

$\epsilon$ -varias (violate)

1, a,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$ , ha  $\forall \epsilon > 0$  esetén  $\exists \delta(\epsilon) > 0$ , melyre  
 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ ,  $x \in D_f$  esetén  $|A - f(x)| < \epsilon$ . ④

141 b,  $f(x) = \sqrt{13 - x^2}$ ;  $A = 3$ ;  $x_0 = 2$

$$|A - f(x)| = |3 - \sqrt{13 - x^2}| = \frac{|9 - (13 - x^2)|}{\sqrt{13 - x^2} + 3} = \frac{|x + 2| \cdot |x - 2|}{\sqrt{13 - x^2} + 3} \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{5 \cdot |x - 2|}{3} < \epsilon$$

$$\text{Teljes } \delta(\epsilon) = \min\left\{1, \frac{3}{5}\epsilon\right\} \quad \text{②}$$

ha  $|x - 2| < 1$ ,  
 akkor  $x \in (1, 3)$

2, a,  $f$  minden  $x \neq 0$  pontban folytonos és deriválható, hiszen az  $f$  függvényekből van kialakítva a négy alapművelet és a függvény kompozíció szabályai, és a nevező  $\neq 0$ . ③

$$f(0-0) = f(0) = (-3)^5 \cdot (0-5) = 3^5 \cdot 5 \quad \text{①}$$

$$f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(5x)}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin(5x)}{5x}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{25}{3} = \frac{25}{3} \quad \text{③}$$

$f(0-0) \neq f(0+0)$ , tehát  
 $f$  nem folytonos, és  
 így nem deriválható  
 az origóban! ②

8 b, ha  $x > 0$ :

$$f'(x) = \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot \sin(5x) \cos(5x) \cdot 3x^2 - \sin^2(5x) \cdot 6x}{9x^4} \quad \text{④}$$

ha  $x < 0$ :

$$f'(x) = 5(x-3)^4 (\sin^2(3x) - 5) + (x-3)^5 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \sin(3x) \cos(3x) \quad \text{④}$$

$$3, -1 \leq 3x - 1 \leq +1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow D_f = \left[0, \frac{2}{3}\right] \quad \text{②}$$

$$17 R_{\arcsin} = [0, \pi] \Rightarrow R_f = [\pi, 2\pi] \quad \text{②}$$

$x \mapsto 3x - 1$  szigorúan monoton növekvő;

$x \mapsto \arcsin x$  szigorúan monoton csökkenő;

$\Rightarrow f$  szigorúan monoton csökkenő  
 $\Rightarrow f$  invertálható! ④

(Kiváncsi a megoldás:)

$$f'(x) = \frac{(-1) \cdot 3}{\sqrt{1-(3x-1)^2}} < 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ szigorúan monoton csökken} \Rightarrow f^{-1}$$

$$\gamma = \pi + \arccos(3x-1) \Rightarrow 3x-1 = \cos(\gamma - \pi) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(\gamma) = x = \frac{1}{3} (\cos(\gamma - \pi) + 1) \stackrel{③}{=} \frac{1 - \cos \gamma}{3}$$

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

$$(f^{-1})'(x) = \frac{-1}{3} \sin(x - \pi) \stackrel{③}{=} \frac{\sin x}{3}$$

4, a)

$$\boxed{10} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\ln(x^2 - x - 1)}{\arctan(x-2)} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\frac{2x-1}{x^2-x-1} \stackrel{③}{=} \frac{3}{1}}{\frac{1}{1+(x-2)^2} \stackrel{③}{=} \frac{1}{1}}} = \frac{3/1}{1/1} = \underline{\underline{3}} \quad ②$$

b)

$$\boxed{10} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{e^{3x}-1} - \frac{1}{3x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x - (e^{3x}-1) \stackrel{②}{=} \frac{0}{0}}{3x(e^{3x}-1)} \stackrel{d'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 - 3e^{3x}}{3(e^{3x}-1) + 9xe^{3x}} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-9e^{3x}}{9e^{3x} + 9e^{3x} + 27xe^{3x}} \stackrel{③}{=} \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{2}}} \quad ②$$

c)

$$\boxed{10} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\operatorname{ch} x)^{\frac{2}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{2 \ln(\operatorname{ch} x)}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}} \stackrel{④}{=} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \ln(\operatorname{ch} x)}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}} \quad ②$$

a kiterés

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \ln(\operatorname{ch} x)}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch} x}}{2 \cdot \operatorname{sh} x \cdot \operatorname{ch} x} = 1 \quad ③$$

Tehát az eredeti határérték:  $e^1 = e$  ①

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$$f(x) = (x^2 + 1)e^{-x}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x e^{-x} + (x^2 + 1) \cdot (-1) e^{-x} = (-x^2 + 2x - 1) e^{-x} \quad (4)$$

$$f''(x) = (-2x + 2) e^{-x} + (-x^2 + 2x - 1) \cdot (-1) e^{-x} = (+x^2 - 4x + 3) e^{-x} \quad (4)$$

$$= (x-3)(x-1) e^{-x} \quad (4)$$

$> 0$

|       |         |            |             |            |         |
|-------|---------|------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| X     | $x < 1$ | 1          | $1 < x < 3$ | 3          | $3 < x$ |
| $f''$ | +       | 0          | -           | 0          | +       |
| $f$   | U       | infl<br>p. | ∩           | infl<br>p. | U       |

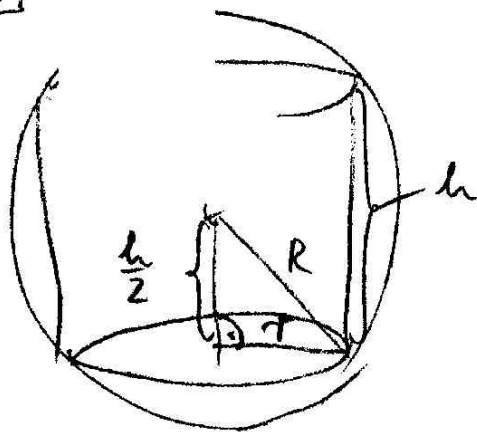


$f$  konvex a  $(-\infty, 1]$  si a  $[3, +\infty)$  intervallemon. (2)

$f$  konkav az  $[1, 3]$  intervallemon. (2)

Inflexiós pontok helye: 1, 3. (2)

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Ha a henger magassága  $h$  ( $0 < h < 2R$ ),  
akkor a legkisebb sugara  $r = \sqrt{R^2 - (\frac{h}{2})^2}$ , (2)  
és teljesül:

$$V(h) = r^2 \pi h = \pi \left( R^2 - \left( \frac{h}{2} \right)^2 \right) h = -\frac{\pi}{4} h^3 + \pi R^2 h \quad (2)$$

$$V'(h) = -\frac{3\pi}{4} h^2 + \pi R^2 \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{h^* = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} R}} \quad (1)$$

$$V''(h) = -\frac{3}{2} \pi h < 0, \text{ tehát } V \text{ nek } h^* \text{-ben} \left. \vphantom{V''(h)} \right\} \text{ van a legnagyobb érték.} \quad (1)$$

(B variab | Hönör)

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1, a, - mit d. (4)

$$\text{[14]} \quad |2 - \sqrt{5-x^2}| = \frac{|4 - (5-x^2)|}{2 + \sqrt{5-x^2}} = \frac{|x+1| \cdot |x-1|}{2 + \sqrt{5-x^2}} \leq \frac{3 \cdot |x-1|}{2+0} < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta(\varepsilon) = \min\left\{1, \frac{2}{3}\varepsilon\right\}$$

$$\text{für } |x-1| < 1, x \in (0, 2)$$

2, a, d - hier beschränkt,  $x \neq 0$  setzen & folgt. ist diff - betr. wert, ... (3)

$$\text{[9]} \quad f(0-0) = f(0) = 16 \cdot 4 \neq f(0+0) = \frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow \text{f. nicht folgt, wenn diff - betr. 0-bem (2)}$$

$$\text{[8]} \quad \text{b, } x > 0: f'(x) = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot \sin(3x) \cos(3x) \cdot 2x^2 - \sin^2(3x) \cdot 4x}{4x^4} \quad (4)$$

$$x < 0: f'(x) = 4(x-2)^3 \cdot (\cos^2(4x) + 3) + (x-2)^4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cos(4x) \cdot (-1) \sin(4x) \quad (4)$$

$$\text{[17]} \quad 3, -1 \leq 2x-3 \leq +1 \Rightarrow D_f = [1, 2]; R_f = \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right] \quad (2)$$

$$x \mapsto 2x-3 \nearrow, \text{ arsin} \nearrow \Rightarrow \text{f. } \searrow \Rightarrow \exists f^{-1} \quad (4)$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin(\pi-x) + 3) = \frac{\arcsin x + 3}{2}; D_{f^{-1}} = \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]; R_{f^{-1}} = [1, 2]; (f^{-1})' = \frac{\cos x}{2} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{[10]} \quad \text{a, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(x^2+x-1)}{\arctan(x-1)} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{2x+1}{x^2+x-1}}{\frac{1}{1+(x-1)^2}} = \frac{(3/1)}{(1/1)} = 3 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{[10]} \quad \text{b, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{e^{2x}-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x}-1-2x}{2x \cdot (e^{2x}-1)} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{2x}-2}{2(e^{2x}-1)+4xe^{2x}}$$

$$\stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4e^{2x}}{4e^{2x}+4e^{2x}+8xe^{2x}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{[10]} \quad \text{c, } (\operatorname{ch} x)^{\frac{3}{2\operatorname{sh} x}} = e^{\frac{3 \ln(\operatorname{ch} x)}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}} \quad (4)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \ln(\operatorname{ch} x)}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3 \operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x}}{2 \operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch} x} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{erdniedrig: } e^{3/2} \quad (1)$$

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$$f(x) = (x^2 - 7)e^{-x}$$

$$f'(x) = (-x^2 + 2x + 7)e^{-x} \quad (4)$$

$$f''(x) = (x^2 - 4x - 5)e^{-x} = (x-5)(x+1)e^{-x} \quad (4)$$

| X     | $x < -1$ | $-1$ | $-1 < x < 5$ | $5$  | $5 < x$ |
|-------|----------|------|--------------|------|---------|
| $f''$ | +        | 0    | -            | 0    | +       |
| $f$   | U        | wkt. | ∩            | wkt. | U       |



konvex:  $(-\infty, -1]$  &  $[5, +\infty)$  (2)

konkav:  $[-1, 5]$  (2)

winkel:  $-1$  &  $5$  haben (2)

IMSC: mit d.