

A 3. rész megoldása (2014. június 12.)

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1-x^2}} = (1-x^2)^{-1/3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/3}{n} (-x^2)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{-1/3}{n} x^{2n}$$

binomiális sorfejtés

$|x^2| < 1$ azaz $|x| < 1$

3 pont

$$I = \int_0^{1/3} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^{1/3} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{-1/3}{n} x^{2n} \right) dx =$$

eggy. tag (0, 1/3)⁻ⁿ

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{-1/3}{n} \int_0^{1/3} x^{2n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{-1/3}{n} \frac{1}{3^{2n+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1}$$

3 pont

n db negatív szám összege

$$\binom{-1/3}{n} = \frac{(-1/3)(-1/3+1)(-1/3-2)\dots(-1/3-n+1)}{n!}$$

> 0 , ha n páros
 < 0 , ha n páratlan

\Rightarrow nem alternáló sor fejtés!

$$S_N = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (-1)^n \binom{-1/3}{n} \frac{1}{3^{2n+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} \quad \text{egyel való beszélés miatt}$$

$$H = |I - S_N| = \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{-1/3}{n} \frac{1}{3^{2n+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} \quad (\leq) \quad \underline{\underline{4 pont}}$$

$$\text{mivel } \binom{-1/3}{n} = \frac{(-1/3)(-4/3)(-7/3)\dots(-\frac{3n-2}{3})}{n!} = (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \dots (3n-2)}{3^n n!} =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{3 \cdot 1} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{4}{3 \cdot 2} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{7}{3 \cdot 3} \right) \dots \left(\frac{3n-2}{3 \cdot n} \right) \quad \text{mivel } (-1)^n \binom{-1/3}{n} < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{3^n} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{9}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{3^n}$$

$$(\leq) \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^{2n+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} \leq \frac{1}{3 \cdot (2N+1)} \left(\sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} \right) = \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2N+1} \cdot \frac{1}{3^N}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{3^{2n+1}} \frac{1}{5^N} < 10^{-2} \quad \text{for } N \geq 2$$

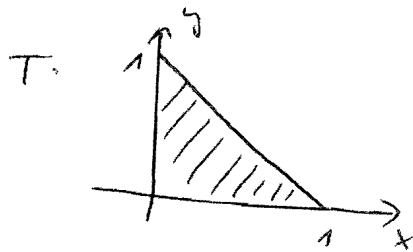
$\leadsto N = 2$ elég

$$S_2 = \sum_{n=0}^1 (-1)^n \binom{-1/3}{n} \frac{1}{3^{2n+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} =$$

$$= \underbrace{\binom{-1/3}{0}}_1 \frac{1}{3} - \underbrace{\binom{-1/3}{1}}_{-1/3} \frac{1}{3^3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^5}}}$$

②

$$f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - x - y$$



lokális szélsőértékkel:

3 pont

$$f'_x(x,y) = 3x^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \leadsto \quad x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$f'_y(x,y) = 3y^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \leadsto \quad y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

lehetős szélsőértékek

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right), \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

ezek közül egyik sincs a T tartományban

$$\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right), \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

⇓

Mivel $f(x,y)$ folytonos ismét a határolón vizsgáljuk fel a szélsőértéket!

• $x=0, 0 \leq y \leq 1$

$$g(y) := f(0,y) = y^3 - y \quad \leadsto \quad g'(y) = 3y^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$f\left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^3 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1\right) = -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$f(0,0) = 0$$

$$f(0,1) = 0$$

2 pont

• $y=0, 0 \leq x \leq 1$ - a minimum miatt vizsgáljuk:

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, 0\right) = -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$f(1,0) = 0$$

1 pont

• $y=1-x, 0 \leq x \leq 1$

$$g(x) := f(x, 1-x) = x^3 + (1-x)^3 - x - (1-x) = x^3 + (1-x)^3 - 1$$

$$g'(x) = 3x^2 - 3(1-x)^2 = 6x - 3 = 0 \quad \leadsto \quad x = \frac{1}{2}, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{3}{4} < -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

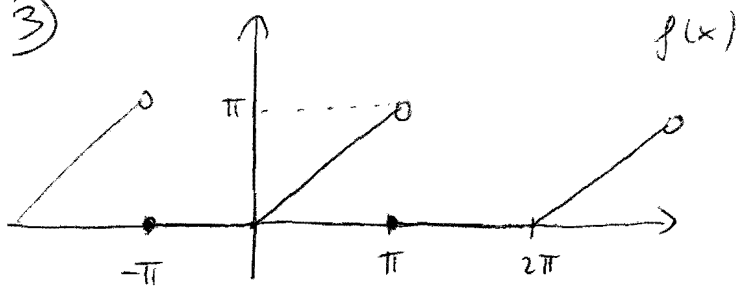
3 pont

⇒ abszolút maximum = 0 (0,0), (0,1), (1,0) -ben

abszolút minimum = $-\frac{3}{4}$ $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ -ben

1 pont

3)



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \, dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \boxed{1 \text{ point}}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos kx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \left[x \frac{\sin kx}{k} \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin kx}{k} \, dx \right\} =$$

$u=x \rightarrow u'=1$
 $v'=\cos kx \quad v=\frac{\sin kx}{k}$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi k^2} \left[\cos k\pi - 1 \right] = \frac{1}{\pi k^2} \left[(-1)^k - 1 \right] = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k \text{ is even} \\ -\frac{2}{\pi k^2} & \text{if } k \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin kx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \left[-x \frac{\cos kx}{k} \right]_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos kx}{k} \, dx \right\} =$$

$u=x \quad v'=\sin kx$
 $u'=1 \quad v=-\frac{\cos kx}{k}$

$$= -\frac{\pi \cos k\pi}{\pi k} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k}$$

* Fourier-ser:

$$\underline{f}(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi(2k+1)^2} \cos(2k+1)x + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k} \sin kx \quad \boxed{1 \text{ point}}$$

At Dirichlet-tétel értelmében a Fourier-sor a nyalakodi pontok, azaz a $(2k+1) \cdot \pi$ pontok halmazán elbillen a függvény.

2 point

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} & , (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & , (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

a) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi}{r} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r \cos \varphi \sin \varphi = 0$

$x = r \cos \varphi$
 $y = r \sin \varphi$

kardito // $f(0,0)$

weges f. polynom an origin

2 point

b) hc $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$

$$f'_x(x,y) = \frac{y \sqrt{x^2+y^2} - xy \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$f'_y(x,y) = \frac{x \sqrt{x^2+y^2} - xy \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{2y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{x^2+y^2}$$

4 point

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{h} = 0$$

hasonban $f'_y(0,0) = 0$

c) hc f deriváltak (0,0)-ban, ott a deriváltak (0,0) lehetnek, vagyis

$$f(x,y) = f(0,0) + f'_x(0,0) \cdot x + f'_y(0,0) \cdot y + \epsilon(x,y) \quad \text{-- h'c}$$

$$\epsilon(x,y) = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \quad \text{melyre}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\epsilon(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi}{r^2} = \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \neq 0$$

$x = r \cos \varphi$
 $y = r \sin \varphi$

(f'g' h'c)

weges f. deriváltak (0,0)-ban

5 point

5)

$$\text{ha } \underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, \quad \underline{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A\underline{v} = \underline{a} \times \underline{v} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ x & y & z \end{pmatrix} = -y\underline{i} + (x-z)\underline{j} + y\underline{k} = \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x-z \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

ebből, vagy az $\underline{i}, \underline{j}, \underline{k}$ bázisvektorok segítségével beolvasható, hogy

A mátrix a standard alakban:

$$\underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4 pont

$$\det(\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} = -\lambda(\lambda^2 + 1) - \lambda = -\lambda(\lambda^2 + 2) = 0$$

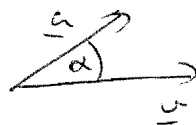
$$\hookrightarrow \lambda_1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_2 = \sqrt{2}i$$

$$\lambda_3 = -\sqrt{2}i$$

3 pont

(Megj: mivel $|\underline{a} \times \underline{v}| = |\underline{a}| \cdot |\underline{v}| \cdot \sin \alpha$



miért $\underline{a} \times \underline{a} = 0$ mutatja, hogy

0 sajátérték \underline{a} sajátvektorral, valamint mivel

\underline{A} antiszimmetrikus ($\underline{A}^T = -\underline{A}$) \rightarrow 0-ra kívül csak
térké képzetes $\sqrt{2}i$ -
lehetek)

Mivel $\underline{A} \in \mathbb{R}$ feletti leképezés így a komplex sajátvektorok
nem kell kiegészíteni (\underline{A} nem diagonalizálható \mathbb{R} -ben)

3 pont