

A 2. Vissza megoldásai (2014. június 5.)

① $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+2x} = \frac{1}{1-(-2x)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-2x)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^n x^n$ 2 pont

$| -2x | < 1$, azaz $|x| < \frac{1}{2}$: $KT = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

$g(x) = \frac{1}{(1+2x)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^n x^n \right)'$ 2 pont

$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^n n x^{n-1} \right) =$

$|x| < \frac{1}{2}$ esetén
egységesen a konvergencia
(határpont)

$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} 2^{n-1} n x^{n-1}$ 3 pont

$KT = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ 1 pont

② $f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - 9xy + 27$

$f'_x(x,y) = 3x^2 - 9y = 3(x^2 - 3y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 3y$

$f'_y(x,y) = 3y^2 - 9x = 3(y^2 - 3x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{y^2}{3}$

↑
mindkét felt.

$\rightarrow \frac{y^4}{9} = 3y$

$\frac{y}{9}(y^3 - 27) = 0$

lehetőség szerint lehet:

$P_1(0,0), P_2(3,3)$

2 pont

$y=0 \rightarrow x=0$ vagy $y=3 \rightarrow x=3$

$f''_{xx}(x,y) = 6x$ $f''_{xy}(x,y) = f''_{yx}(x,y) = -9$ $f''_{yy}(x,y) = 6y$

Hesse-mátrix

$H = \begin{pmatrix} 6x & -9 \\ -9 & 6y \end{pmatrix}$

$\det H = 36xy - 81$

$P_1(0,0)$ -ben : $\det H = -81 < 0 \rightarrow \nexists$ m.e.

$P_2(3,3)$ -ben : $\det H = 36 \cdot 9 - 81 > 0 \rightarrow \exists$ m.e.

$\hookrightarrow 6x|_{P_2} = 6 \cdot 3 = 18 > 0 \Rightarrow P_2$ -ben lok. MIN

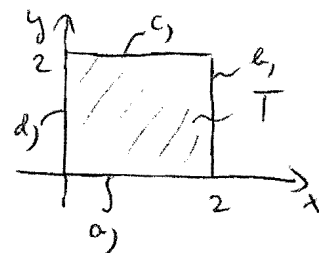
lok. MIN. $f(3,3) = 27 + 27 - 81 + 27 = 0$

4 pont

② polyhedron $T = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, x \in [0,2], y \in [0,2]\}$ korlátos és zárt

$f(x,y)$ polyhedron T -n \leadsto felvemi szélsőérték (Weierstrass)

$P_2(3,3) \notin T \Rightarrow$ csak a határhozon lehet fel



a) $0 \leq x \leq 2, y=0$

$f(x,0) = x^3 + 27 \leadsto \min f(0,0) = 27$
 $\max f(2,0) = 8 + 27 = 35$

1 pont

b) $x=2, 0 \leq y \leq 2$

$f(2,y) = 8 + y^3 - 18y + 27 = y^3 - 18y + 35 \equiv g(y) \leadsto g'(y) = 3y^2 - 18 = 0$

határolt:
 $\hookrightarrow \min g(0) = f(2,0) = 35$
 $g(2) = f(2,2) = 7$

$\hookrightarrow y = \pm\sqrt{6} \notin [0,2]$

1 pont

c) $0 \leq x \leq 2, y=2$

$f(x,2) = x^3 - 18x + 35$ hasonlóan b)-hez, a szélsőértékek: $f(0,2) = 35$
 $f(2,2) = 7$

1 pont

d) $x=0, 0 \leq y \leq 2$

$f(0,y) = y^3 + 27$ hasonlóan a)-hoz $f(0,0) = 27$
 $f(0,2) = 35$

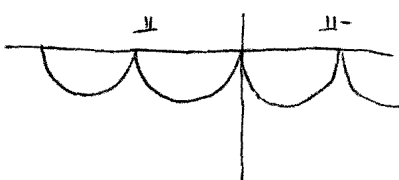
1 pont

Összefoglalás abszolút minimum T -n = 7 (2,2)-en

-||- maximum T -n = 35 (0,2)-en és (2,0)-en

③

$f(x) = |a \cos x|$



period \Rightarrow $l_k = 0$

Mod

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |a \cos x| dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} [-\cos x]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} (1 - (-1)) = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

Mod

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |a \cos x| \cos kx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x \cos kx dx =$$

part. int: $u = \cos x, v = \cos kx$
 $u' = -\sin x, v' = -k \sin kx$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x \cos kx dx - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \cos x dx \right\} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x \cos kx dx - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \cos x dx \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \cos x dx$$

ergibt

$$a_k = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi k^2}{2} (\cos k\pi + 1) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi k^2}{2} a_k \rightarrow a_k \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi k^2}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi k^2}{2} (\cos k\pi + 1)$$

Mod

$$a_k = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi (k^2-1)}{2} (\cos k\pi + 1) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi (k^2-1)}{2} (-1)^{k+1} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\pi (k^2-1)}{2} (-1)^{k+1}$$

$f(x)$ Fourier-reihe:

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi (k^2-1)}{4} \cos(2kx)$$

Mod

in der $f(x)$ werden Polynome, also $\Phi(x)$ in der x in der x

die Reihe $f(x)$ (Dunkel-rote)

Mod

$$9) f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

a) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 - xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^3(\cos^3 \varphi - \cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi)}{r^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r \underbrace{(\cos^3 \varphi - \cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi)}_{\text{konstant}} = 0$

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

$\hookrightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = f(0,0)$ 2 point
f ist linear an origin

b) $h = (x,y) \neq (0,0)$

$$f'_x(x,y) = \frac{(3x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2) - (x^3 - xy^2) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$
 1 point

$$f'_y(x,y) = \frac{-2xy(x^2 + y^2) - (x^3 - xy^2) \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$
 1 point

$(x,y) = (0,0)$ - case

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h^3}{h^2} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^3}{h^3} = 1$$
 1 point

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

c) f ist nicht diff'bar an origin, obwohl $f(0,0) = (1,0)$ linear, weil:

$$f(x,y) = f(0,0) + f'_x(0,0) \cdot x + f'_y(0,0) \cdot y + \varepsilon(x,y) \quad \text{wegen}$$

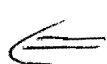
$$\varepsilon(x,y) = \frac{x^3 - xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} - x = \frac{x^3 - xy^2 - x^3 + xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} = - \frac{2xy^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\varepsilon(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{-2xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2r^3 \cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi}{r^3} = -2 \cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi$$

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

$\varphi \in [0, 2\pi)$

f ist nicht diff'bar an origin



\neq

4 point

5) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \det A = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow A$ invertibil!
1 point

$$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ax = b = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow x = A^{-1}b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
2 point

vagyis $x = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ sajátvektor $\lambda = 1$ sajátértékkel

mivel $\det A^{100} = (\det A)^{100} = 2^{100} \neq 0 \rightsquigarrow A^{100}$ is invertibil!
1 point

A sajátértékei

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & -2-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(-2-\lambda) = 0 \rightsquigarrow \begin{matrix} \lambda_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = -2 \end{matrix}$$
2 point

$\lambda_1 = 1$ -hez tartozó sajátvektor $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_2 = -2$ -hez

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2\alpha \\ -2\beta \end{pmatrix} \text{ -ből } \rightsquigarrow \begin{matrix} \alpha = 0 \\ \beta = 1 \text{ pl} \end{matrix}$$

$(A^{100})^{-1}$ sajátértékei : $\frac{1}{(-2)^{100}} = \frac{1}{2^{100}}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ sajátvektor
 $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ sajátvektor

és $\frac{1}{1^{100}} = 1$ $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ sajátvektor

4 point