

ΔVARIÁNS:

1, a, i, x_0 a D_f tartózkodási pontja, és ①

⑤ $i \ddot{a}, \forall P > 0: \exists \varepsilon > 0: f(x) > P, \text{ ha } x \in K_\varepsilon(x_0) = (x_0 - \varepsilon, x_0 + \varepsilon) \setminus \{x_0\}$ ④

6, $\frac{x+2}{|x^2-4|} = \frac{x+2}{|x+2| \cdot |x-2|} = \frac{1}{|x-2|} > P, \text{ ha } |x-2| < \frac{1}{P}, \text{ tehát}$
 $\varepsilon(P) = \min \left\{ 4, \frac{1}{P} \right\}$ jó.

2, a, $\text{Ar} \setminus \{0, 3\}$ halmazon f folytonos. ①

⑫ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} e^{-\frac{1}{(x-3)^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow$ megszüntethető szakadás ①

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-\frac{1}{(x-3)^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{9}}$ ③

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin^2(2x)}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\frac{\sin(2x)}{2x} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$ ③

első tag, más tag

⑫ b, f nem diff. -ható a 0-ban, mert Δf nem folytonos, és a 3-ban, mert Δf nincs értelmezve. $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 3\}$ -on f diff. -ható. ②

Ha $x < 0$:

$f'(x) = \left(\frac{\sin^2(2x)}{3x^2} \right)' = \frac{2 \sin(2x) \cos(2x) \cdot 3x^2 - \sin^2(2x) \cdot 6x}{9x^4}$ ⑤

Ha $x > 0$ és $x \neq 3$:

$f'(x) = \left(e^{-\frac{1}{(x-3)^2}} \right)' = \frac{2}{(x-3)^3} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{(x-3)^2}}$ ⑤

3, a, $f(x) = 3\pi - \arcsin(2x-3)$

⑩ $D_{\arcsin} = [-1, 1]; -1 \leq 2x-3 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 \leq x \leq 2 \Rightarrow D_f = [1, 2]$ ③

$3\pi - \arcsin(-1) = \frac{7}{2}\pi; 3\pi - \arcsin(1) = \frac{5}{2}\pi \Rightarrow R_f = \left[\frac{5}{2}\pi, \frac{7}{2}\pi \right]$ ③

$f'(x) = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1-(2x-3)^2}}$ ④ $(x \in (1, 2))$

3, b, $\forall x \in (1,2)$ maka $f'(x) < 0$, jggy f menurun monoton cthlen, tehát

[4] injektif, léténté inverse.

vagy $x \mapsto 2x-3$ inj. mon. n \ddot{o} , $x \mapsto \cos 2x$ inj. mon. n \ddot{o} $\Rightarrow x \mapsto -\cos 2(2x-3)$

inj. mon. cthlen $\Rightarrow f$ injektif, $\exists f^{-1}$.

[5] c, $D_{f^{-1}} = R_f = [\frac{5}{2}\pi, \frac{7}{2}\pi]$; $R_{f^{-1}} = D_f = [1,2]$

$y = f(x) \Rightarrow 2x-3 = \sin(3\pi-y) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = x = \frac{1}{2}(\sin(3\pi-y)+3)$

4, a,

[6] $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin(3x)}{\arctan(2x)} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-9x^2}}}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+4x^2}} = \frac{3}{2}$

[7] $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{2-x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-2x}{x(2-x)} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{2-x+x\cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{2\cos x - x\sin x} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$

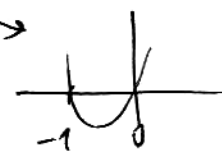
[7] c, $x^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = e^{\frac{\ln x}{1-x}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{1-x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1/x}{-1} = -1$, tehát $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = e^{-1}$

d,

[6] $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x \operatorname{ch}(2x)}{\operatorname{sh}(3x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x \frac{1}{2}(e^{2x} + e^{-2x})}{\frac{1}{2}(e^{3x} - e^{-3x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{3x} + e^{-x}}{e^{3x} - e^{-3x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + e^{-6x}}{1 - e^{-6x}} = 1$

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

7, a, $f'(x) = 2x e^{2x} + 2x^2 e^{2x} = 2x(x+1) e^{2x}$ ③ 

X	$x < -1$	-1	$-1 < x < 0$	0	$0 < x$
f'	+	0	-	0	+
f	↗	lok. max.	↘	lok. min.	↗

④

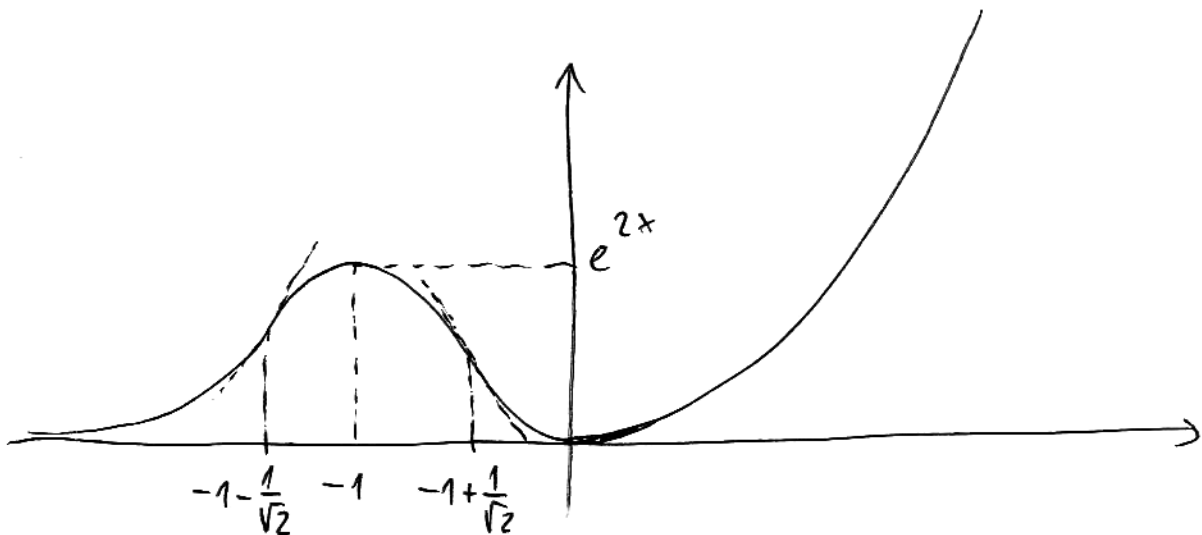
8, b, $f''(x) = (2 + 4x) e^{2x} + 2(2x + 2x^2) e^{2x} = 2(2x^2 + 4x + 1) e^{2x}$ ③

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 8}}{4} = -1 \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

X	$x < -1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$-1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$-1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < x < -1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$-1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$-1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < x$
f''	+	0	-	0	+
f	∪	infl. p.	∩	infl. pnt.	∪

③

5, c, Látuk: $f(0) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$



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Tetsölöss $q \in \mathbb{N}_+$ esetén a $\mathbb{Z} \cdot \frac{1}{q}$ helyeken mindig valós tartókerületi pontja.

Így ezek végtelen sok, $A_n = \{ \frac{p}{q} \mid p \in \mathbb{Z}, q \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \}$ -nek mindig.

Ha $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus A_n$, akkor $|f(x)| < \frac{1}{n}$. Tehát $\forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ esetén $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0$.

Tehát f folytonos az irracionális pontokban ④, és ehö fajti, megszüntethető relatív van a racionális pontokban ④

3. VARIANS (törv)

1, a, $x_0 \in D_f$ tot. pontja $\textcircled{1}$ s $(\forall P > 0) \exists \varepsilon > 0 (\forall x \in D_f \cap K_\varepsilon(x_0)) (|f(x) - P| < P)$ $\textcircled{4}$

b, $\frac{x-3}{|x^2-9|} = \frac{x-3}{|x-3|} \cdot \frac{1}{|x+3|} = \frac{-1}{|x+3|} < -P$, ha $|x+3| < \frac{1}{P} \Rightarrow \varepsilon(P) = \min\{6, \frac{1}{P}\}$

ha $x < 3$

2, a, f folytonos $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 5\}$ - en. $\textcircled{1}$

$\textcircled{12}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = 0$ $\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow$ 5-ben megszüntethető szakadás van. $\textcircled{1}$

$f(0+0) = e^{-\frac{1}{25}}$, $f(0-0) = \dots = \frac{9}{2}$ $\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow$ 0-ban első fajta, végső nyíl $\textcircled{1}$

$\textcircled{12}$ b, $f'(0)$ (0-ban nem felelt.), $f'(5)$ ($5 \notin D_f$) $\textcircled{2}$

$x < 0$: $f'(x) = \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot (3x) \cos(3x) \cdot 2x^2 - 2^2 (3x) \cdot 4x}{4x^4}$ $\textcircled{5}$

$x > 0, x \neq 5$: $f'(x) = \frac{2}{(x-5)^3} e^{-\frac{1}{(x-5)^2}}$ $\textcircled{5}$

3, a, $D_f = [\frac{1}{3}, 1]$ $\textcircled{3}$; $R_f = [\frac{9}{2}\pi, \frac{11}{2}\pi]$ $\textcircled{3}$; $f'(x) = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{1-(3x-2)^2}}$ $\textcircled{4}$

b, \sin & \cos variáns; $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{3}(\sin(5\pi - x) + 2)$ $\textcircled{3}$; $D_{f^{-1}} = R_f$ $\textcircled{1}$; $R_{f^{-1}} = D_f$ $\textcircled{1}$

4, a, $\frac{5}{2}$ $\textcircled{6}$ b, 0 (mint a) $\textcircled{7}$; c, e^{-1} (mint a) $\textcircled{7}$; d, 1 (mint a) $\textcircled{6}$

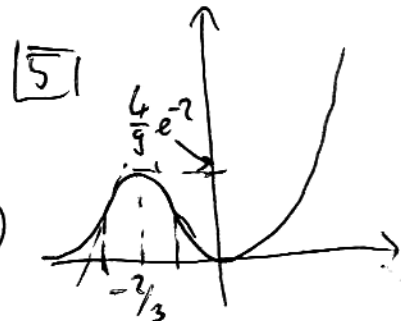
5, a, $f'(x) = x(3x+2)e^{3x}$ $\textcircled{3}$

x	$x < -\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{2}{3} < x < 0$	0	$0 < x$
f'	+	0	-	0	+
f''	\nearrow	lok. max.	\searrow	lok. min.	\nearrow

$\textcircled{4}$

c, $f(0) = 0$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$



b, $f''(x) = (6x+2+9x^2+6x)e^{3x} = (9x^2+12x+2)e^{3x}$ $\textcircled{3}$

$\textcircled{8}$ $= (9x^2+12x+2)e^{3x}$; $x_{1,2} = \frac{-12 \pm \sqrt{144-72}}{18} = -\frac{2}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$ $\textcircled{2}$

x	$x < -\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{3}$	$-\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{3}$	$-\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{3} < x < -\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{3}$	$-\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{3}$	$-\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{3} < x$
f''	+	0	-	0	+
f	U	inf. p.	\cap	inf. p.	U

$\textcircled{3}$

IMSC - mint a.