

1. feladat (10 pont)

Mit értünk azon, hogy $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$? ($x_0, A \in \mathbb{R}$)

A definíció segítségével igazolja, hogy

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt{5x+1} = 4 \quad ! \quad (\delta(\varepsilon) = ?)$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A : \quad$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 - \text{hoz } \exists \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 \quad (\varepsilon, \delta \in \mathbb{R}) : \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon, \quad \text{ha} \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta(\varepsilon)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{5x+1}, \quad A = 4, \quad x_0 = 3 :$$

$$|f(x) - A| = |\sqrt{5x+1} - 4| = \left| (\sqrt{5x+1} - 4) \frac{\sqrt{5x+1} + 4}{\sqrt{5x+1} + 4} \right| =$$

$$= \left| \frac{5x+1 - 16}{\sqrt{5x+1} + 4} \right| = \frac{5|x-3|}{\sqrt{5x+1} + 4} \leq \frac{5|x-3|}{0+4} < \varepsilon \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow |x-3| < \frac{4}{5}\varepsilon \quad \Rightarrow \quad \delta(\varepsilon) = \frac{4}{5}\varepsilon \quad \textcircled{1}$$

2. feladat (17 pont)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} b \cdot \arctg \left(1 + \frac{x}{2} \right), & \text{ha } x \leq 0 \\ \frac{\sin(\pi \sqrt[5]{x^2})}{3 \sqrt[5]{x^2}}, & \text{ha } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

a) Adja meg b értékét úgy, hogy f folytonos legyen $x = 0$ -ban!

b) $b = 1$ értékénél írja fel $f'(x)$ értékét, ahol létezik!

$$\text{a)} \quad f(0-0) = f(0) = b \cdot \arctg 1 = b \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\boxed{6} \quad f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{\sin(\pi \sqrt[5]{x^2})}{3 \sqrt[5]{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{\sin(\pi \sqrt[5]{x^2})}{\pi \sqrt[5]{x^2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\text{A folytonosság feltétele: } b \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{b = \frac{4}{3}}} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

b) $f'(0)$ nincs, mert $b=1$ esetén f nem polinomos $x=0$ -ban. (2)
 Egyébként:

$$x < 0 : f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + (1 + \frac{x}{2})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$x > 0 : f'(x) = \frac{(\cos(\pi \sqrt[5]{x^2}) - \pi \cdot \frac{2}{5} x^{-\frac{3}{5}}) \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt[5]{x^2} - \sin(\pi \sqrt[5]{x^2}) \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{2}{5} x^{-\frac{3}{5}}}{(3 \sqrt[5]{x^2})^2} \quad (5)$$

3. feladat (15 pont)

$$f(x) = \frac{(x^2 - 1) \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}x\right)}{x^2 + x}$$

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = ? \quad b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = ? \quad c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = ?$$

$$f(x) = (x-1) \frac{x+1}{x+1} \frac{\operatorname{arctg}(\frac{\pi}{4}x)}{x}$$

$$a.) \boxed{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{\underbrace{x+1}_{=1}} \frac{(x-1) \cancel{\operatorname{arctg}(\frac{\pi}{4}x)}}{\cancel{x}} = \frac{+2\operatorname{arctg}(-\frac{\pi}{4})}{-1}$$

$$b.) \boxed{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-1) \cancel{x+1}}{\cancel{x+1}} \frac{\cancel{\operatorname{arctg}(\frac{\pi}{4}x)}}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ / mert}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg}(\frac{\pi}{4}x)}{x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+(\frac{\pi}{4}x)^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}}{1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$c.) \boxed{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2+1}}{\cancel{x^2+x}} \cdot \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}x\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow 1 \quad \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$

4. feladat (18 pont)

$$f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{(x-2)^2}, \quad x < 2$$

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = ?$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = ?$

b) Írja fel $f'(x)$ -et!

c) Indokolja meg, hogy létezik a függvény inverze!

$$f^{-1}(x) = ?, \quad D_{f^{-1}} = ?, \quad R_{f^{-1}} = ?$$

a.) 5 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} \xrightarrow[+ \infty]{} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ③

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} \xrightarrow[0]{} = \operatorname{arctg} 0 = 0 \quad ②$$

b.) 4 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{(x-2)^4}} \cdot \frac{-2}{(x-2)^3}$

c.) 9 $I = (-\infty, 2) - \text{en } f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{(x-2)^4}} \cdot \frac{-2}{(x-2)^3} > 0$

$\Rightarrow f$ szigorúan monoton növő $I - \text{en} \Rightarrow \exists f^{-1} \quad I = D_f - \text{en}$.

$$y = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} = \operatorname{tg} y$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-2)^2 = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} y} \Rightarrow x-2 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} y}} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} y}}$$

$$x \leftrightarrow y : \quad f^{-1}(x) = 2 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x}} \quad ④$$

$$R_f = (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) : \text{ a.) és } f \text{ szig. mon. növő } ①$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = R_f = (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad | \quad R_{f^{-1}} = D_f = (-\infty, 2) \quad ②$$

5. feladat (12 pont)

$$f(x) = \sqrt[5]{x^2 \sin(2x^4)}, \quad |x| < \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2}}$$

a) Határozza meg a deriválási szabályok alapján $f'(x)$ értékét $x \neq 0$ esetén!

b) Határozza meg a derivált definíciója alapján $f'(0)$ értékét!

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a.) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{5} (x^2 \sin(2x^4))^{-\frac{4}{5}}$ $\cdot \underbrace{(x^2 \cdot \sin(2x^4))_1}$
 $\quad \quad \quad (2x \cdot \sin 2x^4 + x^2 \cos(2x^4) \cdot 8x^3)$

b.) $f'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[5]{h^2 \sin(2h^4)} - 0}{h} =$
 $\quad \quad \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \quad \quad \textcircled{1}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[5]{\frac{h^2 \sin(2h^4)}{h^5}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[5]{h \underbrace{\frac{h}{h}}_1 \underbrace{\frac{\sin(2h^4)}{2h^4}}_1 \cdot 2} = 0$ $\textcircled{4}$

6. feladat (14 pont)

$$f(x) = x^2 + \frac{5}{x}$$

a) Hol konvex, hol konkáv a függvény? Hol van inflexiós pontja?

b) Írja fel az $x_0 = -3$ ponthoz tartozó érintőegyenlesetét!

a.) $f'(x) = 2x - \frac{5}{x^2}$ $\textcircled{2}$

$$f''(x) = 2 + \frac{10}{x^3} = 2 \frac{x^3 + 5}{x^3} \quad f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 + 5 = 0 \quad x = -\sqrt[3]{5}$$

	$(-\infty, -\sqrt[3]{5})$	$-\sqrt[3]{5}$	$(-\sqrt[3]{5}, 0)$	0	$(0, \infty)$	
f''	+	0	-	≠	+	$\textcircled{6}$
f	↙	infel. point	↗	szak. hely	↙	

b.) $y_e = f(-3) + f'(-3)(x+3) = 9 - \frac{5}{3} + \left(-6 - \frac{5}{9}\right)(x+3)$ $\textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{2}$

7. feladat (14 pont)

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\operatorname{ch}(3x-1)}{\operatorname{sh}(3x+2)} = ?$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg}(6x^2)}{\sin^2(2x)} = ?$$

a.) $\boxed{7} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{3x-1} + e^{-(3x-1)}}{e^{3x+2} - e^{-(3x+2)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{3x}}{e^{3x}} \cdot \frac{e^{-1} + e^{-6x+1}}{e^2 - e^{-6x-2}} = 1 \cdot \frac{e^{-1} + 0}{e^2 - 0} = e^{-3}$

b.) $\boxed{7} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} 6x^2}{\sin^2 2x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+(6x^2)^2} \cdot 12x}{2 \cdot \cancel{\sin 2x} \cdot \cos 2x \cdot 2} = \frac{0}{6 \cdot \frac{2x}{\sin 2x}} \rightarrow 6$
 $= \frac{1 \cdot 6}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2} = \frac{3}{2}$

Pótfeladatok (csak az elégséges eléréséhez javítjuk ki):

8. feladat (10 pont)

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5 \pm 0} \left(\frac{1}{|x-5|} - \frac{1}{x-5} \right) = ?$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} 4x}{\sin 5x} = ?$$

a.) $\boxed{5} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 5+0} \left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{x-5}}_{\equiv 0} - \frac{1}{x-5} \right) = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5-0} \left(-\frac{1}{x-5} - \frac{1}{x-5} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5-0} \frac{-2}{\cancel{x-5}} = \infty$$

b.) $\boxed{5} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} 4x}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 4x} \cdot \frac{4x}{5x} \cdot \frac{5x}{\sin 5x} = \frac{4}{5}$

(Vagy: L'H-lal:
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} 4x}{\sin 5x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 4x} \cdot 4}{\frac{5}{\cos 5x} \cdot 5} = \frac{4}{5}$)

9. feladat (10 pont)

$$f(x) = \cos(5x) + 3, \quad g(x) = 1 + x^2$$

$$a) \quad \left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right)' = ? , \quad b) \quad \left(f(x)^{g(x)} \right)' = ?$$

4) $\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right)' = \frac{(-\sin 5x) \cdot 5 \cdot (1+x^2) - (\cos 5x + 3) \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

5) $b) \quad \left(f(x)^{g(x)} \right)' = \left(e^{\ln(\cos 5x + 3)^{1+x^2}} \right)' =$

$$= \left(e^{(1+x^2) \ln(\cos 5x + 3)} \right)'_2 =$$

$$= e^{(1+x^2) \ln(\cos 5x + 3)} \cdot \left((1+x^2) \cdot \ln(\cos 5x + 3) \right)'_2 =$$

$$= (\cos 5x + 3)^{1+x^2} \cdot \left(2x \cdot \ln(\cos 5x + 3) + (1+x^2) \frac{(-\sin 5x) \cdot 5}{\cos 5x + 3} \right) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$

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