6x}{3+2x}, \quad A = -3 :$$

$$\textcircled{8} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |f(x) - A| = \left| \frac{2-6x}{3+2x} + 3 \right| = \left| \frac{2-6x+3(3+2x)}{3+2x} \right| = \frac{11}{|3+2x|} < \varepsilon \\ \Rightarrow |3+2x| > \frac{11}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow -(3+2x) > \frac{11}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow x < -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{11}{\varepsilon} + 3 \right) \\ \Rightarrow P(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{11}{\varepsilon} + 3 \right) \end{array} \right.$$

2. feladat (14 pont)

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 2x^2}{(x-2) \sin^2(2x)}$$

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = ?$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = ?$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} f(x) = ?$

$$\textcircled{6} \text{ a.) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{x-2}{x-2}}_{=1} \left(\frac{x \cdot 2}{\sin 2x} \right)^2 \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ b.) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \underbrace{\frac{x-2}{x-2}}_{=1} \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 2x} = \frac{4}{\sin^2 4}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ c.) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cancel{x-2}}{\cancel{x-2}} \frac{x^2 \rightarrow \pi^2}{\sin^2 2x \rightarrow +0} = +\infty$$

3. feladat (18 pont)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x-3}{2-x}, & \text{ha } x < 2 \\ \ln(x^2 - 3), & \text{ha } x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

a) Hol és milyen szakadása van az f függvénynek?

Differenciálható-e a függvény $x = 2$ -ben?

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

b) Írja fel a deriváltfüggvényt, ahol létezik!

α.)
11 $x = 2$ kiértékeléssel f folytonos.

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(2+0) &= f(2) = \ln(4-3) = \ln 1 = 0 \\ f(2-0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x-3}{2-x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x=2\text{-ben} \text{ réges} \\ \text{ugrás van} \\ \text{(elsőfajú szakadás)} \end{array}$$

$\begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{-1} \\ \downarrow \\ -\infty \end{matrix}$

$f'(2) \nexists$, mert f nem folytonos $x = 2$ -ben. (2)

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x-3}{2-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1-\frac{3}{x}}{\frac{2}{x}-1} = \\ &= \operatorname{arctg}(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ -1 \end{matrix}$

b.)
7 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x-3}{2-x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot (2-x) - (x-3)(-1)}{(2-x)^2}, & \text{ha } x < 2 \\ \frac{2x}{x^2-3}, & \text{ha } x > 2 \end{cases}$ (4)
 (3)

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4. feladat (11 pont)

$$f(x) = |x - 1| \sin(3x - 3)$$

a) Határozza meg a számolási szabályok alapján $f'(x)$ értékét $x < 1$ esetén!

b) Határozza meg a derivált definíciója alapján $f'(1)$ értékét!

a.) $x < 1$: $f(x) = (1-x) \sin(3x-3)$
 $f'(x) = -\sin(3x-3) + (1-x) \cdot \cos(3x-3) \cdot 3$

b.) $f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x-1| \sin(3x-3) - 0}{x-1} =$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \underbrace{|x-1|}_{\downarrow 0} \cdot \frac{\sin(3x-3)}{3(x-1)} \cdot 3 = 0$
 (A $\frac{\sin(3x-3)}{3(x-1)} \rightarrow 1$ mert $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} = 1$)

5. feladat (16 pont)

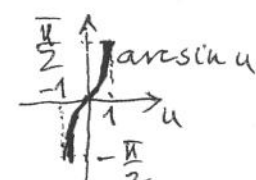
$$f(x) = 4 \arcsin(3x - 1) - 2\pi$$

a) $D_f = ?$, $R_f = ?$, $f'(x) = ?$, $D_{f'} = ?$

b) Indokolja meg, hogy f -nek létezik az f^{-1} inverze!

$f^{-1}(x) = ?$, $D_{f^{-1}} = ?$, $R_{f^{-1}} = ?$

a.) E.T.: $-1 \leq 3x - 1 \leq 1$
 $\Rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3}$: $D_f = [0, \frac{2}{3}]$
 E.K.: $\arcsin(3x-1) \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$
 $4 \cdot \arcsin(3x-1) \in [-2\pi, 2\pi] \Rightarrow R_f = [-4\pi, 0]$
 $f'(x) = 4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(3x-1)^2}} \cdot 3$ $D_{f'} = (0, \frac{2}{3})$



b) f szigorúan monoton D_f -en, mert $f'(x) > 0$ a $(0, \frac{2}{3})$ intervallumon és f folytonos $[0, \frac{2}{3}]$ -on.
 $\Rightarrow \exists f^{-1} D_f$ -en.

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$$y = 4 \arcsin(3x-1) - \pi \Rightarrow \arcsin(3x-1) = \frac{y+\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x-1 = \sin \frac{y+\pi}{4} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3} (1 + \sin \frac{y+\pi}{4})$$

$$x \leftrightarrow y : f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{3} (1 + \sin \frac{x+\pi}{4}) \quad (3)$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = R_f = [-4\pi, 0] ; R_{f^{-1}} = D_f = [0, \frac{2}{3}] \quad (2)$$

6. feladat (15 pont)

Keresse meg az alábbi határértékeket!

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin(2x^2)}{\sin^2(4x)} = ?$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{3x} + 2e^{-2x} - e^{-4x}}{2e^{3x} + 4e^x + 5e^{-4x}} = ?$

a.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin 2x^2}{\sin^2 4x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4x^4}} \cdot 4x}{2 \cdot \sin 4x \cdot \cos 4x \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{8}$

b.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{3x} + 2e^{-2x} - e^{-4x}}{2e^{3x} + 4e^x + 5e^{-4x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\underbrace{e^{-4x}}_{=1} \cdot (e^{7x} + 2e^{2x} - 1)}{2e^{7x} + 4e^{5x} + 5} = \frac{0+0-1}{0+0+5} = -\frac{1}{5}$

7. feladat (16 pont)

$$f(x) = e^{-2x^2+4}$$

a) $f'(x) = ?$, $f''(x) = ?$

b) Írja fel az $x_0 = \sqrt{2}$ pontbeli érintőegyenest!

c) Hol konvex, hol konkáv a függvény? Hol van inflexiója?

a.) $f'(x) = e^{-2x^2+4} (-4x)$ (2)

[5] $f''(x) = e^{-2x^2+4} (-4x)(-4x) + e^{-2x^2+4} (-4)$ (3)

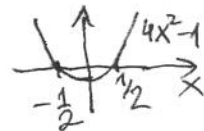
b.) $y_d = f(\sqrt{2}) + f'(\sqrt{2})(x - \sqrt{2}) = 1 - 4 \cdot \sqrt{2} (x - \sqrt{2})$
 (2) (2)

[4]

c.) $f''(x) = \underbrace{4e^{-2x^2+4}}_{>0} (4x^2 - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

[7]

	$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$(\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$
f''	+	0	-	0	+
f	∪	infl. point	∩	infl. point	∪



Pótfeladatok (csak az elégséges eléréséhez javítjuk ki):

8. feladat (10 pont)

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \arctg\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x+1}\right) = ?$ b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arctg\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x+1}\right) = ?$ c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctg\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x+1}\right) = ?$

[4] a.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \arctg \frac{x+1}{\underbrace{x+1}_{=1}} (x-1) = \arctg(-2)$

[3] b.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arctg \frac{x^2-1}{x+1} = \arctg(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

[3] c.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctg \left(\frac{x+1}{x+1} (x-1) \right) \xrightarrow{\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $= 1, \text{ ha } x \neq -1$

9. feladat (10 pont)

a) $\frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{ch}(3x+1))^{2/x^3} = ?$

b) $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{3+5x}{x^2+e^{3x}} \right) = ?$

6 a.) $f(x) := (\operatorname{ch}(3x+1))^{2/x^3} = e^{\frac{2}{x^3} \ln \operatorname{ch}(3x+1)}$ 2 $x \neq 0$

$f'(x) = e^{\frac{2}{x^3} \ln \operatorname{ch}(3x+1)} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{x^3} \cdot \ln \operatorname{ch}(3x+1) \right)'$

$= (\operatorname{ch}(3x+1))^{2/x^3} \left(2 \cdot (-3)x^{-4} \ln \operatorname{ch}(3x+1) + \frac{2}{x^3} \frac{\operatorname{sh}(3x+1) \cdot 3}{\operatorname{ch}(3x+1)} \right)$

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4 b.) $g(x) := \frac{3+5x}{x^2+e^{3x}}$

$g'(x) = \frac{5 \cdot (x^2+3x) - (3+5x)(2x+3 \cdot e^{3x})}{(x^2+e^{3x})^2}$

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