

(10)
$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n, \text{ for } x \in (-1, 1) \quad S(0) = 0.$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{S(t)}{t} dt = \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n t^{n-1} \right) dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \int_0^x t^{n-1} dt =$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \frac{x^n}{n} = \frac{x}{1-x} \quad \text{telah } \frac{S(x)}{x} = \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{1-x+x}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$S(x) = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

3, a, $x_0 = 0$
 (5) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+5} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{1 - (-\frac{x}{5})} = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-1}{5} \right)^n x^n, \text{ for}$
 $\left| \frac{-x}{5} \right| < 1, \text{ atau } |x| < 5 = R \quad \textcircled{1}$

$b, x_0 = 3$
 (7) $g(x) = \frac{1}{x+5} = \frac{1}{x-3+8} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{-(x-3)}{8} \right)} = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-1}{8} \right)^n (x-3)^n \quad \textcircled{2}$
 $\text{for } \left| \frac{-(x-3)}{8} \right| < 1, \text{ atau } |x-3| < 8 = R \quad \textcircled{2}$

$c, x_0 = 0$
 (7) $h(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+5}} = (x+5)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(1 + \frac{x}{5} \right)^{-1/2} \quad \textcircled{2}$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/2}{n} \frac{1}{5^n} \cdot x^n \quad \textcircled{3}$
 $\text{for } \left| \frac{x}{5} \right| < 1, \text{ atau}$
 $|x| < 5 = R \quad \textcircled{2}$

4,
 [8] $f(x) = (x-2)^2 \cdot (2x)$; $f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{d^4}{dx^4} (2x) = 2^4 \cdot (2x)$

$$T_3(x) = \underbrace{(x^2 - 4x + 4)}_{(x-2)^2} + \underbrace{(2x - \frac{1}{3!} (2x)^3)}_{(2x) \text{ Taylor-nem}} = 4 - 2x + x^2 - \frac{4}{3} x^3 \quad (5)$$

$$f(x) = T_3(x) + \underbrace{\frac{2^4}{4!} (2x) \cdot x^4}_{\text{Lagrange-fele marabolto}}, \text{ ahol } |x| < x \quad (3)$$

Lagrange-fele marabolto

5, a, $f_m(x) \Rightarrow f(x)$ az I -n, ha $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ eseten $\exists N(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$

[4] kiválasztás, legyen $\forall x \in I$ eseten $|f_m(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$, ha $m > N(\varepsilon)$.

b,

[4] $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^{2n} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{ha } x \in (-1, +1) \\ 1, & \text{ha } x = \pm 1 \\ \nexists & \text{egyébként.} \end{cases}$

[3] C , f_n nem egyenletesen konvergens $[-1, 0]$ -n, mert f_n folyt. de f nem folyt. $[-1, 0]$ -n, és folyt. elemi, egyenletesen konv. függvényrendszer határértéke is folyt.

6,

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

a, Legyen $x = \rho \cos \varphi$, $y = \rho \sin \varphi$

[6] $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0+} f(x, y) = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0+} \frac{3\rho^3 \cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi}{\rho^2 (2 \cos^2 \varphi + 3 \sin^2 \varphi)} =$

$$= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3 \rho \cos \varphi \cdot \overset{-4-1}{\rho^{-2} \varphi}}{2 + \rho^{-2} \varphi} = 0 = f(0,0), \text{ tehát } f \text{ folytonos az origóban. } \textcircled{4}$$

Ha $(x, y) \neq (0,0)$, a nevező nem nulla, a két polinom hányadosa folytonos. $\textcircled{2}$

b, Ha $(x, y) \neq (0,0)$, a szabályok alapján:

$$\textcircled{5} \quad f'_x(x, y) = \frac{3y^2(2x^2 + 3y^2) - 3xy^2 \cdot 4x}{(2x^2 + 3y^2)^2} = \frac{-6x^2y^2 + 9y^4}{(2x^2 + 3y^2)^2} \textcircled{3}$$

$$f'_y(x, y) = \frac{6xy(2x^2 + 3y^2) - 3xy^2 \cdot 6y}{(2x^2 + 3y^2)^2} = \frac{12x^3y}{(2x^2 + 3y^2)^2} \textcircled{3}$$

Ha $(x, y) = (0,0)$, akkor a def. alapján:

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h, 0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{h} = 0, \quad f'_y(0,0) = 0 \textcircled{3}$$

(hasonlóan)

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \underline{c} \quad \underline{e} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} +1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad \frac{df(0,0)}{d\underline{e}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{-t}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - f(0,0)}{t} \textcircled{2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} t^3}{t^2 + \frac{3}{2} t^2} - 0 \right) \frac{1}{t} = \frac{3/(2\sqrt{2})}{1 + 3/2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}}}} \textcircled{3}$$

d, Ha $(x, y) \neq (0,0)$, akkor \exists grad $f(x, y)$, mert az origó kivétel.

$\textcircled{5}$ f part. deriváltjai léteznek és folytonosok. $\textcircled{2}$

\nexists grad $f(0,0)$, mert ha létezne, akkor $f'_x(0,0) = f'_y(0,0) = 0$ miatt minden iránymenti derivált is 0 lenne, ami ellentmond \underline{c} -nek $\textcircled{3}$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \textcircled{8} \quad f(x, y) = g\left(\frac{2x}{y^2+1}\right); \quad f'_x(x, y) = \frac{2}{y^2+1} \cdot g'\left(\frac{2x}{y^2+1}\right) \textcircled{2}$$

$$f'_y(x, y) = \frac{-4xy}{(y^2+1)^2} g'\left(\frac{2x}{y^2+1}\right) \textcircled{2}; \quad f''_{xy}(x, y) = f''_{yx}(x, y) = \frac{-4y}{(y^2+1)^2} g''\left(\frac{2x}{y^2+1}\right) \textcircled{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{-8xy}{(y^2+1)^3} g''\left(\frac{2x}{y^2+1}\right) \right)$$