

1, a, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-2}{n+4} \cdot \frac{1}{3^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{n}}{1 + \frac{4}{n}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n = \frac{1-0}{1+0} \cdot 0 = 0$ (3)

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot 8^n}{64 \cdot 8^n + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{64 + 3 \cdot 8^{-n}} = \frac{1}{32}$ (3)

[7] b, $0 < a_n = \frac{n-2}{n+4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n < \frac{n}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$, és

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n < \infty$, konvergencia geometriai sor ($|\frac{1}{3}| < 1$), így

a majoráns kritériummal állíthatjuk $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n < \infty$ (konvergens.) (5)

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ divergens, mert nem teljesül a konvergencia szükséges

feltétele. ($\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n \neq 0$) (2)

2, a, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(3x^2)}{x \sin(2x)} = \frac{0}{0}$ alak
 l'H $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x}{\sin(2x) + 2x \cos(2x)} =$ (4)

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6}{\cos(3x^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \left(\frac{\sin(2x)}{2x}\right) + 2 \cdot \cos(2x)} = \frac{6}{2 \cdot 1 + 2} = \frac{3}{2}$ (3)

3, a, D.: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$, ha $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ esetén $\exists N(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$, hogy

[3] $|a_n - A| < \varepsilon$, ha $n > N(\varepsilon)$

[5] b, T.: Ha $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$, és $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = B$, akkor $A = B$.

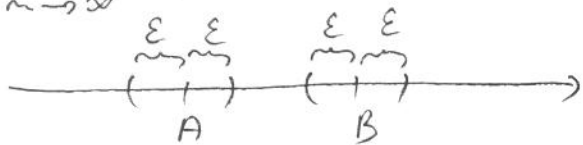
B.: Indirekt! T. f. l. $A \neq B$, legyen $\varepsilon = \frac{|A-B|}{3}$.

3/b, (folgt.)

4-1.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$, tehát $a_n \in (A - \varepsilon, A + \varepsilon)$, ha $n > N_1(\varepsilon)$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = B$, tehát $a_n \in (B - \varepsilon, B + \varepsilon)$, ha $n > N_2(\varepsilon)$



Így ha $n > \max\{N_1(\varepsilon), N_2(\varepsilon)\}$, akkor

$a_n \in (A - \varepsilon, A + \varepsilon) \cap (B - \varepsilon, B + \varepsilon) = \emptyset$, ami ellentmondás,
tehát az állítás helytelen.

4, T.: (Átviteli elv)

$$\boxed{3} \quad \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \iff \forall x_n \rightarrow x_0 \quad \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$$

$x_n \in D_f, x_n \neq x_0$

$$\boxed{6} \quad d, \quad x_n := \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty, \quad \text{és} \quad \sin x_n = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi\right) = 1$$

$$y_n := -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2m\pi \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} \infty, \quad \text{és} \quad \sin y_n = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2m\pi\right) = -1$$

Mivel a két határérték különböző, az átviteli elv e két esetben nem teljesül $\sin x$ határértéke a ∞ -ben.

4, a, T.: $\left(\frac{1}{f}\right)'(x_0) = \frac{-f'(x_0)}{f^2(x_0)}$ ha f diff.-ható x_0 -ben, és $f(x_0) \neq 0$.

$$\boxed{6} \quad \text{B.:} \quad \left(\frac{1}{f}\right)'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{1}{f(x)} - \frac{1}{f(x_0)}}{x - x_0} \stackrel{②}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left(\frac{f(x_0) - f(x)}{f(x)f(x_0)} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (-1) \cdot \underbrace{\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}}_{\substack{\downarrow x \rightarrow x_0 \\ f'(x_0)}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{f(x) \cdot f(x_0)}}_{\substack{\downarrow x \rightarrow x_0 \\ f(x_0) \text{ folytonos } x_0\text{-ben,} \\ \text{mert diff.-ható is}}}} = \frac{-f'(x_0)}{f^2(x_0)} \quad ②$$

4/b, (folgt.)

2!

$$\boxed{4} \left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}(\operatorname{arctg}(4+x^2))} \right)' = \frac{-\operatorname{sh}(\operatorname{arctg}(4+x^2)) \cdot \frac{1}{1+(4+x^2)^2} \cdot 2x}{\operatorname{ch}^2(\operatorname{arctg}(4+x^2))}$$

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

$\boxed{10}$ $f'(x) = (2x-1) e^{x^2-x} = 0$, bei $x = \frac{1}{2}$

| | | | |
|------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | $x < \frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $x > \frac{1}{2}$ |
| f' | - | 0 | + |
| f | ↘ | lok. min. | ↗ |

f mon. wachsend $(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}] - \text{em.}$ ②

f mon. fallend $[\frac{1}{2}, \infty) - \text{em.}$ ②

$f''(x) = (2 + (2x-1)^2) e^{x^2-x} > 0$, tehát f konvex ②
 ≥ 2 > 0 $\mathbb{R} - \text{em.}$

G, a, Ketzer parciális integrálunk:

$\boxed{7}$ $I = \int e^{3x} \sin(2x) dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \sin(2x) - \frac{2}{3} \int e^{3x} \cos(2x) dx =$ ③
 $u = \frac{e^{3x}}{3}; v' = 2 \cos(2x)$ $u' = \frac{e^{3x}}{3}; v = -2 \sin(2x)$

$= \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \sin(2x) - \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \cos(2x) + \frac{2}{3} \int e^{3x} \sin(2x) dx \right)$ ②

$I(1 + \frac{4}{9}) = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \sin(2x) - \frac{2}{9} e^{3x} \cos(2x)$

$I = \frac{9}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \sin(2x) - \frac{9}{13} \cdot \frac{2}{9} e^{3x} \cos(2x) + C$ ②
 $\frac{3}{13}$ $-\frac{2}{13}$

b, Tudjuk, hogy $(\operatorname{arsh} t)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+1}}$, így

$\boxed{4}$ $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3x^2+2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x)^2+1}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \operatorname{arsh}(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x) + C$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

6/C (folyt.)

-4-

$$\boxed{4} \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{3x^2+2}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int 6x \cdot (3x^2+2)^{-1/2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \frac{(3x^2+2)^{1/2}}{1/2} + C = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{3x^2+2} + C$$

$f' \cdot f^{-1/2}$ alak

$\boxed{5}$ d, Nevező: $x^3+2x^2 = x^2(x+2)$, így a parciális törtakra bontás:

$$\frac{5x^2+5x+2}{x^3+2x^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x+2} \quad \textcircled{1} = \frac{Ax(x+2) + B(x+2) + Cx^2}{x^2(x+2)}$$

$$5x^2+5x+2 = Ax(x+2) + B(x+2) + Cx^2; \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x=0 \text{-ben: } 2 = 2B; \quad \underline{B=1} \\ x=-2 \text{-ben: } 20-10+2 = 4C; \\ \quad \quad \quad \underline{C=3} \\ x=1 \text{-ben: } 5+5+2 = 3A+3 \cdot 1+3 \\ \quad \quad \quad \underline{A=2} \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{3}$$

$$\int \frac{5x^2+5x+2}{x^3+2x^2} dx = \int \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x+2} \right) dx = \underline{\underline{2 \ln|x| - \frac{1}{x} + 3 \ln|x+2| + C}} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$\boxed{7}$ $y^4 + 3y^5 + 2e^{3x-3} - (x-1)^3 = 0 \quad (x_0, y_0) = (1, -1)$

Az (x_0, y_0) pont kielégíti az egyenletet: $1 - 3 + 2 \cdot e^0 - 0^3 = 0 \quad \checkmark$

$$4y^3 y' + 15y^4 y' + 2 \cdot 3 e^{3x-3} - 3(x-1)^2 = 0 \quad \textcircled{3}$$

Az (x_0, y_0) helyen:

$$-4y'(x_0) + 15y'(x_0) + 6 - 0 = 0 \quad \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow y'(x_0) = -\frac{6}{11} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$y'(x_0) \neq 0$, tehát a függvénynek nincs lokális szélsőértéke $x_0=1$ -ben

$\boxed{8}$ $\int_2^9 \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{x-1}} dx = \int_{\sqrt[3]{2-1}}^{\sqrt[3]{9-1}} \frac{t^3+1}{t} \cdot 3t^2 dt = \int_1^2 (3t^4 + 3t) dt =$

$$t = \sqrt[3]{x-1}; \quad x = t^3+1; \quad dx = 3t^2 dt \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$= 3 \left[\frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = \underline{\underline{3 \left(\frac{32}{5} + 2 - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \textcircled{3} = \frac{192+60-6-15}{10} = \frac{231}{10}}}$$