

2. VARIANTS $C_n = |a_n|$

1, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{3n+5}{2n^2}$

Nagy n -re $|a_n| = C_n \sim \frac{1}{n}$, $\sum \frac{1}{n} = \infty$
 \Rightarrow minoris krit.

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| \geq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n}{2n^2} = \frac{3}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \infty \Rightarrow$ a sor nem abszolút konvergens ⑤

1. gondolat, hogy a sor Leibniz. velt. előjele, ① és $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$. ②

$|a_{n+1}| \stackrel{?}{\leq} |a_n|$ ② $\Rightarrow \frac{3(n+1)+5}{2(n+1)^2} \stackrel{?}{\leq} \frac{3n+5}{2n^2}$

$\Rightarrow 2n^2(3n+8) \stackrel{?}{\leq} 2(n^2+2n+1)(3n+5)$

$\Rightarrow 6n^3 + 16n^2 \stackrel{?}{\leq} 6n^3 + 22n^2 + 26n + 10$

$\Rightarrow 0 \stackrel{?}{\leq} 6n^2 + 26n + 10$ ③ igaz $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ -re, tehát a

sor Leibniz. így konvergens.

Teljes a sor feltételnek konv. ②

2. Konvergenztartomány:

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot (3x+2)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{n \cdot 3^n}_{a_n} \cdot \left(x + \frac{2}{3}\right)^n$; $x_0 = -\frac{2}{3}$ ②

$\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \sqrt[n]{n \cdot 3^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 3 \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{3}$ ③

Újraírva: $x = x_0 \pm R$ -ben $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot 3^n \cdot (\pm R)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot n$

divergens, mert $(-1)^n \cdot n \not\rightarrow 0$. ⑤

Teljes a konv. tartomány: K.T. = $D_S = (x_0 - R, x_0 + R) = \left(-1, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$

0. megj:

$\int \frac{S(x)}{3x+2} dx = \int \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(3x+2)^{n-1} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \int (3x+2)^{n-1} dx =$ ②

$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cancel{n} \cdot \frac{(3x+2)^n}{3 \cdot \cancel{n}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3x+2}{1-(3x+2)} = -\frac{3x+2}{9x+3} = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9x+3}$ ③

2, (folgt.)

(-2-)

$\ln x \in (-1, -\frac{1}{3})$

$$\frac{S(x)}{3x+2} = \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3x+3}\right)' = \frac{-9}{(3x+3)^2} = \frac{1}{(3x+1)^2} \quad (3) \quad S(x) = \frac{3x+2}{(3x+1)^2} \quad (1)$$

3, Taylor, hier $\ln x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} = x + \frac{x^3}{6} + \dots$, telik

(10)

$$T_6(x) = \underbrace{3 + 5x - 2x^2 + \frac{5^3}{6}x^3 + 0 \cdot x^4 + \frac{5^5}{5!}x^5}_{(3)} \quad (4) \quad \text{0.5' x (1) bricht von \}$$

4, (10)

$$f(x) = \cos(2x^3) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (2x^3)^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2^{2n}}{(2n)!} \cdot x^{6n} \quad (7)$$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ serie (3)

5, a, (10) $f(x) = (2-x^3)^{-1/3} = 2^{-1/3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x^3}{2}\right)^{-1/3} \quad (3) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/3}{n} \left(-\frac{x^3}{2}\right)^n \quad (4)$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/3}{n} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n} \cdot x^{3n} \quad \ln \left|\frac{x^3}{2}\right| < 1, \text{ oder } |x| < \underline{\underline{\sqrt[3]{2} = R}} \quad (3)$$

(5) $f^{(9)}(0) = 9! \cdot a_9 \quad (2) = 9! \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{(-1/3)(-4/3)(-7/3)}{3!}}_{\binom{-1/3}{3}} \cdot \frac{-1}{8} \quad (3)$

\uparrow
 $n=3$

6, a, the origin kind of folytem, next folytem typ-ek haryen
(6) dem, is a newes' new nulls. (2)

(4) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{At origin: } x = r \cos \varphi, \quad y = r \sin \varphi \\ f(x, y) = \frac{2r^3 \cos^3 \varphi - r^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{r} = 2r^2 \cos^3 \varphi - r \sin^2 \varphi \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow 0} 0 = f(0, 0) \\ \text{Telik f folytem or origin. (2)} \end{array} \right.$

bricht

6, (folgt.)

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

$$\textcircled{14} \quad f'_x(x, y) = \frac{6x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - (2x^3 - y^2) \frac{xy}{x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}{x^2 + y^2} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$f'_y(x, y) = \frac{-2y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - (2x^3 - y^2) \frac{xy}{x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}{x^2 + y^2} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

Original:

$$f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} (f(h, 0) - f(0, 0)) \stackrel{\textcircled{2}}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h^3}{h \cdot |h|} = 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} (f(0, h) - f(0, 0)) \stackrel{\textcircled{2}}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2h^2}{h \cdot |h|} = \not\exists \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$\textcircled{5}^c$ f'_x, f'_y holystas $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ gilt holstas, telit

f totalit holst. - holst $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ - in. $\textcircled{3}$

ke original $\not\exists f'_y$, telit f nen diff. - holst totalit or original. $\textcircled{2}$

IMSC $\textcircled{6}^a$ $f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} (0 - 0) = 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$

$$(x, y) \neq (0, 0): f'_x(x, y) = \frac{(2xy + y^2)(x^2 + y^2) - (x^2y + xy^2) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \stackrel{\textcircled{2}}{=} \frac{-x^2y^2 + 2xy^3 + y^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f'_x(x, y) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^4 (-\cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi + 2 \cos \varphi \sin^3 \varphi + \sin^4 \varphi)}{r^4} = \text{függ } \varphi\text{-től, telit}$$

f'_x nen holst. or original! $\textcircled{2}$

b, $f'_x(0, 0) = f'_y(0, 0) = 0$, telit or „elvezőre van”: $V(x, y) = f(x, y) - 0 - 0 \cdot x - 0 \cdot y$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \frac{V(x, y)}{\|(x, y)\|} = \frac{x^2y + xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{r^3 (\cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi + \cos \varphi \sin^3 \varphi)}{r^3} = \text{függ } \varphi\text{-től} \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow 0} \not\rightarrow 0$$

$\Rightarrow \not\exists$ grad $f(0, 0)$ (A definitív kell alkalmazni, a szükséges feltételt teljesítet, or elégséges nem.)

(-4-)

B variáns (Csak végeredményt. A pontok az alábbiakban)

1. A minoráns kriteriummal látható, hogy a sor nem absz. konv. (5)

(15) A sor deklarációját vizsgálva \Rightarrow feltételesen konv.

$$\frac{2(n+1)+7}{3(n+1)^2} \leq \frac{2n+7}{3n^2} \Leftrightarrow \cancel{6n^3} + 27n^2 \leq \cancel{6n^3} + 33n^2 + 48n + 21$$

$$0 \leq 6n^2 + 48n + 21$$

2. $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \cdot n \left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^n$; $X_0 = -\frac{3}{2}$; $R = \frac{1}{2}$; K.T. = $(-2, -1)$

(25) $\int \frac{S(x)}{2x+3} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2x+3)^n}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x+3}{1-(2x+3)} = \frac{2x+3}{-4(x+1)} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4x+4}$

$$S(x) = (2x+3) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4x+4}\right)' = \frac{4(2x+3)}{(4x+4)^2} = \frac{2x+3}{4(x+1)^2}, \text{ ha } x \in (-2, -1)$$

3. $T_4(x) = 5 + 5x - 3x^2 - \frac{5^3}{6}x^3 + 0 \cdot x^4 + \frac{5^5 \cos(5\xi)}{5!}x^5$, ahol ξ között van ξ

(10) $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{4n}$; $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

(15) $f(x) = 3^{-1/3} \left(1 - \frac{x^5}{3}\right)^{-1/3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/3}{n} \frac{(-1)^n}{3^n} x^{5n}$; $R = \sqrt[5]{3}$

(5) $f^{(15)}(0) = 15! a_{15} = 15! \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}} \cdot \frac{(-1/3)(-4/3)(-7/3)}{3!} \frac{-1}{3^3}$

6. a) f_2 origin közelében az originumban folytonos.

(14) $f'_x(x,y) = \frac{2x\sqrt{x^2+y^2} - (x^2-3y^3)\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{x^2+y^2}$, ha $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$; $f'_x(0,0) = \nexists$

$$f'_y(x,y) = \frac{-3y^2\sqrt{x^2+y^2} - (x^2-3y^3)\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{x^2+y^2}$$
, ha $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$; $f'_y(0,0) = 0$

c) $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ -in tot. diff.-ható,

(5) 0-ban nem — — —