

1, [20] $\bar{z} \cdot z^3 = 4i$

1. megoldás: $z = r e^{i\varphi}$; $\bar{z} = r e^{-i\varphi}$

$r e^{-i\varphi} \cdot r^3 e^{3i\varphi} = 4i \Rightarrow r^4 e^{2i\varphi} = 4 \cdot e^{i \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} r^4 = 4 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{2} \\ 2\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \pmod{2\pi} \Rightarrow \varphi_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}; \varphi_2 = \frac{5\pi}{4} \end{cases}$

(egyenlet) $z_1 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\pi/4} = 1+i$; $z_2 = \sqrt{2} e^{i5\pi/4} = -1-i$

2. megoldás: $z = x + iy$; $\bar{z} = x - iy$

$(x - iy)(x + iy)^3 = (x^2 + y^2)(x^2 + 2ixy - y^2) = 4i \Rightarrow$

(egyenlet) $\begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2)(x^2 - y^2) = 0 \\ 2xy(x^2 + y^2) = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 = 0, \text{ tehát } x = \pm y$

a, $x = y; 2x^2 \cdot 2x^2 = 4; x = y = \pm 1$

b, $x = -y$

$z_1 = 1+i$; $z_2 = -1-i$

(a) $2xy(x^2 + y^2) = 4$ egyenlet nem elégítethető ki!

2, A hatvénység kivétele $\varepsilon = \frac{0.002}{2} = 10^{-3}$ szűk intervallumban adunk meg. (4)

$a_n = \frac{n^2 + \sqrt{n}}{(2n+3)^2} = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2}}{4 + \frac{12}{n} + \frac{9}{n^2}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} = A, \Rightarrow I := \left[\frac{1}{4} - 10^{-3}; \frac{1}{4} + 10^{-3} \right]$

$\left| a_n - A \right| = \left| \frac{n^2 + \sqrt{n}}{4n^2 + 12n + 9} - \frac{1}{4} \right| = \left| \frac{4n^2 + 4\sqrt{n} - (4n^2 + 12n + 9)}{4(4n^2 + 12n + 9)} \right|$
 $= \frac{12n + 9 - 4\sqrt{n}}{4(2n+3)^2} < \frac{12n}{4(2n)^2} = \frac{3}{4n} \leq 10^{-3}, \text{ ha } n \geq \frac{3000}{4} = 750$
 Ha $9 - 4\sqrt{n} < 0$ (*)

Teljesen $N = 750$ megfelelő, ekkor már a (*) és (*) feltétel is teljesül.

3
 [20] $a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9n^2+5n}-3n} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{9n^2+5n}+3n}{\sqrt{9n^2+5n}+3n} = \frac{\sqrt{9n^2+5n}+3n}{9n^2+5n-9n^2} = \frac{\sqrt{9+\frac{5}{n}}+3}{5} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6}{5}$ (5)

4, [20] $b_{n+1} = \sqrt{b_n^2 + 2b_n} - \frac{1}{2}$; $b_1 = 1$.
 Lehtsiys kutivittit: $B = \sqrt{B^2 + 2B} - \frac{1}{2}$
 $(B + \frac{1}{2})^2 = B^2 + 2B \Rightarrow B^2 + B + \frac{1}{4} = B^2 + 2B \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{4}$ (7)
 Monotonitas: $b_1 = 1$; $b_2 = \sqrt{1+2} - \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} > 1 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{3} > \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow 3 > \frac{9}{4} = 2,25$

8) Septis: b_n monoton nst, bis: telys indubiviat.
 $\alpha, b_1 < b_2$; $\beta, T.f.h. 0 < b_n < b_{n+1}$ eller
 $\gamma, 0 < b_n^2 < b_{n+1}^2 \Rightarrow b_n^2 + 2b_n < b_{n+1}^2 + 2b_{n+1} \Rightarrow \sqrt{b_n^2 + 2b_n} - \frac{1}{2} < \sqrt{b_{n+1}^2 + 2b_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{2}$
 $b_{n+1} < b_{n+2}$

Telut b_n nigivian monoton nst.
 5) Kva b_n kutivitas leme, eller, nivil monoton, leme kutivittit, drambn
 luvk $B = \frac{1}{4} < 1 = b_1$ lehtika valis kutivittit. Telut b_n nem kutivitas.

5, i,
 [6] $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{7}n\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{7}n\right)}{n} = 0$ (6) $\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$ kutivitas

14) $a_n = \left(\frac{5-3n}{5+3n}\right)^n = (-1)^n \frac{(3n-5)^n}{(3n+5)^n} = (-1)^n \frac{\left(1-\frac{5}{3n}\right)^n}{\left(1+\frac{5}{3n}\right)^n}$, abut
 $b_n = \frac{\left(1-\frac{5}{3n}\right)^n}{\left(1+\frac{5}{3n}\right)^n} \rightarrow \frac{e^{-5/3}}{e^{5/3}} = e^{-10/3}$ (3) Telut a_n kut konvergens nrvat-
 lal van konvergens, telut diti nrvat. $S = \{e^{-10/3}, -e^{-10/3}\}$; $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = -e^{-10/3}$ (2)