

d. variab:

1\*  
 [6] a,  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x^2+3}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{2}{3}x)^2+1}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arsh}\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}x\right) + C$  ③

[6] b,  $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x^2+3}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int 4x (2x^2+3)^{-1/2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 \cdot (2x^2+3)^{1/2} + C$  ③  
 f' · f<sup>1/2</sup> abel

[6] c,  $\int (3x+2)e^{2x} dx = (3x+2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - \int \frac{3}{2} e^{2x} dx = \frac{3x+2}{2} e^{2x} - \frac{3}{4} e^{2x} + C = e^{2x} \left( \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \right) + C$  ③  
 u = 3x+2, u' = 3  
 v = 1/2 e<sup>2x</sup>, v' = e<sup>2x</sup>

[6] d,  $\frac{x}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{(x-2)^2} \Rightarrow x = A(x-2) + B = Ax + (B-2A)$  ②  
 A = 1, B = 2 ②

$\int \frac{x}{(x-2)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{2}{(x-2)^2} dx = \ln|x-2| - 2 \frac{1}{x-2} + C$  ②

2\* a, flu f polynom [a,b]-m, alibor f Riemann-int.-bata [a,b]<sub>2</sub>

[3] supr flu f monoton [a,b]-m, ——— " ——— " ———

[3] b,  $K = \frac{1}{3} \int_2^5 f(x) dx$

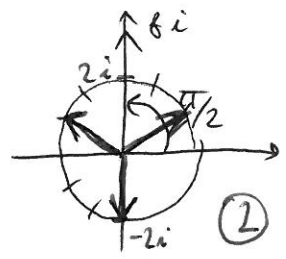
3\*  
 [10] S =  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1+f'(x)^2} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+(4x)^2} dx = \int_0^{\operatorname{arsh} 4} \sqrt{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} dt =$  ③  
 4x = sh t  
 dx = 1/4 ch t dt

=  $\frac{1}{16} \int_0^{\operatorname{arsh} 4} (e^t + e^{-t})^2 dt = \frac{1}{16} \int_0^{\operatorname{arsh} 4} (e^{2t} + 2 + e^{-2t}) dt = \frac{1}{16} \left[ \frac{e^{2t}}{2} + 2t - \frac{e^{-2t}}{2} \right]_0^{\operatorname{arsh} 4} =$  ③

=  $\frac{\operatorname{arsh} 4}{8} + \frac{1}{16} \operatorname{sh}(2 \operatorname{arsh} 4) = \frac{\operatorname{arsh} 4}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sh}(\operatorname{arsh} 4) \operatorname{ch}(\operatorname{arsh} 4)}{\sqrt{1+\operatorname{sh}^2(\operatorname{arsh} 4)}} = \frac{\operatorname{arsh} 4}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}$  ③

4,  $8i = 8 \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = z^3$  (2)

(12)  $\Rightarrow z_k = \sqrt[3]{8} \cdot e^{i(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3}k)}$  (3) ( $k=0,1,2$ )

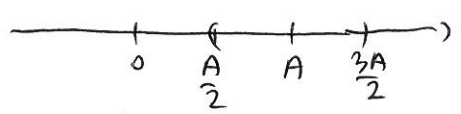


$z_0 = 2 \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} = \sqrt{3} + i$  (2);  $z_1 = 2 \cdot e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} = -\sqrt{3} + i$  (2)

$z_2 = 2 \cdot e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} = -2i$  (1)

5, Ha  $a_n \rightarrow A$ ,  $A \neq 0$ , akkor elég nagy indexre  $|a_n - A| < \frac{|A|}{2}$ , tehát

(10)  $a_n \neq 0$ , ha  $n > N_0$ .



$|\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{A}| = \frac{|A - a_n|}{|A a_n|} < \frac{|A - a_n|}{A^2/2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$  (2) (végső eredmény)

(3)  $\uparrow$  Ha  $n > N_0$ ,  $|a_n| > \frac{A}{2}$   $\uparrow$  Kétségbeesés (5)

6, a,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty$ , ha  $x_0$  a  $D_f$  tülédési pontja, és

(4)  $\forall P > 0$  esetén  $\exists \delta(P) > 0$ , melyre  $f(x) > P$ , ha  $|x - x_0| < \delta$ ,  $x \neq x_0$ ,  $x \in D_f$ .

(12)  $f(x) = (x + \frac{1}{2x}) \arctan(\frac{1}{x-3})$   $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 3\}$

$f$  a  $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 3\}$  halmazon minden pontjában folytonos, mert itt a tört nevezője nem nulla,  $f$  folytonos függvények kompozíciója, sumata. (2)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0 \pm 0} (x + \frac{1}{2x}) \arctan(\frac{1}{x-3}) = \bar{+} \infty \Rightarrow$  másodfajú szakadás van  $x=0$ -ben. (4) (1)

$\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
 $0$   $\pm \infty$   $\arctan(\frac{1}{-3}) < 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3 \pm 0} (x + \frac{1}{2x}) \arctan(\frac{1}{x-3}) = (3 + \frac{1}{6}) \cdot (\pm \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow$  Elsőfajú, (4) (1)  
 véges nagy

$\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
 $3$   $\frac{1}{6}$   $\pm \infty$

7, a, T.: Na  $f$  diff.-baar  $x_0$ -ben, is  $f$ -nek  $x_0$ -ben lokals nêlbrêitêde van, alder  $f'(x_0) = 0$ . ③

B.: Teygnik hel, hopy  $f$ -nek lokals minima van  $x_0$ -ben.

⑦

$$f'_+(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} \geq 0$$

$$f'_-(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} \leq 0$$

de  $f'_+(x_0) = f'_-(x_0) = f'(x_0)$   
teliet  $f'(x_0) = 0$ .

⑫

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{1-x}; \quad f'(x) = \frac{3x^2(1-x) - x^3(-1)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{-2x^3 + 3x^2}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{x^2(3-2x)}{(1-x)^2}$$

$(x \neq 1)$

$x$	$x < 0$	$0$	$0 < x < 1$	$1$	$1 < x < \frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2} < x$
$f'$	+	0	+	<del>-</del>	+	0	-
$f$	↗	↑	↗	<del>↘</del>	↗	↑	↘

④

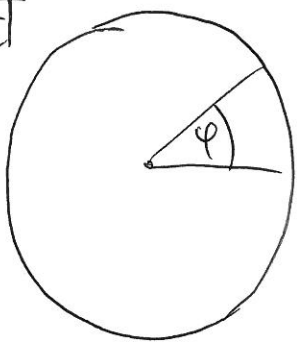
$$\begin{cases} x^2 \geq 0 \\ (1-x)^2 \geq 0 \\ 3-2x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

minima  
infl. punt  $\frac{3}{2}$   
lok. max.

Teliet  $f$ -nek a  $\frac{3}{2}$ -ben lokals maxima van.  
Nishol minus lokals nêlbrêitêde. } ④

IMSC

14 pont



Legyen a  $\varphi$  naggel jelölt pontban a  
hámszöglet  $T(\varphi)$ .

$T$  folytonos,  $2\pi$ -es periódikus függvény. ②

Legyen  $\Delta(\varphi) = T(\varphi) - T(\varphi + \pi)$ . ③ Pontosan ott van a hámszöglet

kitűzésre minden leírt pont, ahol  $\Delta(\varphi) = 0$ .

$$\Delta(\varphi + \pi) = T(\varphi + \pi) - \underbrace{T(\varphi + 2\pi)}_{T(\varphi)} = -\Delta(\varphi), \quad ③$$

$\Delta$  folytonos,

Teljesen  $\Delta(0)$  és  $\Delta(\pi)$  ellentétes előjelű. A Bolzano-tétel alkalmazásakor a  $\Delta$  függvényre is a  $[0, \pi]$  intervallumra, ④ azt kapjuk, hogy  
 $\exists \xi \in (0, \pi)$ , melyre  $\Delta(\xi) = 0$ , tehát  $T(\xi) = T(\xi + \pi)$  ✓

Pontosítás:

$T(\varphi)$  folytonos: ②      periódikus: ②

$\Delta(\varphi)$  bevezetése: ③       $\Delta(\varphi) = -\Delta(\varphi + \pi)$ : ③

Bolzano-tétel: ④

B varies:

$$\boxed{6}^* a, \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5x^2+2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}x\right)^2+1}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} \operatorname{arsh}\left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}x\right) + C \quad (3)$$

$$\boxed{6}^* b, \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{5x^2+2}} dx = \frac{1}{10} \int 10x (5x^2+2)^{-1/2} dx = \frac{1}{10} \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{5x^2+2} + C \quad (3)$$

$f \cdot f^{-1/2} dx$

$$\boxed{6}^* c, \int (2x+5)e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} (2x+5)e^{3x} - \int \frac{2}{3} e^{3x} dx = \frac{2x+5}{3} e^{3x} - \frac{2}{9} e^{3x} + C = \frac{2}{3} x e^{3x} + \frac{13}{9} e^{3x} + C \quad (3)$$

$u = 2x+5, u' = 2, v = \frac{1}{3}e^{3x}, v' = e^{3x}$

$$\boxed{6}^* d, \frac{x}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{(x-3)^2} \Rightarrow x = A(x-3) + B = Ax + (B-3A)$$

$$\Rightarrow A=1; B=3 \quad (2)$$

$$\int \left( \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{3}{(x-3)^2} \right) dx = \ln|x-3| - \frac{3}{x-3} + C \quad (2)$$

$$\boxed{2}^* a, \text{ mit } x; \quad \boxed{3}^* b, K = \frac{1}{4} \int_3^7 f(t) dt$$

$$\boxed{10}^* 3, S = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+f'(x)^2} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+36x^2} dx = \int_0^{\operatorname{arsh} 6} \operatorname{ch} t \cdot \frac{1}{6} \operatorname{ch} t dt \quad (3)$$

$6x = \operatorname{sh} t$   
 $dx = \frac{1}{6} \operatorname{ch} t dt$

$$= \frac{1}{24} \int_0^{\operatorname{arsh} 6} (e^{2t} + 2 + e^{-2t}) dt = \frac{1}{24} \left[ \frac{e^{2t}}{2} + 2t + \frac{e^{-2t}}{-2} \right]_0^{\operatorname{arsh} 6} =$$

$$\left( = \frac{\operatorname{arsh} 6}{12} + \frac{1}{24} \frac{2 \operatorname{sh}(\operatorname{arsh} 6) \operatorname{ch}(2 \operatorname{arsh} 6)}{\sqrt{1+6^2} = \sqrt{37}} = \frac{\operatorname{arsh} 6}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{37}}{2} \right)$$



7, a, mit 2.

(10)

(12)

b,

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{x+1}; \quad f'(x) = \frac{3x^2(x+1) - x^3 \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{2x^3 + 3x^2}{(x+1)^2} =$$

$$x \neq -1$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{(x+1)^2} \cdot (2x+3)$$

x	$x < -\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{3}{2} < x < -1$	-1	$-1 < x < 0$	0	$0 < x$
f'	-	0	+	<del>±</del>	+	0	+
f	↘	↑	↗	<del>±</del>	↗	↑	↗

lok. min.

visuāls  
int. punkt.

$$x^2 \geq 0$$

$$(x+1)^2 \geq 0$$

$$2x+3 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > -\frac{3}{2}$$

} (4)

$-\frac{3}{2}$  - ir lokāls minimums un.

tas ir nīms lokāls vērtēts.

} (4)

IMSC - mit 2.