

1, a, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)^n}{n!} x^n$ *Konvergenzintervall*

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{(2n+3)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{(2n+1)^n} = \left(\frac{2n+3}{2n+1} \right)^n \cdot \frac{2n+3}{n+1} =$$

$$= \frac{\left(1 + \frac{3/2}{n}\right)^n \cdot e^{3/2}}{\left(1 + \frac{1/2}{n}\right)^n} \cdot \frac{2n+3}{n+1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{3/2}}{e^{1/2}} \cdot 2 = 2e$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{2e}$$

7, b, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-5)^n}{\sqrt[3]{n}} (x-4)^{2n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-5)^n}{\sqrt[3]{n}} y^n$ *Gyökösintervall*
 $y = (x-4)^2$

$$\sqrt[n]{|b_n|} = \frac{5}{\sqrt[n]{n^{1/3}}} \rightarrow 5 \Rightarrow R_y = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow R_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

Vegettel: $x = 4 \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ esetén a sor

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-5)^n}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^{2n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt[3]{n}}$$

konvergens, mert Leibniz típusú

Tehát a konv. tartomány $KI = [4 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, 4 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}]$

2, a, $x_0 = 3$

6 $f(x) = e^{5x-2} = e^{5(x-3)+13} = e^{13} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{5^n}{n!} (x-3)^n$, $R = \infty$

6 b, $g(x) = \frac{1}{3+2x} = \frac{1}{2(x-3)+9} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - (-\frac{2}{9})(x-3)} = \frac{1}{9} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-2}{9}\right)^n (x-3)^n$

ha $|\frac{-2}{9}(x-3)| < 1$, azaz $|x-3| < \frac{9}{2} = R$

3, a,

[-2-]

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{8} \quad f(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{3+8x^3}} = (3+8x^3)^{-1/5} = 3^{-1/5} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{8}{3}x^3\right)^{-1/5} = \\ &= 3^{-1/5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/5}{n} \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^n x^{3n} \quad \text{ha } \left|\frac{8}{3}x^3\right| < 1, \text{ tehát} \\ & \quad |x| < \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{8}} = R \quad \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

b,

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{6} \quad f^{(9)}(0) &= 9! \cdot a_9 = 9! \cdot 3^{-1/5} \binom{-1/5}{3} \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^3 = \\ & \quad \text{X}^9 \text{ együtthatója} \\ & \quad 3n=9, n=3 \\ &= 9! \cdot 3^{-1/5} \frac{(-1/5) \cdot (-6/5) \cdot (-11/5)}{3!} \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^3 \quad \textcircled{4} \end{aligned}$$

$f^{(10)} = 0$, mert x^{10} nem szerepel a Taylor sorban. $\textcircled{2}$

4,

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{7} \quad \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} 4^n &= \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} 2^{2n} \right) - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4^1 = \\ & \quad a_n \quad \cos 2 \quad - (a_0 + a_1) \quad \textcircled{5} \\ &= \cos 2 - 1 + 2 = \underline{\underline{\cos 2 + 1}} \quad \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

5, a, Trigonometrikus átalakítások:

$\textcircled{6} \quad \sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$

$\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta$

$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} \sin(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\alpha - \beta)$, tehát

$f(x) = \sin(2x) \cos(3x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin(5x) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(-x) =$

$= \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{2} \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(5x)}} \quad (\text{Weissz trig. pol.})$

5/b, Dinuhlet-titel

⑤ Ha f 2π -szintű periodikus, és a $[0, 2\pi]$ intervallumban felvett értékei véges, azaz diszkrét I_m intervallumban uniószerűek, vagyis hogy az I_m intervallumban f monoton, és az I_m intervallumban végsőpontjainak határértékét f jobbról és balról határozza meg, akkor

$$\phi(x) = \frac{f(x+0) + f(x-0)}{2} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R},$$

ahol ϕ az f Fourier-sorozat összege.

6,

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

5) a) Mivel f polinomszerű hányados, és a nevező $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ esetén nem 0, ezért f folytonos az origó körül. ②

az origóban f határértéke:

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0+} \frac{2\rho^3 \cos^3 \varphi - \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{\rho^2} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0+} \underbrace{2\rho \cos^3 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi}_0$$

$= -\sin^2 \varphi$ függ φ -től, tehát $\nexists \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y)$, tehát

f nem folytonos az origóban. ③

b) Ha $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$

72) $f'_x(x, y) = \frac{6x^2(x^2 + y^2) - (2x^3 - y^2) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ ③

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

(-4-)

$K_a(x, y) = (0, 0)$, a definičionál delzomat:

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

$$f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} (f(0, h) - f(0, 0)) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{-h^2}{h^2} - 0 \right) = \cancel{1} \quad (3)$$

C , $K_a(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$, alko \exists grad $f(x, y)$, mest alko $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ kyy

(3) f'_x, f'_y polynomos (x, y) ε organi konveretelen.
As originen nem literit grad f , mest itt $\cancel{f'_y}$.

7, $f(x, y) = \sqrt{2x^2 + y^4}$; $P = (-1, 2)$

[7] a, ditalaban: $f'_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f'_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) = z - f(x_0, y_0)$

$$f(-1, 2) = \sqrt{2 + 16} = \sqrt{18} \quad (1), \quad f'_x(-1, 2) = \frac{4x}{2\sqrt{2x^2 + y^4}} \Big|_{(-1, 2)} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{18}} \quad (2)$$

$$f'_y(-1, 2) = \frac{4y^3}{2\sqrt{2x^2 + y^4}} \Big|_{(-1, 2)} = \frac{16}{\sqrt{18}} \quad (2) \quad \text{Eintörök:}$$
$$\frac{-2}{\sqrt{18}}(x+1) + \frac{16}{\sqrt{18}}(y-2) = z - \sqrt{18} \quad (2)$$

(3) b, $\frac{df}{d\underline{x}} = \underline{e} \cdot \text{grad } f = 0$, ha $\underline{e} \perp \text{grad } f(P) = \begin{bmatrix} -2/\sqrt{18} \\ 16/\sqrt{18} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{18}}$

$$\underline{e} = \pm \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{64+1}} = \frac{\pm 1}{\sqrt{65}} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

8, ~~$f(x, y) = g(x^2 e^{3x+y})$; $f'_x = g'(x^2 e^{3x+y}) \cdot (2x e^{3x+y})$~~

8, $f(x, \gamma) = g(x^2 e^{3x+\gamma})$

(12)

$$f'_x(x, \gamma) = g'(x^2 e^{3x+\gamma}) \cdot (2x e^{3x+\gamma} + 3x^2 e^{3x+\gamma}) = (2x + 3x^2) e^{3x+\gamma} g'(x^2 e^{3x+\gamma}) \quad (3)$$

$$f'_\gamma(x, \gamma) = x^2 e^{3x+\gamma} g'(x^2 e^{3x+\gamma}) \quad (3)$$

$$f''_{xx}(x, \gamma) = (2 + 6x) e^{3x+\gamma} g'(x^2 e^{3x+\gamma}) + 3(2x + 3x^2) e^{3x+\gamma} g'(x^2 e^{3x+\gamma}) + ((2x + 3x^2) e^{3x+\gamma})^2 g''(x^2 e^{3x+\gamma}). \quad (2)$$

$$f''_{\gamma\gamma}(x, \gamma) = x^2 e^{3x+\gamma} g'(x^2 e^{3x+\gamma}) + (x^2 e^{3x+\gamma})^2 g''(x^2 e^{3x+\gamma}) \quad (2)$$

$$f''_{x\gamma}(x, \gamma) = f''_{\gamma x}(x, \gamma) = (2x e^{3x+\gamma} + 3x^2 e^{3x+\gamma}) g'(x^2 e^{3x+\gamma}) + x^2 e^{3x+\gamma} g''(x^2 e^{3x+\gamma}) \cdot (2x + 3x^2) e^{3x+\gamma} \quad (2)$$