

1, a, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \infty$, i.e. $\forall K > 0$ esetén $\exists \delta(K) > 0$, melyre
 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta(K)$ esetén $f(x) > K$.

b, $|x-2| < 1$ esetén $x \in (1, 3)$, így $x^2 > 1$.^③ tehát ehhez

$$\boxed{8} \quad \frac{x^2}{|x-2|} > \frac{1}{|x-2|} > K \stackrel{\text{③}}{\Rightarrow} |x-2| < \frac{1}{K}, \text{ tehát } \underline{\delta(K) = \min\left\{1, \frac{1}{K}\right\}} \quad \text{②}$$

2, a

$$\boxed{8} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \operatorname{ch}(2x)}{\sin(3x)} \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{\underset{0}{\approx}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \operatorname{ch}(2x)}{3 \cos(3x)} \stackrel{\text{②}}{=} \underline{\frac{2}{3}} \quad \text{②}$$

b,

$$\boxed{8} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{\underset{0}{\approx}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1/x}{1} \stackrel{\text{②}}{=} \underline{1} \quad \text{②}$$

c

$$\boxed{8} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 e^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x} \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{\underset{\infty}{\approx}} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{e^x} \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{\underset{\infty}{\approx}} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{e^x} \stackrel{\text{②}}{=} \underline{0} \quad \text{②}$$

3 $x^2 - 1 = (x+1)(x-1)$, tehát a nevező zérushelyei: $x_1 = +1$, $x_2 = -1$,^②
 $\boxed{14}$ $f(D_f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{+1, -1\}$ halmazon folytatott, mert bálytva függvények
 hagyadom, i.e. a nevező nem nulla.^②

$x_1 = +1$ -ben:

$$f(1 \pm 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1 \pm 0} \underbrace{\frac{|x-1|}{x-1}}_{\rightarrow \pm 1} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{x+1}}_{\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{elsőfajú szakadás} \\ \text{vagy ugrás} \end{array} \quad \text{⑤}$$

$x_2 = -1$ -ben:

$$f(-1 \pm 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1 \pm 0} \underbrace{\frac{|x-1|}{x-1}}_{\rightarrow \frac{-1-1}{-2}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{x+1}}_{\rightarrow \pm \infty} = \mp \infty \Rightarrow \text{ másodfajú szakadás} \quad \text{⑤}$$

4, a, $f'(x) = 3 \sin^2(x^2+1) \cos(x^2+1) \cdot 2x$ ⑥

b, $g'(x) = ((x^2+3)^{-1/3})^{\text{②}} = \frac{-1}{3} (x^2+3)^{-4/3} \cdot 2x$ ④

c, $h'(x) = 3 \cdot \ln 2 \cdot 2^{3x} \arcsinh(2x+1) + 2^{3x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(2x+1)^2}} \cdot 2$ ③

-2-

$$4, d, f'(x) = (e^{x \ln x})^{\textcircled{2}} = (\ln x + 1) x^x \quad \textcircled{4}$$

5, $f'(3) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h) - f(3)}{h} \quad \textcircled{4}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{1}{2(3+h)+1} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3+1} \right) \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{1}{7+2h} - \frac{1}{7} \right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{7 - (7+2h)}{h \cdot 7 \cdot (7+2h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2h}{7h(7+2h)} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{-2}{49}}} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$6, f(x) = \arctg(x^2 - 2x - 3)$$

73) $f'(x) = \frac{2x-2}{1+(x^2-2x-3)^2} = \frac{2(x-1)}{1+(x^2-2x-3)^2} \quad \textcircled{4}$

stetig $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
setzt > 0

x	$x < 1$	1	$1 < x$
f'	-	0	+
f	\searrow	loc. min.	\nearrow

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$(-\infty, 1]$ - en f monoton sinken $\textcircled{2}$

$[1, +\infty)$ - en \dots in $\textcircled{2}$

1 - hen f - heb lokalis minimum vor. $\textcircled{2}$

(Eig. a tabelle-
zat.)