

MÓDOSÍTÁS:

A 3* feladathoz a fogástest töfogatású akaszték meg-
 kérdési 10 pontot. A feladatomban a felvétel került, ami
 nehezebb, mint a következőképpen módosítottak a pont-
 zást:

1* feladat: 24 pont helyett $4 \cdot 7 = 28$ pont

3* feladat: 10 pont helyett 6 pont a triplet helyes felvétel-
 sora és a behelyettesítésre.

További helyes lépéseket plusz pontot adtuk.

2 VARIÁNS

1* a $\int \cos^3 x dx = \int \cos x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx = \sin x - \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + C$ (2) (2) (3)

b $x^2 - 2x - 3 = (x-3)(x+1);$
 $\frac{1}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+1} \Rightarrow 1 = A(x+1) + B(x-3)$
 $x = -1: 1 = -4B \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{4}$
 $x = +3: 1 = 4A \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{4}$ (3)

$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x - 3} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x-3} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} = \frac{1}{4} \ln|x-3| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+1| + C$ (2)

c $x^2 - 2x + 3 = (x-1)^2 + 2$
 $\int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2 + 2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot \sqrt{2} + C$ (3) (4)

d $\int \arcsin x dx = \int 1 \cdot \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$
 $u = x \quad v' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad f' \cdot f^{-1/2} dx$
 $= x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \int (-2x) (1-x^2)^{-1/2} dx = x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$ (3) (4)

2* D: $f \in R[a, b]; x \in [a, b].$ f integrálfüggvénye: $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ (3)

6 T: Ha f folytonos x_0 -ban, akkor $\exists F'(x_0) = f(x_0)$ (3)
 (vagy ha f folyt. (a, b) -n, akkor $\forall x \in (a, b): \exists F'(x) = f(x)$)

3* $f(x) = e^{-2x}$
 $A = 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cdot \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx =$ (3)
 $= 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2x} \sqrt{1 + 4e^{-4x}} dx$ (3)

$f'(x) = -2e^{-2x}$ A további helyes lépésnek extra pont jár.

KIEGÉSZÍTÉS; a felvett kirándulás extra pontokért:

$$A = 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx$$

$$I = \int e^{-2x} \sqrt{1 + (-2)^2 \cdot (e^{-2x})^2} dx = \int e^{-2x} \sqrt{1 + 4e^{-4x}} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{sh } \gamma = 2e^{-2x}; \quad \text{ch } \gamma d\gamma = -4e^{-2x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \text{ch } \gamma \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{4}\right) \text{ch } \gamma d\gamma = \frac{-1}{4} \int \text{ch}^2 \gamma d\gamma \stackrel{\textcircled{3}}{=} \frac{-1}{4} \int \frac{1 + \text{ch}(2\gamma)}{2} d\gamma =$$

$$= \frac{-1}{8} \left(\gamma + \frac{\text{sh}(2\gamma)}{2} \right) + C = \frac{-\gamma}{8} - \frac{1}{8} \text{sh } \gamma \text{ch } \gamma + C$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -\frac{1}{8} \text{arsh}(2e^{-2x}) - \frac{1}{8} \cdot 2e^{-2x} \sqrt{1 + 4e^{-4x}} + C$$

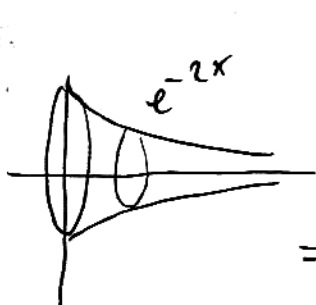
$$A = 2\pi \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{-\text{arsh}(2e^{-2w})}{8} - \frac{e^{-2w} \sqrt{1 + 4e^{-4w}}}{4} \right]_0^w =$$

$$= \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \left(\underbrace{\frac{-\text{arsh}(2e^{-2w})}{8}}_0 - \underbrace{\frac{e^{-2w} \sqrt{1 + 4e^{-4w}}}{4}}_0 + \frac{\text{arsh } 2}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} \right) \cdot 2\pi$$

$$= \left(\frac{\text{arsh } 2}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} \right) \cdot 2\pi$$

④

A terület kirándulás:



$$A = \pi \int_0^w x^2 e^{-2x} dx = \pi \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^w x^2 e^{-2x} dx =$$

$$= \pi \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{-x^2 e^{-2x}}{2} \right]_0^w + \pi \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^w x e^{-2x} dx =$$

$$= \pi \left(\lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{-x^2 e^{-2x}}{2} \right]_0^w + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2x} dx \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{-e^{-2x}}{2} \right]_0^w = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$4, \quad z^3 = \frac{-9+3i}{2+i} = \frac{(-9+3i)(2-i)}{2^2+1^2} = \frac{-18+3+i(6+9)}{5} = -3+3i = 3\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}} \quad (2)$$

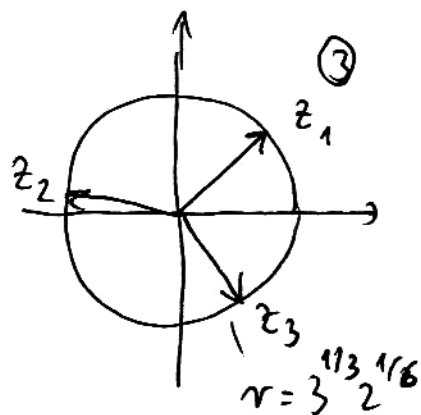
$$z_k = \sqrt[3]{3\sqrt{2}} \cdot e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{3}k\right)} = 3^{\frac{1}{3}} 2^{\frac{1}{6}} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3}k\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3}k\right) \right) \quad (1)$$

$k=0,1,2$

$$z_1 = 3^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{6}} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{3^{\frac{1}{3}} 2^{\frac{1}{6}}}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}} (1+i) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{2}} (1+i)$$

$$z_2 = 3^{\frac{1}{3}} 2^{\frac{1}{6}} e^{i\frac{11\pi}{12}} = 3^{\frac{1}{3}} 2^{\frac{1}{6}} \left(\cos\frac{11\pi}{12} + i \sin\frac{11\pi}{12} \right)$$

$$z_3 = 3^{\frac{1}{3}} 2^{\frac{1}{6}} e^{i\frac{19\pi}{12}} = 3^{\frac{1}{3}} 2^{\frac{1}{6}} \left(\cos\frac{19\pi}{12} + i \sin\frac{19\pi}{12} \right)$$



5, T.: Die f, g diff. - heißt x -hen, aber normiert \tilde{m}, \tilde{x}

$$(fg)'(x) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x) \quad (4)$$

$$B.: \quad (fg)'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)g(x+h) - f(x)g(x)}{h} \quad (2)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\underbrace{\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}}_{\textcircled{1} f'(x)} \underbrace{g(x+h)}_{\substack{\textcircled{1} g(x), \text{ next } g \\ \text{Polynom, next diff.-heißt}}} + f(x) \underbrace{\frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h}}_{\textcircled{1} g'(x)} \right) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x) \quad (3)$$

6, a, T.: Feltétel: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$ és valamilyen $\varepsilon > 0$ -ra

$$\exists f'(x), \exists g'(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \dot{K}_\varepsilon(x_0) - x_0.$$

$$\text{Ekkor} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

(x_0 lehet $\pm \infty$, $x_0 \neq 0$ in, in $\frac{0}{0}$ helyett lehet $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ is.)

6, b, ta $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ kativistik men literik, ut an atviteli shovel iypulit;

81 $\frac{1}{x-2} = -k\pi \Rightarrow x_k = 2 - \frac{1}{k\pi}$ esita $f(x_k) = 0$ ($x_k \rightarrow 2$ balid)

$\frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2k\pi \Rightarrow x_k = 2 - \frac{1}{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}}$ esita $f(x_k) = x_k \cdot 1 \rightarrow 2$ ($x_k \rightarrow 2$ balid)

A kit kativistik men eppid meq. (5)

81 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - (\frac{1}{x-2})}{(1/x)} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos(\frac{1}{x-2}) \cdot \frac{-1}{(x-2)^2}}{-1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{(x-2)^2} = 1$

7 $f(x) = (1+3x^2)^{-1/2}$; $D_f = \mathbb{R}$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = 0$; f pivos fvu.

$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 6x (1+3x^2)^{-3/2} > 0$ (2)

x	$x < 0$	0	$0 < x$
f'	+	0	-
f	↗	lok. max	↘

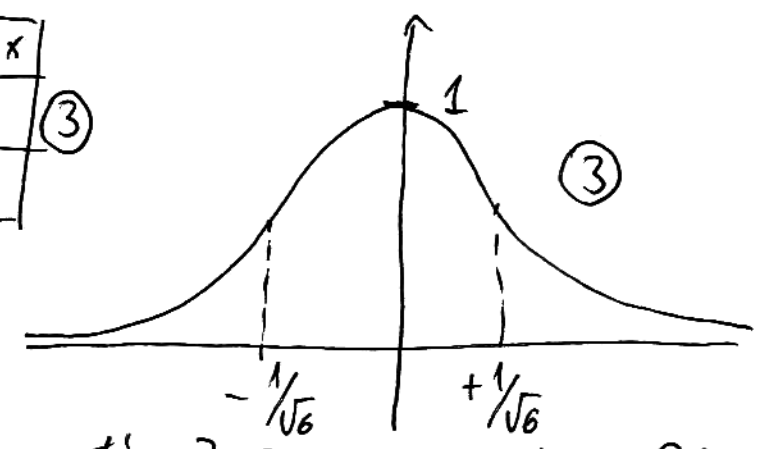
(2)

$f''(x) = -3(1+3x^2)^{-3/2} - 3x \cdot (-\frac{3}{2}) \cdot 6x (1+3x^2)^{-5/2} = 3(1+3x^2)^{-5/2} (9x^2 - 1 - 3x^2) = 3 \frac{6x^2 - 1}{(1+3x^2)^{5/2}} = 0, \text{ ku } x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$ (3)

x	$x < -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} < x$
f''	+	0	-	0	+
f	U	infl. punt	∩	infl. punt	U

(3)

$R_f = (0, 1]$ (1)



1MSC1 $f'(x) \rightarrow \infty$, telit $\forall K > 0$ esita $\exists \Omega(K) > 0: \forall x < \Omega(K)$ esita $f'(x) > K$ (4). Ipp, ku $x_1 > x_2 > \Omega(K)$, aller

$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} = f'(\xi) > K \Rightarrow f(x_1) - f(x_2) > K(x_1 - x_2)$

Lagrange-titel (6) $\exists K(x_1 - x_2) > 1, \text{ ku } K > \frac{1}{x_1 - x_2}$ (4)

β variáns: (Csak végeredményt)

1* [7] a, $\int \sin^3 x dx = \int \sin x (1 - \cos^2 x) dx = -\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$

[7] b, $\int \frac{1}{x^2+2x-3} dx = \int \left(\frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{B}{x-1} \right) dx = \frac{-1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x+3} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} = -\frac{1}{4} \ln|x+3| + \frac{1}{4} \ln|x-1| + C$

[7] c, $\int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}})^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C$

[7] d, $\int \arccos x dx = x \arccos x - \int \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = x \arccos x - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$

2* - mint a.

3* [6] $A = \pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \sqrt{1+f'^2(x)} dx = \pi \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow -\infty} \int_{\Omega}^0 e^{3x} \sqrt{1+9e^{6x}} dx = \dots$

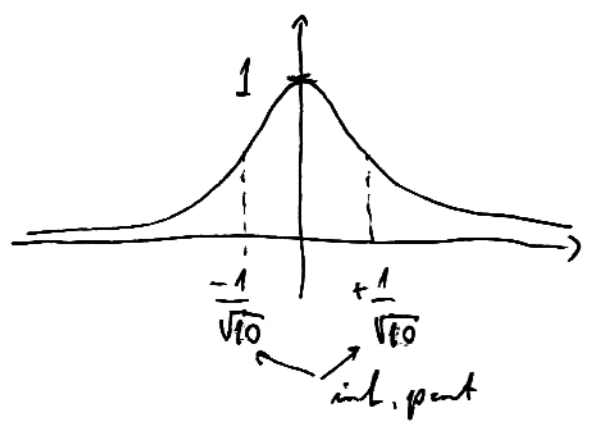
4, Az egyenlet az α variánsban rezeptó egyenlet konjugáltjának (-1)-esére. A végeredményt is a megoldás az α variánsban rezeptó értelék konjugálásával kapható meg.

5, - mint a. 6a, mint a.

6b, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3+0} \left(x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x+3}\right) \right)$ nem létezik, az az átértékeli elovel igazolható, az α változókban hasonlóan

[8] $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x+3}\right)}{(1/x)} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{1}{x+3}\right) \cdot \frac{-1}{(x+3)^2}}{\left(\frac{-1}{x^2}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x+3)^2} = 1$

7 [6] $f(x) = (1+5x^2)^{-1/2}$
 $f'(x) = 5x(1+5x^2)^{-3/2}$
 $f''(x) = 5(1+5x^2)^{-3/2} + 5 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot 10x^2(1+5x^2)^{-5/2} = 5(1+5x^2)^{-5/2} (10x^2 - 1)$



Résletel: mint a-ban.

IMSC: mint a-ban.