

1, a,
$$\frac{r_1 (\cos \varphi_1 + i \sin \varphi_1)}{r_2 (\cos \varphi_2 + i \sin \varphi_2)} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \cdot (\cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + i \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)) \quad (7)$$

b,
$$\frac{(1+i)^7}{(1-i)^5} = \frac{(\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}})^7}{(\sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}})^5} = (\sqrt{2})^2 \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}(7-(-5))} = 2 e^{i3\pi} = -2 \quad (2)$$

2, 10

$$\sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{2n}{3n+1}\right)^{n+1}} = \frac{2n}{3n+1} \cdot \sqrt[n]{\frac{2n}{3n+1}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{2}{3} \quad (1)$$

$$\underbrace{a_n = \frac{2}{3 + \frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}}_{(2)} ; \underbrace{\sqrt[n]{\frac{2}{4}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{2n}{3n+n}}}_{(1)} < \underbrace{b_n}_{(1)} < \underbrace{\sqrt[n]{\frac{2n}{3n+0}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{2}{3}}}_{(1)} \quad (4)$$

3, a, T.: (d'Hospital szabaly) Ha $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$, akkor

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$
, amennyiben a jobb oldal létezik.

b,
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt{2-x} - \sqrt{8-x^2}}{2+x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2-x}} - \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{8-x^2}}}{1} = \frac{-1}{4} - \frac{2}{2} = -\frac{5}{4} \quad (4)$$

4, a) Szűcsy's feltétel: Ha f -nek helyes szélsőértéke van x_0 -ban,

(1) akkor $f'(x_0) = 0$.

(2) Elsőy's feltétel: Ha $f'(x_0) = 0$, és f' eljegel valk x_0 -ban,

(3) akkor f -nek helyes szélsőértéke van x_0 -ban.

(vagy eljegel valk helyett $\exists f''(x_0) \neq 0$)

b,
$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2+2-x \cdot (2x)}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{(\sqrt{2}+x)(\sqrt{2}-x)}{(x^2+2)^2} \quad (3)$$

(5)

x	$x < -\sqrt{2}$	$-\sqrt{2}$	$-\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$	$x > \sqrt{2}$
f'	-	0	+	0	-
f	↘	lok. min.	↗	lok. max.	↘

5* a, $\int u(x) v'(x) dx = u(x) v(x) - \int u'(x) v(x) dx$, anemögiben mindkét oldalra a deriválttal és integrállal letünk. (3)

(5) Indoklás: Ha u és v deriválható, akkor $(uv)' = u'v + uv' \Rightarrow uv' = (uv)' - u'v$, mindkét oldalt integrálva, és felhívva, hogy $\int (uv)' = uv$, kapjuk az állítást.

6 b, $\int \underbrace{(x+2)}_u \underbrace{e^{3x}}_{v'} dx = (x+2) \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - \int 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} dx =$ (4)

$u' = 1 \quad v = \frac{e^{3x}}{3} \quad \underline{\underline{= \frac{x+2}{3} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{9} e^{3x} + C}}$ (2)

6* a, $\int \sin(3x) (4 + \cos(3x))^2 dx = \frac{-1}{3} \int (-3 \sin(3x)) (4 + \cos(3x))^2 dx =$
 $f' \cdot f^2$ alak

$= \underline{\underline{\frac{-1}{3} \frac{(4 + \cos(3x))^3}{3} + C}}$

7 b, $\int_{x=1}^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+x}} dx = \int_{t=1}^2 \frac{1}{t+t^2} \cdot 2t dt = \int_{t=1}^2 \frac{2}{1+t} dt = [2 \ln(t+1)]_1^2 =$ (4)

$x=1 \quad t=\sqrt{x}; \quad x=t^2 \quad dx=2t dt$

$= \underline{\underline{2 \ln(\frac{3}{2}) = 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2)}}$ (3)

7* A nevező $(x+1)^3$ miatt

(12) $\int_0^\infty \frac{x+1-1}{(x+1)^3} dx = \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\Omega ((x+1)^{-2} - (x+1)^{-3}) dx = \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{-1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2(x+1)^2} \right]_0^\Omega =$ (5)

$= \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{-1}{\Omega+1} + \frac{1}{2(\Omega+1)^2} + 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$ (3) *Konvergens!*

(4) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a, f \text{ on } I \text{ intervalilla } \underline{\text{epenkätös}} \text{ jolytös, } \text{ kun } \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ eitä} \\ \exists \delta(\varepsilon) > 0, \text{ nelye } \forall x_1, x_2 \in I, |x_1 - x_2| < \delta(\varepsilon) \text{ eitä } |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon. \end{array} \right.$

(5) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \text{ on } I_1 = (0, 1] \text{ -en } \underline{\text{epenkätös}} \text{ jolytös, } \text{ liness} \\ u_n = \frac{1}{n}, v_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \text{ eitä } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+ \text{-ra } u_n, v_n \in I_1, \\ |u_n - v_n| = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0, \text{ eä } |f(u_n) - f(v_n)| = 1 \text{ konstans,} \\ \text{tehtä } \varepsilon < 1 \text{-re nimes jö } \delta > 0. \end{array} \right.$

(5) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \text{ on } I_2 = [1, \infty) \text{-en } \underline{\text{epenkätös}} \text{ jolytös, } \text{ liness} \\ x_1, x_2 \in I_2 \text{ eitä} \\ |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| = \left| \frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_2} \right| = \frac{|x_2 - x_1|}{x_1 x_2} \leq |x_1 - x_2|, \text{ tehtä } \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ eitä} \\ \text{a } \delta(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon \text{ jö välehtäs.} \end{array} \right.$

13 varians (Hörner, reskrevet an $\frac{-4-i}{2}$ variansen) (7)

1, a, $r_1 (\cos \varphi_1 + i \sin \varphi_1) \cdot r_2 (\cos \varphi_2 + i \sin \varphi_2) = r_1 r_2 (\cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + i \sin(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2))$

(9) b, $\frac{(1-i)^3}{(1+i)^5} = \frac{(\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{-i\pi/4})^3}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i\pi/4})^5} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-8i\pi/4} = \frac{1}{2}$

(10) 2, $\sqrt{\left(\frac{3m}{5m+1}\right)^{m+1}} = \frac{3m}{5m+1} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3m}{5m+1}} \rightarrow \frac{3}{5}$
 $= \frac{3}{5 + \frac{1}{m}} \rightarrow \frac{3}{5}$ \rightarrow 1, rendis stovet hell i gjerdni, mit x -ben. (4)

3, a, - mit x , (6) (10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{\sqrt{6-x} - \sqrt{18-x^2}}{3+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{6-x}} - \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{18-x^2}}}{1} = \frac{-1}{6} - \frac{6}{6} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{7}{6}}}$ (4)

4, a, mit x ; b, $f'(x) = \frac{3+x^2-2x^2}{(3+x^2)^2} = \frac{(\sqrt{3+x})(\sqrt{3-x})}{(3+x^2)^2}$ (2)

(5) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \downarrow: (-\infty, -\sqrt{3}] \text{ og } [\sqrt{3}, +\infty) \text{ intervallum; } -\sqrt{3} \text{-ben lok. min.} \\ \nearrow: [-\sqrt{3}, +\sqrt{3}] \text{ intervallum; } +\sqrt{3} \text{-ben lok. max.} \end{array} \right.$

5*, a, mit x (8) (6) $\int (x+3)e^{5x} dx = \frac{1}{5}(x+3)e^{5x} - \frac{1}{5} \int e^{5x} dx = \frac{x+3}{5} e^{5x} - \frac{e^{5x}}{25} + C$ (4) (2)

6*, a, $\int \cos(2x) (5 + \sin(2x))^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(5 + \sin(2x))^3}{3} + C$ (7)

(7) b, $\int_4^9 \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x}} dx = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{t^2 + t} \cdot 2t dt = \left[2 \ln(1+t) \right]_2^3 = 2(\ln 4 - \ln 3)$ (2) (3)

$x = t^2; dx = 2t dt$

(12) 7*, $\int_{x=2}^{\infty} \frac{x-1+1}{(x-1)^3} dx = \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^{\Omega} ((x-1)^{-2} + (x-1)^{-3}) dx = \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{-1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2(x-1)^2} \right]_2^{\Omega}$ (5) (4)

$= \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{-1}{\Omega-1} - \frac{1}{2(\Omega-1)^2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2}}}$ konvergens!

IMSC - mit x .