

Info anal 1. VDI mitenregeldit 2012. dec. 20.

① 15

a,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{3^{n+1}}{4^{n+2}} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^n \cdot \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{3n}\right)^n}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^n} = \frac{0}{0}$  ⑤

$\left| \frac{3}{4} \right| < 1$        $\downarrow 0$        $\downarrow e^{1/2}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{4^{n+1}}{4^{n+2}} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1/4}{n}\right)^n}{\left(1 + \frac{2/4}{n}\right)^n} = e^{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$  ③

$\uparrow e^{1/4}$        $\downarrow e^{1/2}$

b,  $a_n = \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^n \cdot \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{3n}\right)^n}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^n} = \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^n \cdot c_n$

Lettek, hogy  $c_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}}$ , tehát  $\exists k \in \mathbb{R} : |c_n| < k$ . ④

hgy  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^n \cdot k < \infty$  (mert  $\left| \frac{3}{4} \right| < 1$ ), tehát a  
 majoráns kritérium értelmében  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$   
 konvergens. ③

② 15

a, 3  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$ , ha

i,  $x_0$  a  $D_f$  belső pontja, és

ii,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  esetén  $\exists \delta(\varepsilon) > 0$ , hogy

$$|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon, \text{ ha } x \in D_f \cap \dot{K}_{\delta(\varepsilon)}(x_0)$$

$$\dot{K}_{\delta(\varepsilon)}(x_0) = (x_0 - \delta, x_0) \cup (x_0, x_0 + \delta) / \quad \text{③}$$

b, Állítati ekv:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \iff \forall x_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x_0 \text{ esetén } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$$

$x_n \in D_f$   
 $x_n \neq x_0$

④

Bizonyítás: (egyik irány elég) (-2-1)

( $\Rightarrow$ ) Legyen  $x_n$  adott,  $x_n \rightarrow x_0$ ,  $x_n \in D_f$ ,  $x_n \neq x_0$ .

[8] Ehhez  $\forall \delta > 0$  esetén  $\exists N(\delta)$ , hogy ha  $n > N(\delta)$ , akkor  $|x_n - x_0| < \delta$

Legyen  $\delta(\varepsilon)$  a függvény határérték definíciójában szereplő konstans, azaz ha  $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta(\varepsilon)$ ,  $x \in D_f$ , akkor  $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$ .

Igy adott  $\varepsilon > 0$  esetén ha  $n > N(\delta(\varepsilon))$ , akkor

$$|f(x_n) - A| < \varepsilon, \text{ tehát } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$$

( $\Leftarrow$ ) Indirekt. T. A. h.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \neq A$ ,  $x$  tart. pontja  $D_f$ -nek.

[8] Tehát  $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ , melyre  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$  esetén  $\exists x_n \in D_f$ , hogy

$$|f(x_n) - A| \geq \varepsilon, \text{ és } |x_n - x_0| < \frac{1}{n}. \text{ Ehhez } x_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x_0,$$

de  $f(x_n) \not\rightarrow A$ , ez ellentmondás.

③

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x-2) \ln(x-2), & \text{ha } x > 2 \\ 0, & \text{ha } x = 2 \\ \arctan\left(\frac{1}{2-x}\right), & \text{ha } x < 2 \end{cases}$$

[12] a,  $x \neq 2$  esetén a függvény folytonos, mert folytonos függvények kompozíciója, nem az. ①

$$f(2+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} (x-2) \ln(x-2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} \frac{\ln(x-2) \xrightarrow{+\infty}}{\left(\frac{1}{x-2}\right) \xrightarrow{+\infty}} \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x-2}\right)}{\left(\frac{-1}{(x-2)^2}\right)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} (-(x-2)) = 0 \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$f(2-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{2-x}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{④}$$

$f(2+0) \neq f(2-0)$   
 $f$ -nek a 2-ben szünetje, ②  
 végső nyírási típusú szakadás van.

b, 2-ben f men diff-bata, mest itt men polystar. ①

5) Na x > 2, f'(x) = ((x-2)ln(x-2))' = ln(x-2) + 1 ②

Na x < 2, f'(x) = (arctan(1/(2-x)))' = 1 / (1 + (1/(2-x))^2) \* 1/(2-x)^2 ②

4) a, (f^-1)' = 1 / (f' o f^-1), vagy (f^-1)'(x) = 1 / f'(f^-1(x)) ③

6) (arch x)' = 1 / ch'(arch x) = 1 / sh(arch x) = 1 / sqrt(x^2 - 1), x > 1 ⑥  
y; chy = x > 1, y >= 0  
ch^2 y - sh^2 y = 1  
=> chy = sqrt(ch^2 y - 1) = sqrt(x^2 - 1)

4) c, (arch(e^{3x^2+1}))' = (e^{3x^2+1})' / sqrt(e^{2(3x^2+1)} - 1) = (6x \* e^{3x^2+1}) / sqrt(e^{6x^2+2} - 1) ④

5)\* x^2 - x - 6 = (x-3)(x+2) ②

8) (3x+1)/(x^2-x-6) = A/(x-3) + B/(x+2) => 3x+1 = A(x+2) + B(x-3)  
x = -2 esete: -5 = -5B => B = 1  
x = 3 esete: 10 = 5A => A = 2 ②

int (3x+1)/(x^2-x-6) dx = int (2/(x-3) + 1/(x+2)) dx = 2ln|x-3| + ln|x+2| + C ②

⑥\* 12

$$a, \int (2x-1) e^{-3x} dx = -\frac{2x-1}{3} e^{-3x} - \int 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) e^{-3x} dx =$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{⑥} \\ u \quad v' \\ u'=2 \quad v = -\frac{e^{-3x}}{3} \end{array} \left| = -\frac{2x-1}{3} e^{-3x} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{e^{-3x}}{-3} + C = \right. \text{③}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{3} e^{-3x} \left( 2x-1 + \frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{-e^{-3x}}{3} \cdot \left( 2x - \frac{1}{3} \right) + C$$


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$$\text{⑥}' \int (2x+1) \arctan x dx = (x^2+x) \arctan x - \int \frac{x^2+x}{1+x^2} dx = \text{②}$$

$$u = x^2+x \quad v' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \left| = (x^2+x) \arctan x - \int \left( 1 + \frac{x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) dx = \right. \text{②}$$

↖  $\frac{f'}{f}$  alut

$$= (x^2+x) \arctan x - x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + \arctan x + C \text{ ②}$$


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$$\text{⑦}' a, \operatorname{sh} t = \frac{3x+1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2 \operatorname{sh} t - 1}{3}; dx = \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{ch} t dt \text{ ①}$$

$$\text{⑥} I = \int \frac{3x}{\sqrt{4+(3x+1)^2}} dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sh} t - 1}{2 \sqrt{1+\operatorname{ch}^2 t}} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{ch} t dt = \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sh} t - 1}{3} dt =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{ch} t - \frac{1}{3} t + C \text{ ②} \Rightarrow I = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{3x+1}{2}\right)^2} - \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arsh} \left(\frac{3x+1}{2}\right) + C \text{ ①}$$


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$$\text{b) } \int_0^2 \frac{e^{2x}}{e^x + 3} dx = \int_{e^0}^{e^2} \frac{t^2}{t+3} \cdot \frac{dt}{t} = \int_{e^0}^{e^2} \left(1 - \frac{3}{t+3}\right) dt =$$

$$t = e^x \\ dt = t dx$$

$$= \left[ t - 3 \ln |t+3| \right]_1^{e^2} = \underline{\underline{e^2 - 1 - 3 \ln(e^2 + 3) + 3 \ln 4}} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

⑧\* a, legyen  $f \in R[a, b]$ ,  $x \in [a, b]$ ,  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ .

⑧ ③, eller  $F$  folytonos  $[a, b]$ -n, is ha  $f$  folytonos  $x_0 \in [a, b]$ -ben, akkor  $f'(x_0) = f(x_0)$  ③

⑤ b, legyen  $F(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{t^4 + 2} dt$ ,  $F'(x) = \sqrt{t^4 + 2}$  ← helyt.

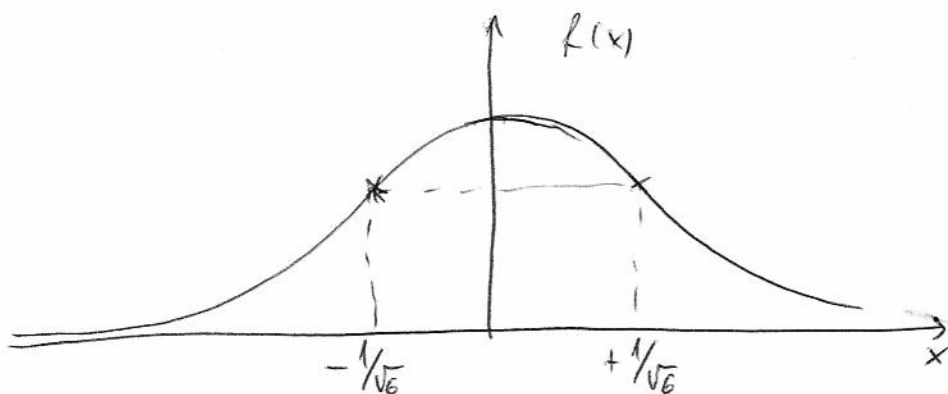
$$G(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{t^4 + 2} dt = F(x^2) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$G'(x) = (F(x^2))' = F'(x^2) \cdot 2x = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{t^4 + 2} \cdot 2x}} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

⑨ a,  $f(x) = e^{-3x^2}$ ;  $f'(x) = -6x e^{-3x^2}$  ②  $f \nearrow$ , ha  $x \leq 0$  ①  
 $f \searrow$ , ha  $x \geq 0$

③ b,  $f''(x) = (36x^2 - 6) e^{-3x^2}$  ②  $= 6(6x^2 - 1) e^{-3x^2} = 36(x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}})(x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}) e^{-3x^2}$

④  $f''(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow f$  konvex  $\Leftrightarrow |x| \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$  } ②  
 $f''(x) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow f$  konkáv  $\Leftrightarrow |x| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$



(10) a,  $\frac{n}{n^2+2} > \frac{n}{n^2+2n^2} = \frac{1}{3n}$ , is  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3n} = \infty$ ,

tehát a minoráns krit. ítelésben  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^2+2} = \infty$ .

(6) b,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \underbrace{\frac{n}{n^2+2}}_{a_n}$

Leibniz típusú, mert

• alternáló ✓

•  $|a_n| = \frac{n}{n^2+2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$  ✓

•  $|a_{n+1}| \leq |a_n|$ , hiszen

$$\frac{n+1}{(n+1)^2+2} \stackrel{?}{\leq} \frac{n}{n^2+2}$$

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

$$\cancel{n^3} + n^2 + 2n + 2 \stackrel{?}{\leq} \cancel{n^3} + 2n^2 + 3n$$

$$0 \stackrel{?}{\leq} n^2 + n - 2 \text{ teljesül, ha } n \geq 1$$

Es minden Leibniz sor konvergens.