

1, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - 4}{x^2 + 5}$ Separálható: $\int \frac{dy}{y^2 - 4} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 5}$ (2)

$I_1 = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{y+2} dy + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{y-2} dy = -\frac{1}{4} \ln|y+2| + \frac{1}{4} \ln|y-2| + C$

$\frac{1}{y^2 - 4} = \frac{1}{(y+2)(y-2)} = \frac{A}{y+2} + \frac{B}{y-2} = \frac{(A+B)y + 2(B-A)}{y^2 - 4}$ (5)

$\left. \begin{matrix} A+B=0 \\ -A+B=1/2 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} A=-1/4 \\ B=+1/4 \end{matrix}$

$I_2 = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dx}{1 + (\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}})^2} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \sqrt{5} + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{5}} + C$ (4)

Teljes a megoldás:

$-\frac{1}{4} \ln|y+2| + \frac{1}{4} \ln|y-2| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{5}} + C$ (1)

2, $y' - \frac{2}{x}y = x^3 e^x$ lineáris

(H): $y' = \frac{2}{x}y \xrightarrow{y \neq 0} \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{2dx}{x} \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2 \ln|x| + C$

$y_{H, \text{alt}}(x) = Kx^2; K \in \mathbb{R}$ (6)

$y_{I,P}(x) = K(x)x^2$, (2) est helyes az egyenletbe:

$x^2 K'(x) + 2xK(x) - \frac{2}{x}K(x) \cdot x^2 = x^3 e^x$

$K'(x) = x e^x; K(x) = \int \underset{u}{x} \underset{v'}{e^x} dx = \underset{u'=1}{x} e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x$

$y_{I,P}(x) = x^2(x-1)e^x$; $y_{I, \text{alt}}(x) = y_{I,P}(x) + y_{H, \text{alt}}(x) = x^2(x-1)e^x + Kx^2$ (2)

$K \in \mathbb{R}$

3, 121 -2-

$$y' = (3x + y)^2 + 1 \quad u = 3x + y \quad \text{helyettesítésk alkalmas-}$$

$$u' = 3 + y' ; y' = u' - 3$$

$$u' - 3 = u^2 + 1 ; \frac{du}{dx} = u^2 + 4 \quad \textcircled{2} ; \int \frac{du}{u^2 + 4} = \int dx$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{du}{1 + \left(\frac{u}{2}\right)^2} = x + C ; \frac{1}{4} \arctan\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) \cdot 2 = x + C \quad \textcircled{6}$$

$$\frac{u}{2} = \frac{3x + y}{2} = \tan(2(x + C)) ; \underline{\underline{y(x) = 2 \tan(2x + K) - 3x}} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$K \in \mathbb{R}$

4, a, 6 $K = -1$ esetén az irklina: $y = x^2 + 2$ $\textcircled{1}$

$K = 0$ esetén: $y = x^2 + 1$ $\textcircled{1}$

$K = +1$ esetén: $y = x^2$ $\textcircled{1}$

átalálva az irklina: $y = x^2 + 1 - K$ $\textcircled{2}$

$$\Rightarrow K = x^2 + 1 - y \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y' = x^2 - y + 1}} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

6 b, felülje $y(x)$ az $(1, 2)$ ponton átmenő megoldás.

$$y' = x^2 - y + 1 \quad \Rightarrow y'(1) = 1^2 - 2 + 1 = 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$y'' = 2x - y' + 0 \quad \Rightarrow y''(1) = 2 - 0 = +2 > 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

Teljesen az $(1, 2)$ ponton átmenő megoldásnak itt lokális
minimuma van. $\textcircled{2}$

5, (14) $y^{(4)} + 2y'' + y = 4x^2 + 5$

(H): $\lambda^4 + 2\lambda^2 + 1 = (\lambda^2 + 1)^2 = (\lambda + i)^2 (\lambda - i)^2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow y_{H, \text{all}}(x) = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x + C_3 x \sin x + C_4 x \cos x$

⑥

$y_{I, P}(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C$ ② / . 1

$y''_{I, P}(x) = 2A$ / . 2

⊕ $y^{(4)}_{I, P}(x) = 0$ / . 1

$4x^2 + 5 = Ax^2 + Bx + C + 4A \Rightarrow A = 4, B = 0, C + 4A = 5$
 $C = 5 - 4A = -11$

$y_{I, P}(x) = 4x^2 - 11$ ④

$y_{I, \text{all}}(x) = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x + C_3 x \sin x + C_4 x \cos x + 4x^2 - 11$ ②
 $C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 \in \mathbb{R}$

6, (12) 5x megoldás $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$ ②

$2e^{2x} \cos(3x)$ megoldás $\Rightarrow \lambda_{3,4} = 2 \pm 3i$ ②

Karakterisztikus polinom:

$\lambda^2 (\lambda - 2 + 3i)(\lambda - 2 - 3i) = \lambda^2 ((\lambda - 2)^2 + 9) = \lambda^4 - 4\lambda^3 + 13\lambda^2$
 $\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4$ ④

Az egyenlet: $y^{(4)} - 4y^{(3)} + 13y'' = 0$ ②

$y_{H, \text{all}}(x) = A + Bx + C e^{2x} \sin(3x) + D e^{2x} \cos(3x)$ ②

7, a,

[6]

$$f(m+2) = 4f(m+1) - 3f(m)$$

$$f(m) = q^m$$

$$q^2 = 4q - 3; \quad q^2 - 4q + 3 = (q-3)(q-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(m) = A \cdot 3^m + B \cdot 1^m = \underline{\underline{A \cdot 3^m + B}}$$

b,

[4]

Mivel $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} 3^m = \infty$, ezért $f(m)$ csak úgy lehet

korlátos, ha $A=0$. Ekkor azonban $f(1) = f(10) = B = \underline{\underline{5}}$

8, a,

[5]

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}$$

$$; \quad \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{n!} = \frac{n+1}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot n^n =$$

$$= \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e} < 1$$

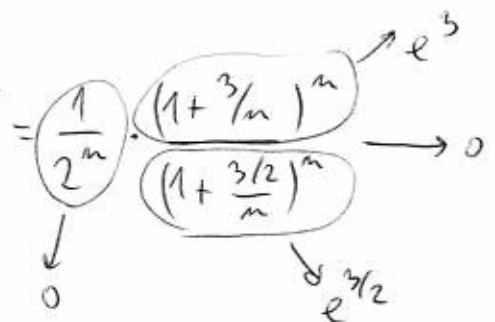
Tehát a sor konvergens!

b,

[5]

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3+n}{3+2n}\right)^{n^2}$$

$$; \quad \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \left(\frac{3+n}{3+2n}\right)^n =$$



Tehát a sor konvergens!

c,

[4]

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^2+5}}$$

Nem teljesül a konvergencia szükséges feltétele, ugyanis

$$1 < n^2 + 5 < 6n^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{1} < \sqrt[n]{n^2+5} < \sqrt[n]{6n^2} = \sqrt[n]{6} \cdot (\sqrt[n]{n})^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^2+5}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \neq 0.$$

Tehát a sor divergens.