

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{200}{n\sqrt{n}} = 200 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{1.5}} = \frac{1}{\infty} = \underline{\underline{0}} \quad \left| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n}}{106} = \frac{1}{106} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{3}} = +\infty \right.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n+2}{100-n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + \frac{2}{n} \rightarrow 0}{\frac{100}{n} - 1} = -\underline{\underline{3}} \quad , \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{n^2-5} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow 0}{1 - \frac{5}{n^2} \rightarrow 0} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1)(2n-1)}{1+2+\dots+n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^2-1}{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8n^2-2}{n^2+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8 - \frac{2}{n^2} \rightarrow 0}{1 + \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow 0} = \underline{\underline{8}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3-1}{(n-1)^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-1)(n^2+n+1)}{(n-1)^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+n+1}{n^2-2n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow 0}{1 - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow 0} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3+1}{(n+1)^2 \cdot 2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3+1}{2n^3+4n^2+2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^3} \rightarrow 0}{2 + \frac{4}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2} \rightarrow 0} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^4+3n^2}{(n^2+1)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^4+3n^2}{n^4+2n^2+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{3}{n^2} \rightarrow 0}{1 + \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^4} \rightarrow 0} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1000-3^{2n}}{9^{n+1}+4^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1000-9^n}{9 \cdot 9^n + 4^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1000 \cdot \frac{1}{9^n} \rightarrow 0 - 1}{9 + \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^n \rightarrow 0} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{9}}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \cdot 3^{n+1} + 20}{5^{n+2} - 10} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \cdot 6^n + 20}{25 \cdot 5^n - 10} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \cdot \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^n + 20 \cdot \frac{1}{5^n} \rightarrow 0}{25 - \frac{10}{5^n} \rightarrow 0} = \underline{\underline{+\infty}}$$

(u.n. $\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^n \rightarrow +\infty$)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{16^{\frac{n}{2}+1} - 2^{3n}}{2 \cdot 8^{n-1} + (2^n)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{16 \cdot 4^n - 8^n}{\frac{2}{8} \cdot 8^n + 4^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{16 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \rightarrow 0 - 1}{\frac{1}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \rightarrow 0} = \underline{\underline{-8}}$$

$$3) \lim \sqrt{n} \cdot (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = \lim \sqrt{n} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) \cdot (\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})}{(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})} = \frac{n+1-n=1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \quad (2)$$

$$= \lim \frac{\sqrt{n}(n+1-n)}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \stackrel{1:\sqrt{n}}{=} \lim \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim \frac{200}{(\sqrt{2n} - \sqrt{2n-1}) \cdot \sqrt{n}} = 200 \cdot \lim \frac{(\sqrt{2n} + \sqrt{2n-1})}{(\sqrt{2n} + \sqrt{2n-1}) \cdot (\sqrt{2n} - \sqrt{2n-1}) \cdot \sqrt{n}} =$$

$$2n - (2n-1) = 1$$

$$= 200 \cdot \lim \frac{\sqrt{2n} + \sqrt{2n-1}}{\sqrt{n}} = 200 \cdot \lim \left(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{n}} \right) = 200 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} = \underline{\underline{400 \cdot \sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\lim 3^{\frac{1}{n}} = 3^0 = 1 \quad \left(\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \right)$$

Geometriai sor összege (minden összeg $n=0$ -tól indul)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{2n+1} \cdot 3^{2-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2 \cdot 4^n \cdot \frac{9}{3^n} = 18 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)^n = \underline{\underline{+\infty}} \quad \left(\frac{4}{3} > 1 \right)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 6^{n+2} \left(4^{1-\frac{n}{2}} + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n+1} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 36 \cdot 6^n \left(\frac{4}{2^n} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 36 \cdot 6^n \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot 4,5 =$$

$$= 36 \cdot 4,5 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{6}{2} \right)^n = 162 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3^n = \underline{\underline{+\infty}}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{25}^{1-n}}{3^{-n-1}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{5 \cdot \frac{1}{5^n}}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3^n}} = 15 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^n = 15 \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{15 \cdot 5}{2} = \underline{\underline{37,5}}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{2})^{2n+4}}{16^{\frac{n}{2}+1}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4 \cdot 2^n}{16 \cdot 4^n} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{27^{\frac{n}{3}+1} - 9^{\frac{n}{2}+1}}{49^{\frac{n}{2}+1}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{27 \cdot 3^n - 9 \cdot 3^n}{49 \cdot 7^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{18 \cdot 3^n}{49 \cdot 7^n} = \frac{18}{49} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{7} \right)^n$$

$$= \frac{18}{49} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{3}{7}} = \frac{18}{49} \cdot \frac{7}{4} = \frac{9}{14} \approx 0,64$$

Differencia egyenletek

(3)

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} y_{n+1} &= 0,5 y_n + 5 \\ y_0 &= 0,9 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad y_n = 0,5^n \left(0,9 - \frac{5}{1-0,5} \right) + \frac{5}{1-0,5} = -9,1 \cdot 0,5^n + 10$$

$0,9 - 10 = -9,1$

$$\lim y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-9,1 \cdot 0,5^n + 10) = \underline{10}$$

(A sorozat néhány tagja:

$$y_0 = 0,9 \quad y_1 = 9,45 \quad y_2 = 9,725 \quad y_3 = 9,8625 \dots y_{10} \approx 10 - 0,0088 = 9,9912)$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= 0,75 x_n + 2 \\ x_0 &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad x_n = (0,75)^n \left(1 - \frac{2}{1-0,75} \right) + \frac{2}{1-0,75} = -7 \cdot 0,75^n + 8$$

$1 - \frac{2}{1-0,75} = -7$

$$\lim x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-7 \cdot 0,75^n + 8) = \underline{8}$$

(A sorozat néhány tagja:

$$x_1 = 0,75 + 2 = 2,75 \quad x_2 = 4,0625 \quad x_3 \approx 3,5468 \dots x_{10} \approx 8 - 0,39 = 7,61)$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} y_{n+1} &= -0,75 y_n + 7 \\ y_0 &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad y_n = (-0,75)^n \left(1 - \frac{7}{1+0,75} \right) + \frac{7}{1,75} = 4 - 3 \cdot (-0,75)^n$$

$1 - \frac{7}{1+0,75} = -3$

$$\lim y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (4 - 3 \cdot (-0,75)^n) = \underline{4}$$

(A sorozat néhány tagja:

$$y_1 = 7 - 0,75 = 6,25 \quad y_2 = 7 - 4,6875 = 2,3125 \quad y_3 \approx 7 - 1,73 = 5,27, \text{ stb.}$$

a sorozat "ugrálva" felülről és alulról közelíti a 4-t

$\textcircled{d}$ y_n - jelölje az n . éven a család adósságát

$$y_0 = 40.000 \text{ eu}$$

$$y_1 = 40.000 \cdot 1,12 - 8000 = 44.800 - 8000 = 36.800 \quad y_1 = 40 \cdot 1,12 - 8000$$

$$y_2 = 36.800 \cdot 1,12 - 8000 = 41.216 - 8000 = 33.216 \quad y_2 = y_1 \cdot 1,12 - 8000$$

stb.

Adható a "törlesztés" egyenlet:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n \cdot 1,12 - 8000 \quad \text{tehát } a = 1,12$$

$$b = -8000$$

$$y_n = (1,12)^n \left(40.000 - \frac{-8000}{1-1,12} \right) + \frac{-8000}{1-1,12} = (1,12)^n (40.000 - 66.666,667) + 66.666,667$$

$$= 66.666,667 - 26.666,667 \cdot (1,12)^n$$

azaz addig n év múlva

a törlesztés after jár le, ha $y_n = 0$, azaz

$$66.666,667 = 26.666,667 (1,12)^n$$

$$2,49 \approx 1,12^n$$

$$\ln 2,49 = n \cdot \ln 1,12 \quad , \quad n = \frac{\ln 2,49}{\ln 1,12} \approx \frac{0,912}{0,113} \approx 8,07 \approx 8$$

Tehát a törlesztés 8 év múlva jár le.

e) y_n a modorok száma n év múlva

kepen $y_0 = 20$

$$y_1 = 20 \cdot 1,2 + 20 = 44$$

$$y_1 = y_0 \cdot 1,2 + 20$$

$$y_2 = 44 \cdot 1,2 + 20 = 48,8$$

$$y_2 = y_1 \cdot 1,2 + 20$$

Tehát $y_{n+1} = y_n \cdot 1,2 + 20$

$$y_n = (1,2)^n \left(20 - \frac{20}{1-1,2} \right) + \frac{20}{1-1,2} = (1,2)^n \cdot 120 - 100$$

$y_0 = 20$

$$y_5 = (1,2)^5 \cdot 120 - 100 \approx 298 - 100 = 198$$

5 év múlva kb. 198 modor van. (ha azt tesszük felh. a 0. évről 20-ról)

kiindulhatunk volna abból, h. a 0. évről 0 modor van:

$$y_0 = 0$$

$$y_1 = 20$$

$$y_2 = 20 \cdot 1,2 + 20 = 44$$

$$y_3 = 44 \cdot 1,2 + 20 = 48,8$$

stb.

csak innentől u. az a szabály, azaz a képlet csak innen alkalmazható, tehát már 6 év múlva lesz 198 modor, 5 év múlva volt

$$(1,2)^4 \cdot 120 - 100 = 148,8 \approx 149 \text{ modor van}$$

Mindezt megoldás jó.

4) (i) $y_0 = 1120$

$$y_1 = 1120 \cdot 1,115 - 120 = 1288 - 120 = 1168$$

$$y_2 = 1168 \cdot 1,115 - 120 = 1223,2 \approx 1223$$

y_n lépén az n . év végi lakónépisége

így az egyenlet: $y_{n+1} = y_n \cdot 1,115 - 120$

$$y_n = (1,115)^n \cdot \left(1120 - \frac{-120}{1-1,115} \right) + \frac{-120}{1-1,115} = (1,115)^n \cdot 320 + 800$$

n év múlva y_n lakónépisége lesz

$$5 \text{ év múlva: } y_5 = (1,115)^5 \cdot 320 + 800 \approx 1443,6 \approx 1444$$

ezzen méretű lakónépiséget mellett még nő az építkezési

(ii) $y_0 = 1120$

$$y_1 = 1120 \cdot 1,115 - 200 = 1088$$

$$y_2 = 1088 \cdot 1,115 - 200 \approx 1051,2 \approx 1051$$

...

$$y_n = (1,115)^n \cdot \left(1120 - \frac{-200}{1-1,115} \right) + \frac{-200}{1-1,115} \approx 1333 - 213 \cdot (1,115)^n$$

$$n=5 \quad y_5 = 1333 - 213 \cdot (1,115)^5 = 905$$

így látható, hogy az évi 200 lakónépiséget az építkezési

n év múlva lakónépisége a csapadék $y_n = 0$

$$1333 = 213 \cdot (1,115)^n$$

$$6,258 = (1,115)^n$$

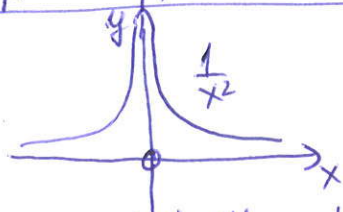
$$\ln 6,258 = n \cdot \ln 1,115$$

$$n = \frac{\ln 6,258}{\ln 1,115} \approx \frac{1,83}{0,14} \approx 13,07$$

tehát már kb. 13 év múlva az a lakónépisége eltűnik.

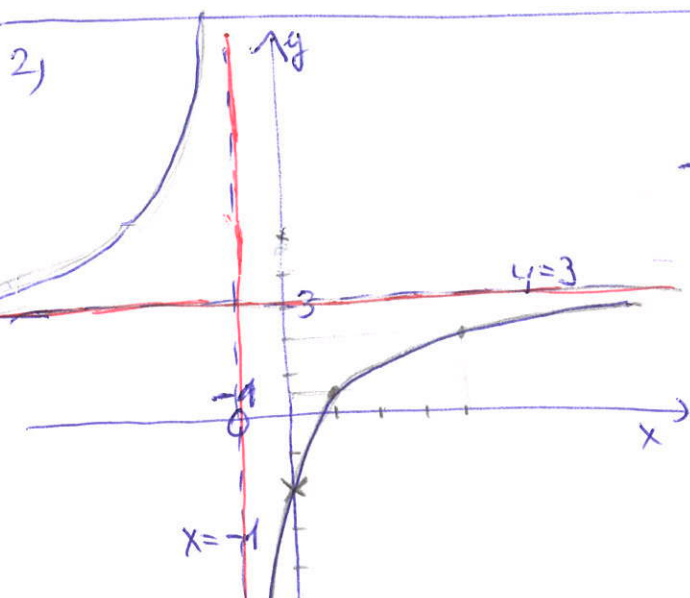
② Fü. határérték, folytonosság, száradási helyek, aszimptóta

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = +\infty$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$

A fü. $x=0$ pontban szárad, itt másodfajú száradása van. A fü. függvény aszimptotája az y tengely ($x=0$), vízszintes aszimptotája pedig az x -tengely ($y=0$).



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

$-1 \neq x$, az elvétel leolvasható, hogy:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1+} \frac{3x-2}{x+1} = -\infty \quad \left(= \frac{-5}{0+} = -\infty \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1-} \frac{3x-2}{x+1} = +\infty \quad \left(= \frac{-5}{0-} = +\infty \right)$$

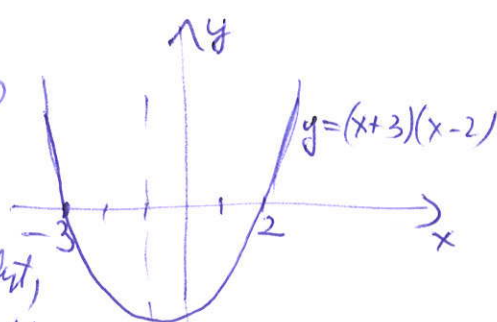
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3x-2}{x+1} = 3 \quad \left(= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - \frac{2}{x}}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = 3 \right)$$

A fü. $x=-1$ -ben szárad, itt másodfajú száradása van. Vízszintes aszimptota az $y=3$ egyenes, függőleges aszimptota pedig az $x=-1$ egyenes.

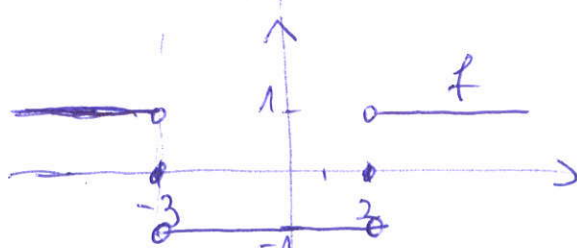
③ $f(x) = \text{sgn}(x^2+x-6) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{ha } x^2+x-6 > 0 \\ 0, & \text{ha } x^2+x-6 = 0 \\ -1, & \text{ha } x^2+x-6 < 0 \end{cases}$

$y = x^2+x-6 = (x+3)(x-2)$ régebbi parabola:

lét lehet, hogy $x=-3, x=2$ -ben metszi az x -tengelyt, $(-3, 2)$ int. van negatív, egyébként pozitív, tehát



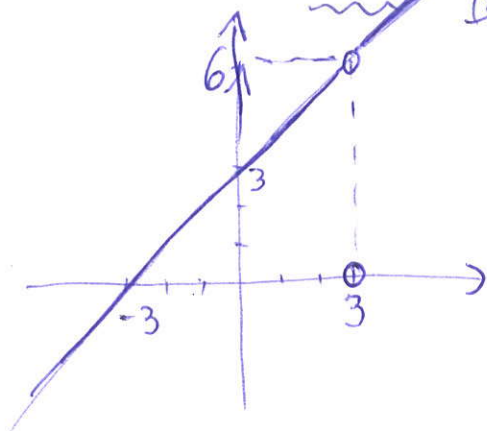
$$f = \text{sgn}(x^2+x-6) = \begin{cases} +1, & x < -3 \text{ és } x > 2 \\ 0, & x = -3, x = 2 \\ -1, & -3 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$



Az f fü. $x=-3$ és $x=2$ pontokban szárad, mindkét helyen ugrása van.

④ $f(x) = \frac{x^2-9}{x-3}$, $x \neq 3$ azaz $\text{Et } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{3\}$.

ha $x \neq 3 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{(x-3)(x+3)}{(x-3)} = x+3$



f rege en "lukes" egyenes (az $y = x+3$)

f $x=3$ -ban szárad, és itt megmarintethető száradása van, most

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x+3)}{(x-3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x+3) = 6$$

Deriváltak

a) $f' = (2x^2 - 3x + 1)' = 4x - 3$, $f' = (\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x)' = x^2 - 1$, $f' = (2x^5 + 4x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x + 6)'$

$= 10x^4 + 16x^3 - 9x^2 + 4x - 5$, $f' = (\frac{x^4}{2} - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{x^2}{2} - 1)' = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x$,

$f' = (4(x^2 - 3x + 2))' = 4(2x - 3) = 8x - 12$, $f' = (\frac{x^3 - 2x + 4}{7})' = \frac{1}{7}(3x^2 - 2) = \frac{3}{7}x^2 - \frac{2}{7}$

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

b) $f' = (2x - 3)(3x + 2)' = (6x^2 - 5x - 6)' = 12x - 5$

$f' = (x^2 - 3x)(2x^2 + x - 3)' = (2x^4 - 5x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x)' = 8x^3 - 15x^2 - 12x + 9$

$f' = (2x^3(3x^4 + 7x))' = (6x^7 + 14x^4)' = 42x^6 + 56x^3$

$f' = ((3x - 2)^2)' = 2(3x - 2) \cdot 3 = 6(3x - 2) = 18x - 12$

$f' = ((2x - 3)^3)' = 3(2x - 3)^2 \cdot 2 = 6(2x - 3)^2 = 24x^2 - 72x + 54$

$f' = ((2 - x)(2 + x)^2)' = ((4 - x^2)(2 + x))' = (-2x^2 + 4x - x^3 + 8)' = (-3x^2 - 4x + 4)$

$f' = ((x - 2)^2(1 + 3x^2))' = 2(x - 2)(1 + 3x^2) + (x - 2)^2 \cdot 6x = 2(x - 2)(1 + 3x^2 + \frac{3x^2 - 6x}{x - 2})$
 $= 2(x - 2)(6x^2 - 6x + 1) = 12x^3 - 36x^2 + 26x - 4$

$$c) f' = \left(\frac{3x^3 - 6x^2}{x} \right)' = 3(x^2 - 2x)' = \underline{6x - 6}$$

$$f' = \left(\frac{5x^3 + 15x^2}{5x} \right)' = (x^2 + 3x)' = \underline{2x + 3}$$

$$f' = \left(\frac{(2x-3)^4}{(2x-3)^2} \right)' = ((2x-3)^2)' = 2(2x-3) \cdot 2 = 4(2x-3) = \underline{8x - 12}$$

$$f' = \left(\frac{(3x-1)^3}{(9x-3)^2} \right)' = \left(\frac{(3x-1)^3}{9(3x-1)^2} \right)' = \frac{1}{9} (3x-1)' = \underline{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$f' = \left(\frac{4-9x^2}{3x-2} \right)' = \left(\frac{(2-3x)(2+3x)}{-(2-3x)} \right)' = -(2+3x)' = \underline{-3}$$

$$f' = \left(\frac{x^3 - 8}{x-2} \right)' = \left(\frac{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)}{(x-2)} \right)' = \underline{2x + 2}$$

$$f' = \left(\frac{x^3 - 27}{x-3} \right)' = \left(\frac{(x-3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)}{(x-3)} \right)' = \underline{2x + 3}$$

$$d) f' = (2 \sin x + 4 \cos x)' = 2 \cos x - 4 \sin x, f' = 5(3 - \sin x + \cos x)' = 5(-\cos x - \sin x)$$

$$f' = (2x \cdot \cos x \cdot \sin x)' = \left(2x \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right)' = \sin 2x + 2x \cdot \cos 2x, f' = (3 \sin^2 x)' = 6 \sin x \cos x$$

$$e) f' = (\sqrt[3]{3x^2} - \sqrt[3]{x^2})' = 3(x^{\frac{1}{2}})' - (x^{\frac{2}{3}})' = \frac{3}{2} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$f' = (\sqrt[4]{3x^3} - \sqrt[3]{2x} + \sqrt{2x^3})' = \sqrt[4]{3} \cdot (x^{\frac{3}{4}})' - \sqrt[3]{2} \cdot (x^{\frac{1}{3}})' + \sqrt{2} \cdot (x^{\frac{3}{2}})' = \sqrt[4]{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} x^{-\frac{1}{4}} - \sqrt[3]{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} + \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt[4]{3}}{4\sqrt[4]{x}} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\sqrt{x}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{\underset{L'H}{=}} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{e^x} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{\underset{L'H}{=}} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{e^x} = \frac{2}{+\infty} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{10}}{e^x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10 \cdot x^9}{e^x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot x^8}{e^x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot x^7}{e^x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot x^6}{e^x} \quad (9.)$$

$$\dots = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10!}{e^x} = \frac{10!}{+\infty} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^x - 2^x}{x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^x \ln 5 - 2^x \ln 2}{1} = \ln 5 - \ln 2 = \ln 2.5 \approx 0.916$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x} - 1}{x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3e^{3x}}{1} = 3 \cdot e^0 = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{+\infty} = 0$$

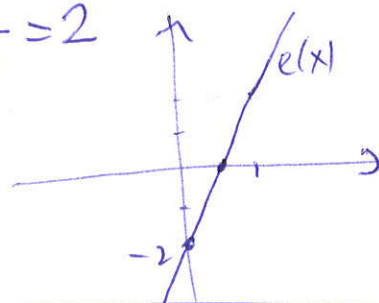
4) érintő egyenlet: $e(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$

① $f(x) = (x^2 + 1) \ln x$, $x_0 = 1$, $\bar{x} = 0.99$ | $f(1) = 2 \cdot \ln 1 = 0$

$$f'(x) = 2x \cdot \ln x + (x^2 + 1) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad , \quad f'(1) = 2 \cdot \ln 1 + \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$\underline{e(x)} = 0 + 2(x - 1) = \underline{2(x - 1)} \quad \text{érintő egyenlete}$$

$$\underline{f(0.99)} \approx \underline{e(0.99)} = 2 \cdot (0.99 - 1) = \underline{-0.02}$$

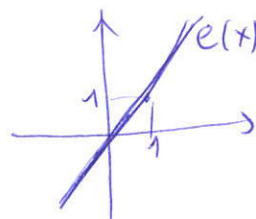


$$f(x) = x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, \quad x_0 = 0, \quad \bar{x} = -0.01 \quad | \quad f(0) = 0 \cdot e^0 = 0$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + x \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x\right) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} (1 - x^2)$$

$$f'(0) = 1, \quad \underline{e(x)} = 0 + 1 \cdot (x - 0) = \underline{x}$$

$$\underline{f(-0.01)} \approx \underline{e(-0.01)} = \underline{-0.01}$$



$$f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{4}}, \quad x_0 = 9, \quad \bar{x} = 80 \quad | \quad f(9) = \sqrt[4]{9^4} = \sqrt[4]{3^8} = \sqrt{3^4} = 3^2 = 9$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{4} x^{-\frac{3}{4}}, \quad f'(9) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(\sqrt[4]{9})^3} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3})^3} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{12\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{36}$$

$$e(x) = \sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{36}(x-9) \quad , \quad e(x) \approx 1,732 + 0,048(x-9)$$

(10)

$$\underline{f(80)} \approx e(80) = \sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{36} \cdot 71 \approx 1,732 + 3,408 = \underline{5,14}$$

megj. mivel $\bar{x} = 80$ nincs közel az $x_0 = 9$ -hez, ezért a közelítés nem jó, túl "dumma"

ha pl. $\bar{x} = 8,0 \Rightarrow e(8) = 1,732 - 0,048 = 1,684$ már jó közelítés

$$(\sqrt[4]{8} \approx 1,6817)$$

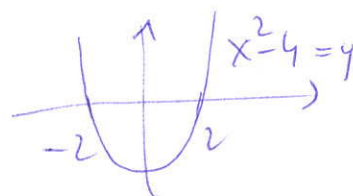
② lokális szélsőérték helyei és értékel megadása

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^3 - 3x \quad \boxed{\text{O.L.}} \quad \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \text{zh: } x\left(\frac{x^2}{4} - 3\right) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x^2=12, x \approx \pm 3,46 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\text{1.l.}} \quad f' = \frac{3}{4}x^2 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 3\left(\frac{x^2}{4} - 1\right) = 0, \quad x^2 - 4 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = -2 \\ x_2 = 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{lehetős. lok. szé. helye}$$

1. tábl

x	$(-\infty, -2)$	-2	$(-2, 2)$	2	$(2, +\infty)$
f' előjele	+	0	-	0	+
f mon.	↗	lok. max. hely	↘	lok. min. hely	↗



lok. max. érték: $f(-2) = \frac{1}{4}(-2)^3 - 3(-2) = -\frac{8}{4} + 6 = \underline{4}$

lok. min. érték: $f(2) = \frac{1}{4}8 - 6 = \underline{-4}$

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - x^4 \quad \boxed{\text{O.L.}} \quad \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \text{zh: } x^2(2 - x^2) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=\pm\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\text{1.l.}} \quad f' = 4x - 4x^3 = 4x(1 - x^2)$$

lehetős. lok. szé. helye: $4x(1-x)(1+x) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=-1 \\ x=1 \end{cases}$

1. tábl	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 0)$	0	$(0, 1)$	1	$(1, \infty)$
f' előjele	+	0	-	0	+	0	-
f mon.	↗	lok. max. hely	↘	lok. min. hely	↗	lok. max. hely	↘

$$f(-1) = 1, \quad f(0) = 0, \quad f(1) = 1$$

$$f'(-2) = -8(-4) > 0$$

$$f'(-\frac{1}{2}) = -2(1 - \frac{1}{4}) < 0$$

$$f'(\frac{1}{2}) = 2(1 - \frac{1}{4}) > 0$$

$$f'(2) = 8(1 - 4) < 0$$

Tehát a f lok. maximumhelyei: $x = -1, x = 1$, a lok. max. értékek: 1

+ min. helye: $x = 0$, a lok. min. érték: 0

$$f(x) = x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2$$

$$\text{O.l. } \mathbb{E} t f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$zh: x^2(x^2 + x - 4) = 0$$

$$x=0$$

$$\text{1.l. } f' = 4x^3 + 3x^2 - 8x$$

$$\text{lehets. lok. sz. e. helyek: } x(4x^2 + 3x - 8) = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{3}{4}x - 2 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = -\frac{3}{8} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{64} + 2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{137}}{8} \approx \frac{-3 \pm 11,7}{8}$$

$$x_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$x_1 \approx 1,56 \quad x_2 \approx 2,56$$

$$1,0875 \approx 1,09$$

$$-1,8375 \approx -1,84$$



1. tábl.	x	$(-\infty -1,84)$	$-1,84$	$(-1,84 0)$	0	$(0 1,09)$	$1,09$	$(1,09 +\infty)$	
f' előjele		-	0	+	0	-	0	+	$f'(-2) = -2(16 - 6 - 8) < 0$
f mon.		$\searrow$	lok. min. hely	$\nearrow$	l. max. hely	$\searrow$	l. min. hely	$\nearrow$	$f'(-1) = -(4 - 3 - 8) > 0$

$$f(-1,84) \approx 11,46 + 6,23 - 13,54 = -8,31 \quad \text{lok. min. érték}$$

$$f(0) = 0, \quad f(1,09) \approx 1,41 + 1,29 - 4,75 = -2,05 \quad \text{lok. min. érték}$$

$$\text{lok. max. érték}$$

3, Telys v. vizsgálót

$$\text{O.l. } \mathbb{E} t f = \mathbb{R}, \quad zh: x^3(15 - 4x^2) = 0$$

$$x=0$$

$$a) f(x) = -4x^5 + 15x^3$$

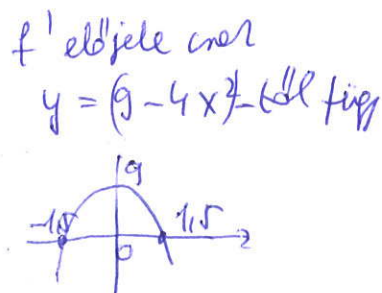
$$\text{1.l. } f'(x) = -20x^4 + 45x^2 = 5x^2(9 - 4x^2)$$

$$\text{lehets. lok. sz. e. helyek: } 5x^2(9 - 4x^2) = 0$$

$$x=0$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}, \quad x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

1. tábl.	x	$(-\infty -1,5)$	$-1,5$	$(-1,5 0)$	0	$(0 1,5)$	$1,5$	$(1,5 +\infty)$	
f' előjele		-	0	+	0	+	0	-	f' előjele csak $y = (9 - 4x^2)$ -től függ
f mon.		$\searrow$	l. min. hely	$\nearrow$		$\nearrow$	l. max. hely	$\searrow$	



$$f(-1,5) = 39,375 - 50,625 = -20,25 \quad \text{lok. min. érték}$$

$$f(1,5) = -39,375 + 50,625 = 20,25 \quad \text{lok. max. érték}$$

$$\text{2. lépés } f'' = (-20x^4 + 45x^2)' = -80x^3 + 90x = 10x(9 - 8x^2)$$

$$\text{lehets. inflexió helyek: } 10x(9 - 8x^2) = 0, \quad x=0, \quad x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{9}{8}} \approx \pm 1,06$$

2. tábl.	x	$(-\infty -1,06)$	$-1,06$	$(-1,06 0)$	0	$(0 1,06)$	$1,06$	$(1,06 +\infty)$	
f'' előjele		+	0	-	0	+	0	-	
f görb.		$\smile$	infl.	$\frown$	infl.	$\smile$	infl.	$\frown$	

$$f''(-2) = 640 - 180 > 0$$

$$f''(-1) = -80 - 90 < 0$$

$$f''(1) = -80 + 90 > 0$$

$$f''(2) = -640 + 180 < 0$$

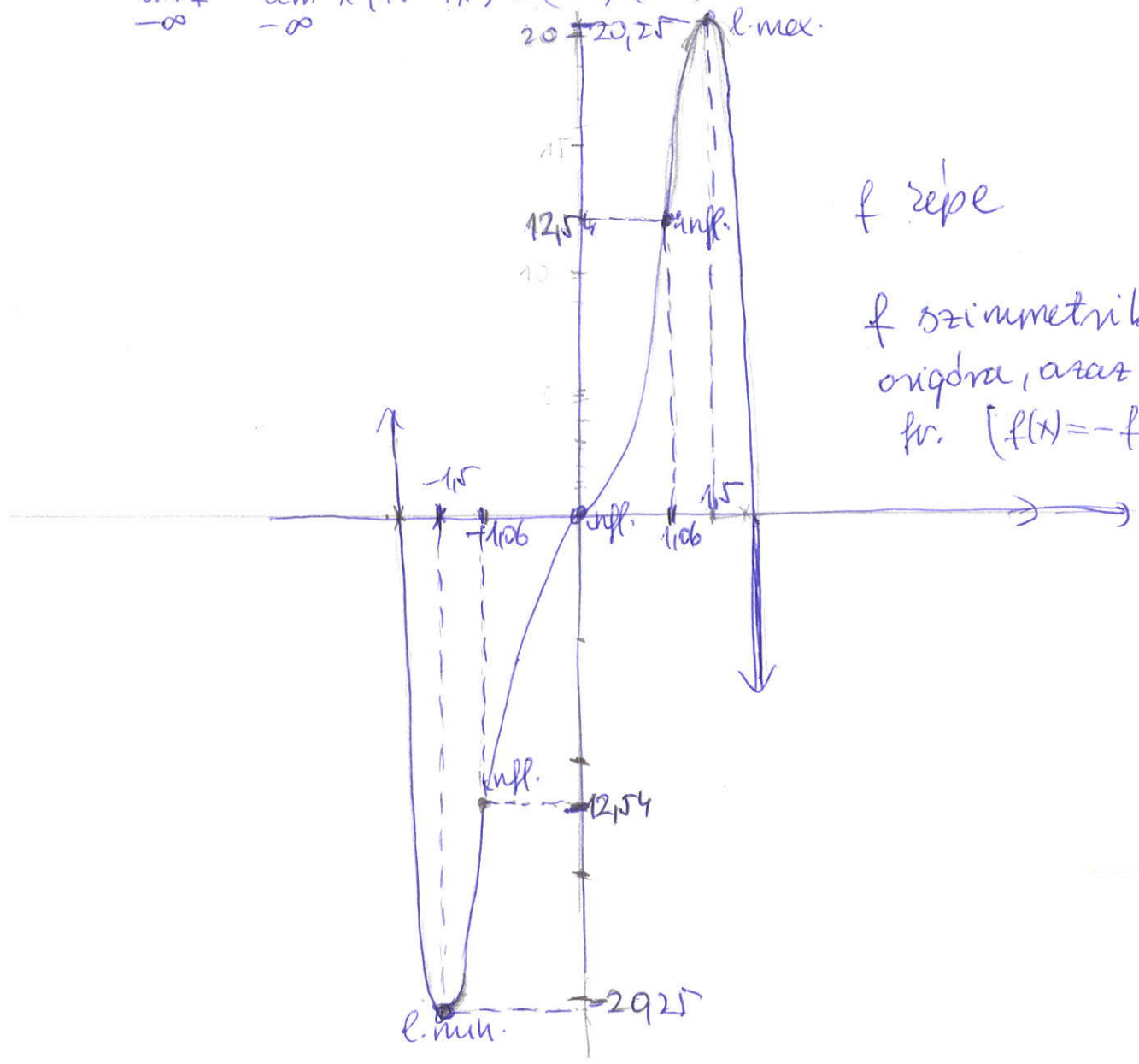
$$f(-1,06) \approx 5,32 - 17,86 = -12,54$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(1,06) = -5,32 + 17,86 = 12,54$$

3.l. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3(15-4x^2) = (+\infty) \cdot (-\infty) = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3(15-4x^2) = (-\infty) \cdot (-\infty) = +\infty$



f reje

f szimmetrikus az origóra, azaz páratlan fr. $(f(x) = -f(-x))$

b) $f(x) = \frac{1}{8}(x^4 - 4x^3 + 8)$ [0.l.] $E \cap f = \mathbb{R}$, z.h.: csak rögzített lép tudjuk
 $(x^4 + 8 = 4x^3)$ $x^4/8$ $4x^3$ (pl. $x=4$ $264 \frac{2}{3} 256$ kb. itt lehet a gyök)

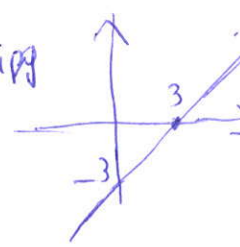
1.l. $f' = \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 = \frac{1}{2}x^2(x-3)$

lehets. lok. sz. e. helyek: $\underbrace{x^2}_{\geq 0}(x-3) = 0 \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=3 \end{cases}$

1. tábl.

	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, 3)$	3	$(3, +\infty)$
f' előjele	-	0	-	0	+
f mon.	$\searrow$		$\searrow$	l. min. hely	$\nearrow$

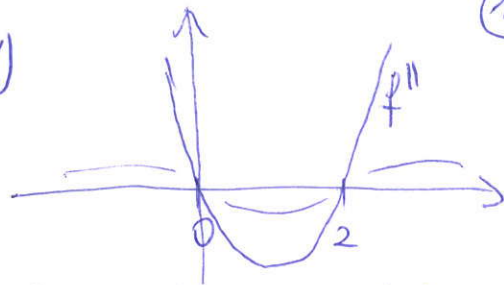
f' előjele csúsz
 $y = (x-3)$ -ból függ



$f(3) = \frac{1}{8}(81 - 108 + 8) = \frac{-19}{8} = -2,375$

2.l. $f'' = \left(\frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2\right)' = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 3x = 3x\left(\frac{1}{2}x - 1\right)$

lehets. infl. helyek: $x\left(\frac{1}{2}x - 1\right) = 0$ $\begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=2 \end{cases}$



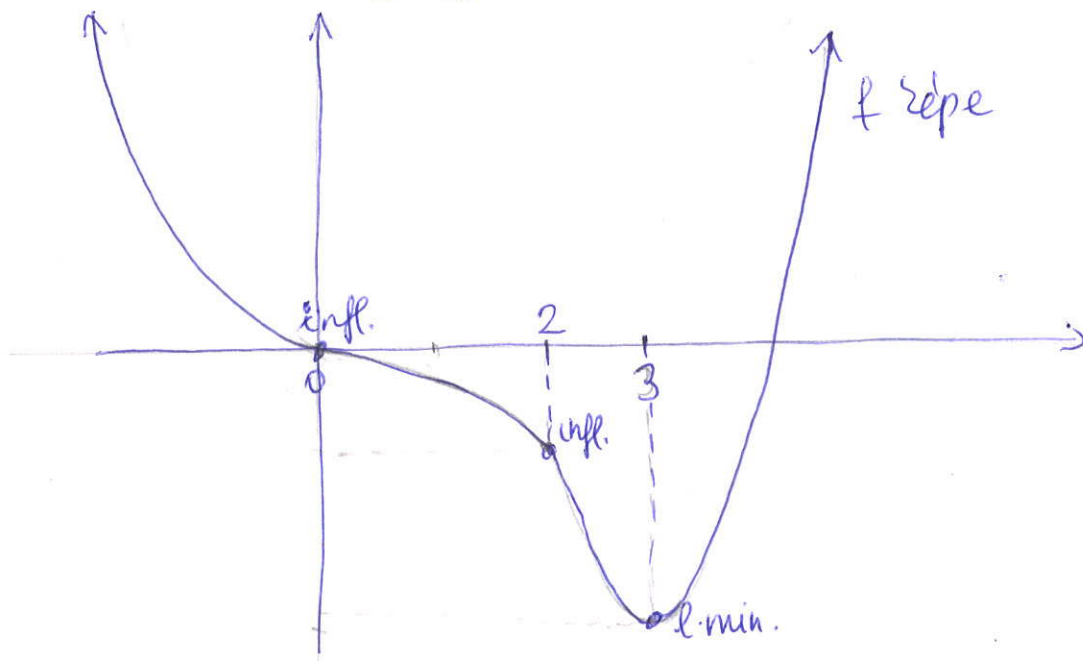
2. tábl.

	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, 2)$	2	$(2, +\infty)$
f'' előjele	+	0	-	0	+
f görb.	☺	infl.	☹	infl.	☺

$f'' = 3x\left(\frac{1}{2}x - 1\right)$ répe egy parabola

$f(0) = 1$, $f(2) = \frac{1}{8}(16 - 32 + 8) = -1$

3.l. $\lim_{+\infty} f = \lim_{+\infty} \frac{1}{8}(x-4)x^3 + 8 = +\infty$, $\lim_{-\infty} f = \lim_{-\infty} \left\{ \left(\frac{x-4}{8}\right)x^3 + 1 \right\} = +\infty$



5) $f(x) = x^3 + \frac{x^4}{4}$ [0.l.] $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}, \exists h: x^3\left(1 + \frac{x}{4}\right) = 0 \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=-4 \end{cases}$

1.l. $f' = 3x^2 + x^3 = x^2(3+x)$, lehets. lok. szé. helyek: $x=0, x=-3$



1. tábl.

	$(-\infty, -3)$	-3	$(-3, 0)$	0	$(0, +\infty)$
f' előjele	-	0	+	0	+
f men.	↘	l. min. hely	↗		↗

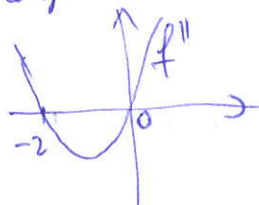
(f' előjele csak $y = (3+x)$ -ből függ) f men.

$f(-3) = -27 + \frac{81}{4} = -6.75$ l. min. érték

2.l. $f'' = 6x + 3x^2 = 3x(2+x)$, lehets. infl. helyek: $x(2+x) = 0, x=0, x=-2$

2. tábl.

	$(-\infty, -2)$	-2	$(-2, 0)$	0	$(0, +\infty)$
f'' előjele	+	0	-	0	+
f görb.	☺	infl.	☹	infl.	☺



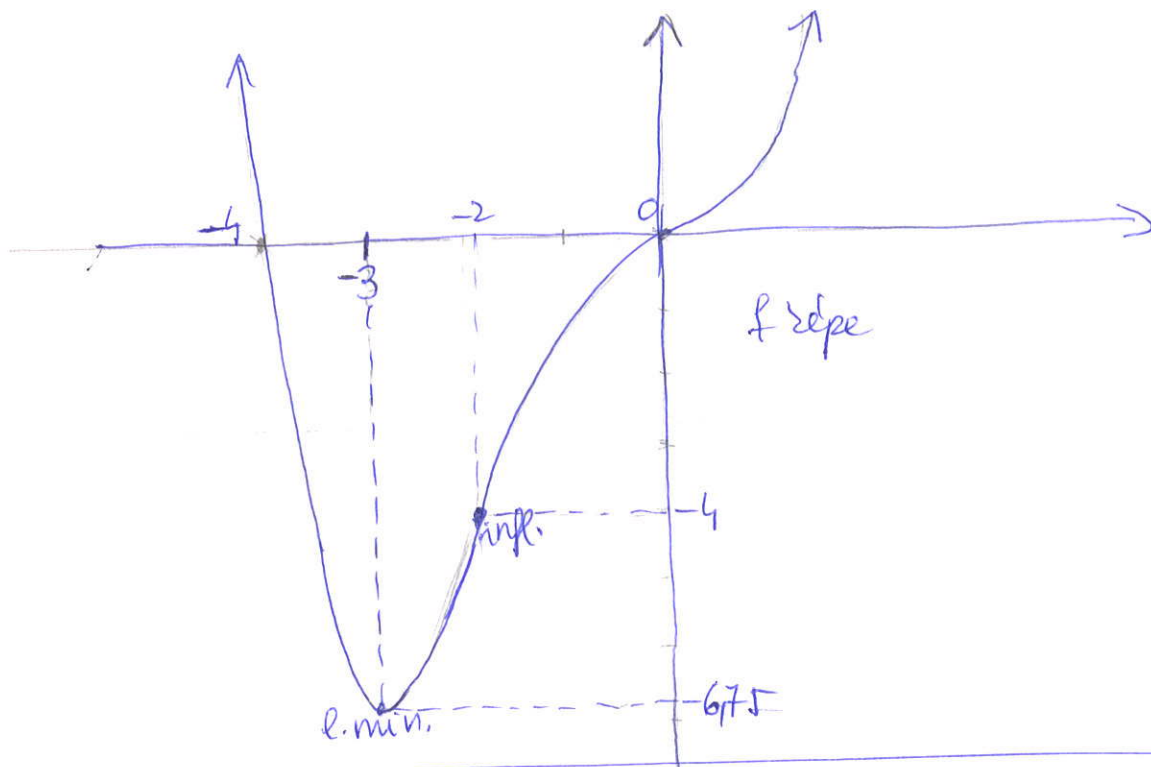
$f(-2) = -8 + 4 = -4$

$f(0) = 0$

3.l. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3(1 + \frac{x}{4}) = +\infty$

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3(1 + \frac{x}{4}) = (-\infty) \cdot (-\infty) = +\infty$

74.



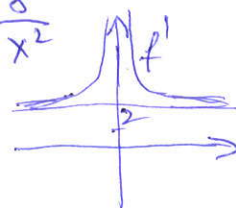
d) $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 8}{x}$

0.l. $x \neq 0$, zh: $x^2 = 4$, $x = -2$, $x = +2$

1.l. $f'(x) = \frac{4x \cdot x - (2x^2 - 8)}{x^2} = \frac{2x^2 + 8}{x^2} = 2 + \frac{8}{x^2}$

bol. n.e. hely nincs, mivel $f'(x) > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

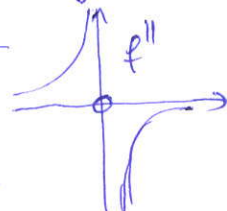
tehát f neg. mon. n. $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ -n. (1. tábl. elvegyez)



2.l. $f'' = -\frac{16}{x^3}$, $f'' \neq 0$ ha $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, így nincs inflexió helye

2. tábl.

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, +\infty)$
f'' előjele	+	?	-
f görb.	☺		☹

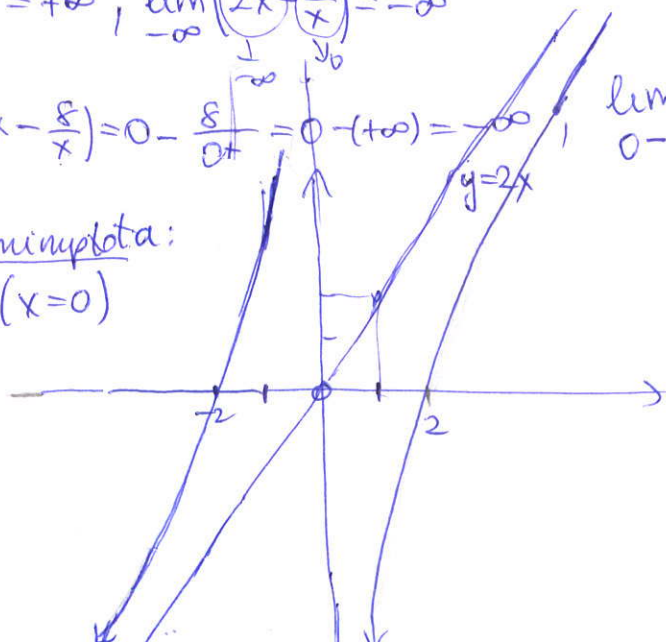


3.l. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (2x - \frac{8}{x}) = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} (2x - \frac{8}{x}) = 0 - \frac{8}{0+} = 0 - (+\infty) = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} (2x - \frac{8}{x}) = 0 - \frac{8}{0-} = 0 - (-\infty) = +\infty$

függőleges aszimptota:
 y -tengely ($x=0$)



* ferde aszimptota: $y = mx + b$

$m := \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x^2 - 8}{x^2} = \underline{\underline{2}}$

$b := \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (f(x) - 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2 - 8}{x} - 2x \right) =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x^2 - 8 - 2x^2}{x} = \frac{-8}{\pm\infty} = 0$

$y = 2x$ ferde aszimptota

e) $f(x) = \frac{x^2-9}{x^3}$ [0.l.] $x \neq 0$, $zh: x = -3, x = 3$

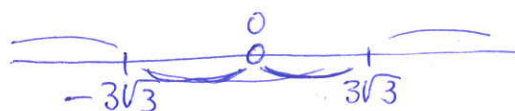
(15)

[1.l.] $f' = \frac{2x \cdot x^3 - 3x^2(x^2-9)}{x^6} = \frac{x^2(2x^2-3x^2+27)}{x^6} = \frac{27-x^2}{x^4}$ $x^4 > 0$

lehets. lok. sz. d. helyel:

$27 = x^2$, $x \approx 5,2$, $x \approx -5,2$

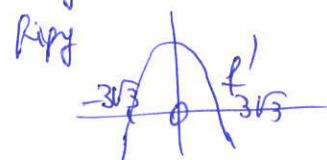
$(x = \pm 3\sqrt{3})$



1. tábl.

	$(-\infty, -5,2)$	$-3\sqrt{3}$	$(-3\sqrt{3}, 0)$	0	$(0, 3\sqrt{3})$	$3\sqrt{3}$	$(3\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$
f' előjele	-	0	+	/	+	0	-
f mon.	$\searrow$	l. min.	$\nearrow$		$\searrow$	l. max.	$\nearrow$

f' előjele $y = 27 - x^2$ - tábl

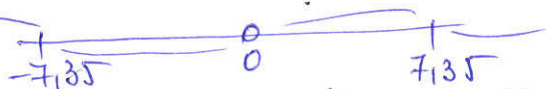


$f(3\sqrt{3}) = \frac{27-9}{27 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}} \approx 0,13$

$f(-3\sqrt{3}) \approx \frac{27-9}{-1406} \approx -0,13$

[2.l.] $f'' = \left(\frac{27-x^2}{x^4} \right)' = \frac{(-2x) \cdot x^4 - 4x^3 \cdot (27-x^2)}{x^8} = \frac{2x^3(-x^2-54+2x^2)}{x^8} = \frac{2(x^2-54)}{x^5}$

lehets. inflex. helyel: $x^2 = 54$, $x = \pm 3\sqrt{6} \approx \pm 2,45 \cdot 3 = 7,35$



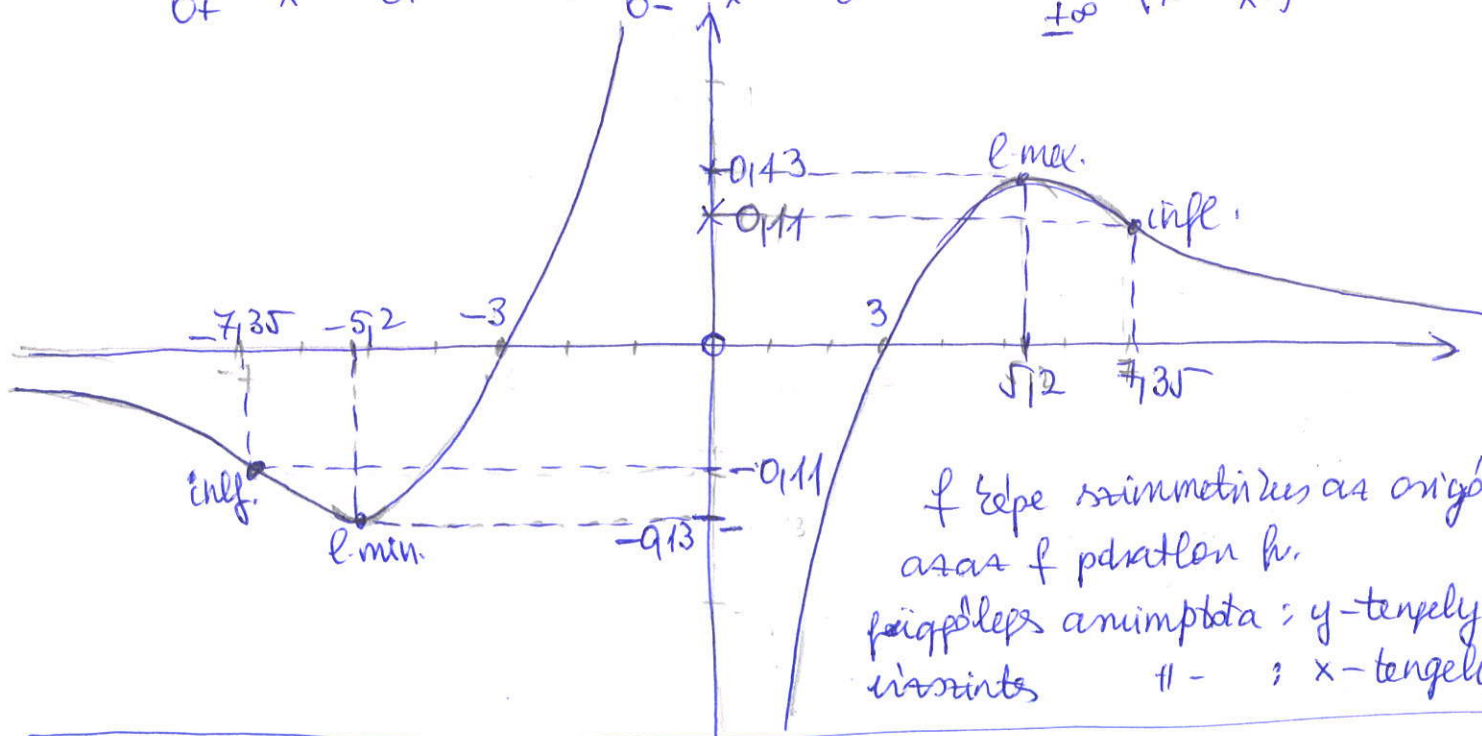
2. tábl.

	$(-\infty, -7,35)$	$-7,35$	$(-7,35, 0)$	0	$(0, 7,35)$	$7,35$	$(7,35, +\infty)$
f'' előjele	-	0	+	/	-	0	+
f görb.	$\cap$	inflex.	$\cup$		$\cap$	inflex.	$\cup$

$(f''$ előjele $y = \frac{x^2-54}{x}$ - tábl) $f''(-8) = \frac{64-54}{-8} < 0$, $f''(-1) = \frac{1-54}{-1} > 0$, $f''(1) = \frac{-53}{1} < 0$

$f''(8) = \frac{64-54}{8} > 0$, $f(-7,35) \approx \frac{54-9}{-397} \approx -0,11$, $f(7,35) \approx \frac{54-9}{397} = 0,11$

[3.l.] $\lim_{0+} \frac{x^2-9}{x^3} = \frac{-9}{0+} = -\infty$, $\lim_{0-} \frac{x^2-9}{x^3} = \frac{-9}{0-} = +\infty$, $\lim_{\pm\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{9}{x^3} \right) = 0$



f görbe szimmetrikus az origóra,
azaz f páratlan f.
függvény aszimptota: y -tengely
visszint $\parallel$: x -tengely

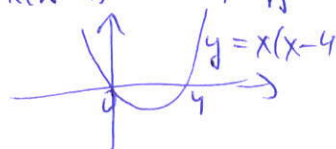
$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x-2}$ (0.l.) $x \neq 2$, $zh: x=0$ (1.l.) $f' = \frac{2x(x-2) - x^2}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 4x}{(x-2)^2}$ lehets. bol. n. el. helye
 $x(x-4)=0, x=0, x=4$

1. tábl.

	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, 2)$	2	$(2, 4)$	4	$(4, +\infty)$
f' előjele	+	0	-	$\nexists$	-	0	+
f mon.	$\nearrow$	l. max	$\searrow$		$\searrow$	l. min.	$\nearrow$

f' előjele csor

$y = x(x-4)$ - töl függ



$f(0)=0$, l. max érté
 $f(4)=8$ l. min. érté

(2.l.) $f'' = \left(\frac{x^2-4x}{(x-2)^2} \right)' = \frac{(2x-4)(x-2) - 2(x-2)(x^2-4x)}{(x-2)^4} = \frac{2(x-2)^2 - 2(x^2-4x)}{(x-2)^3} =$
 $= \frac{2[x^2-4x+4-x^2+4x]}{(x-2)^3} = \frac{8}{(x-2)^3}$

minus inf. hely, mivel $f'' \neq 0$

2. tábl.

	$(-\infty, 2)$	2	$(2, +\infty)$
f'' előjele	-	$\nexists$	+
f görb.	$\cap$		$\cup$

$f''(x) = \frac{8}{(x-2)^3} < 0$

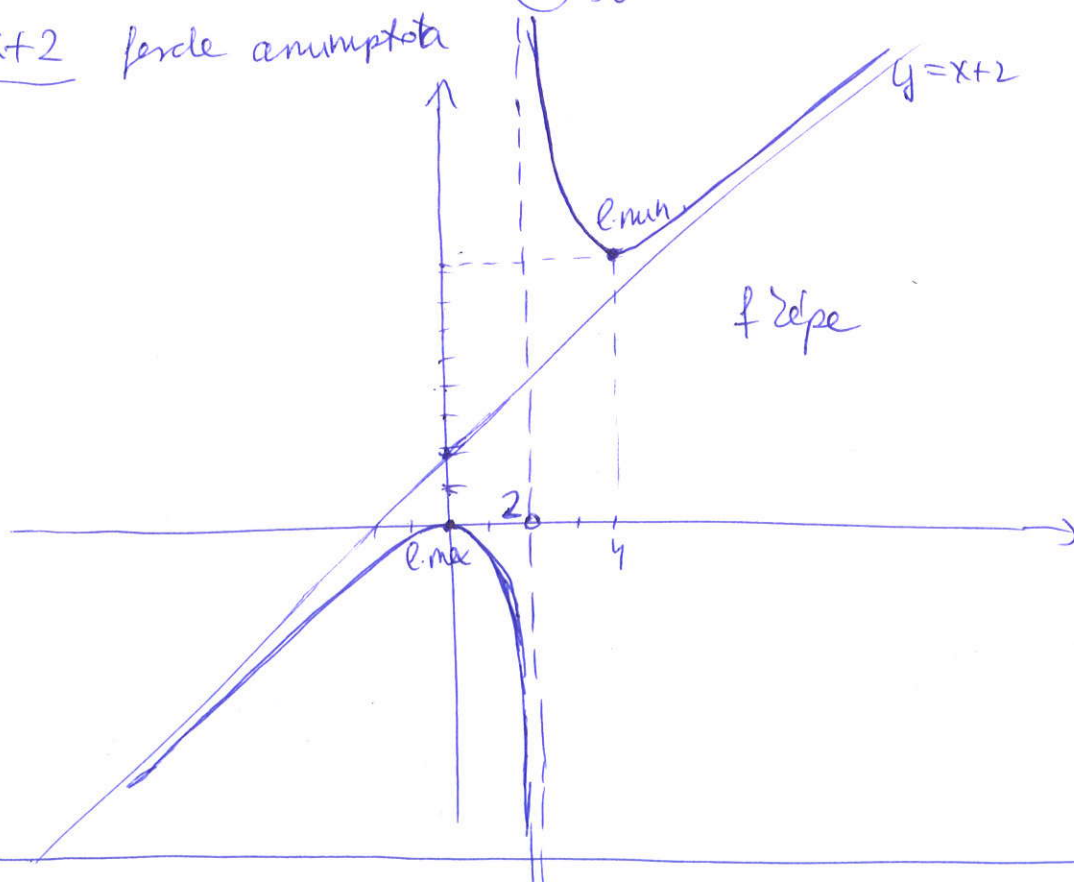
$f''(3) = \frac{8}{1} > 0$

(3.l.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2}{x-2} = \frac{4}{0^+} = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2}{x-2} = \frac{4}{0^-} = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x}{1 - \frac{2}{x}} = \pm\infty$

ferde aszimptota: $y = mx + b$

$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2}{x}} = 1$, $b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{x-2} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - x^2 + 2x}{x-2} = 2$

$y = x + 2$ ferde aszimptota



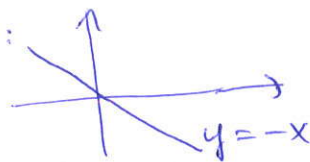
9. $f(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ [0.l.] $\mathbb{E} f = \mathbb{R}$, $zh = \text{mincs, mivel } e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} > 0, \forall x$ (17.)
 [1.l.] $f' = -x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$, lehets. lok. sz. d. hely: $x = 0$

1. tábl.

	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, +\infty)$
f' előjele	+	0	-
f mon.	↗	l. max.	↘

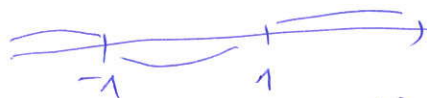
$f(0) = 1$

f' előjele csak $y = -x$ -től függ:



[2.l.]

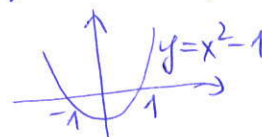
$f'' = (-x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}})' = -e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - x \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot (-x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} (x^2 - 1)$, lehets. inflex. helyek:
 $x = -1, x = 1$



2. tábl.

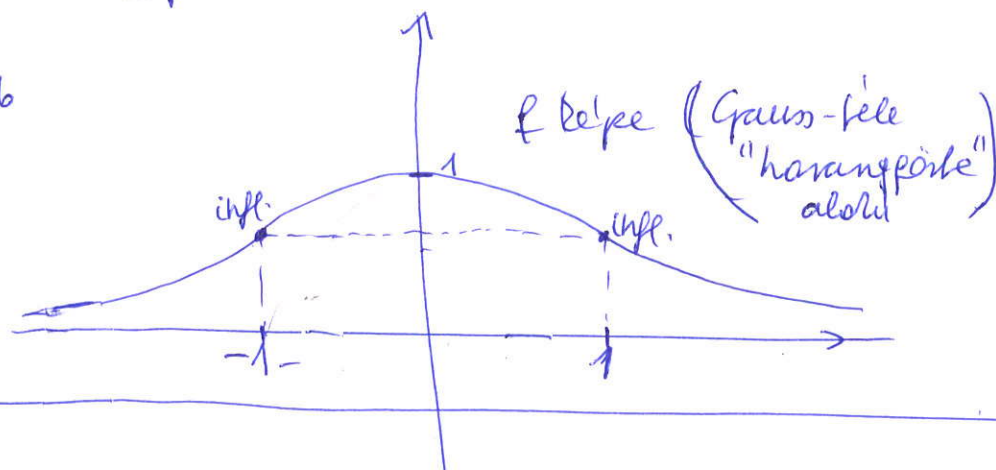
	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
f'' előjele	+	0	-	0	+
f görb.	😊		☹		😊

f'' előjele csak $y = x^2 - 1$ -től függ



$f(-1) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = f(1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \approx 0,6$

[3.l.] $\lim_{\pm\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = e^{-\infty} = 0$



Integrál

$\int (12x^5 + 5x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{3}{5}} + 3x^{-4} + 2x^{-\frac{1}{3}}) = 12 \cdot \frac{x^6}{6} + 5 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{x^{\frac{8}{5}}}{\frac{8}{5}} + 3 \cdot \frac{x^{-3}}{-3} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\frac{2}{3}} =$
 $= 2 \cdot x^6 + 2 \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{5}{8} x^{\frac{8}{5}} - \frac{1}{x^3} + 3 \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}} + c$

$\int (\frac{1}{x} + e^x + 2^{x+1} + 2 \cdot \sin x) = \ln x + e^x + \frac{2^{x+1}}{\ln 2} + 2 \cdot (-\cos x) + c$

$\int (\frac{2x^3}{x\sqrt{x}} + e^{3x} \cdot e^{-x-1} + 2 \cos 3x) = \int 2x^{\frac{15}{2}} + \int e^{2x-1} + 2 \cdot \int \cos 3x = 2 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{17}{2}}}{\frac{17}{2}} + \frac{e^{2x-1}}{2} +$
 $+ 2 \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{3} + c$

$\int (\frac{x^5 + 3x^2 - 2x}{x} + \frac{x^2 - 4}{x+2} + 3(\frac{x^3 - 1}{x-1}) + (x+1)^{10}) = \int x^4 + 3 \int x - 2 \int 1 + \int (x-2) +$
 $+ 3 \int (x^2 + x + 1) + \int (x+1)^{10} = \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{3x^2}{2} - 2x + \frac{(x-2)^2}{2} + \frac{3x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} + 3x + \frac{(x+1)^{11}}{11} + c$

$$\int \left[(2x+1)^7 - 5(x-3)^{-3} + x^{-3} + 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + (x+2)^{\frac{4}{3}} \right] = \frac{(2x+1)^8}{8 \cdot 2} - 5 \cdot \frac{(x-3)^{-2}}{-2} + \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{(x+2)^{\frac{7}{3}}}{\frac{7}{3}} = \frac{1}{16}(2x+1)^8 + \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-3)^2} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{4}{5}x^2\sqrt{x} + C$$

$$\int \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2x+3}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2}} + \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x+1}} + \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x+1} \right) = 3 \int (2x+3)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int (x+1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} + \int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \int (x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 3 \cdot (2x+3)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot (x+1)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 3 + (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2 + C = 6\sqrt{2x+3} + 6\sqrt[3]{x+1} + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{(x+1)^3} + 2\sqrt{x+1} + C$$

Radikozott integrál

$$\int_0^1 2x^2 = 2 \cdot \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{x=0}^{x=1} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \left| \int_0^1 (2+4x^2) = \left[2x + \frac{4x^3}{3} \right]_{x=0}^{x=1} = 2 + \frac{4}{3} = 3\frac{1}{3} \approx 3,33 \right.$$

$$\int_0^2 (\sqrt{9x} + \frac{x^2}{3} + e^{2x}) = \int_0^2 \left(3 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + e^{2x} \right) = \left[3 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right]_{x=0}^{x=2} = \left[2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{9}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} \right]_{x=0}^{x=2} = \left(2 \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{9} \cdot 8 + \frac{1}{2}e^4 \right) - \frac{1}{2}e^0 = 4\sqrt{2} + \frac{8}{9} + \frac{1}{2}e^4 - \frac{1}{2} \approx$$

$$\approx 5,66 + 0,89 + 27,37 - 0,5 = 33,42$$

$$\int_2^4 \left(\frac{x^2+x}{2x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = \int_2^4 \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} + x^{-2} - 2 \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_{x=2}^{x=4} = \left[\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{x} - 4\sqrt{x} \right]_{x=2}^{x=4} \approx \left(\frac{16}{4} + \frac{4}{2} - \frac{1}{4} - 8 \right) - \left(\frac{4}{4} + 1 - \frac{1}{2} - 4\sqrt{2} \right) \approx 1,91$$

$$\int_1^2 (\sqrt{x} + 3 \cdot 2^{x-1}) = \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + 3 \cdot \frac{2^{x-1}}{\ln 2} \right]_{x=1}^{x=2} = \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} + \frac{6}{\ln 2} \right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{\ln 2} \right) = \frac{2}{3}(2\sqrt{2}-1) + \frac{3}{\ln 2} \approx 1,22 + 4,33 = 5,55$$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{x^2 \cdot e^x + 2x^3}{x^2} = \int_0^3 (e^x + 2x) = \left[e^x + x^2 \right]_{x=0}^{x=3} = (e^3 + 9) - e^0 = e^3 + 8 \approx 28,12$$

$$\int_{-3}^{-1} \left(\frac{4x+1}{x^3} \right) = \int_{-3}^{-1} (4 \cdot x^{-2} + x^{-3}) = \left[4 \cdot \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} \right]_{x=-3}^{x=-1} = \left[-\frac{4}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} \right]_{x=-3}^{x=-1} = \left(4 - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{18} \right) \approx 2,22$$

(19.)

$$\int_1^2 (2 + 3 \cdot x^{-2} + 3^x) = \left[2x + 3 \cdot \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} \right]_{x=1}^{x=2} = \left[2x - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} \right]_{x=1}^{x=2} =$$

$$= \left(4 - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3^2}{\ln 3} \right) - \left(2 - 3 + \frac{3}{\ln 3} \right) = 3,5 + \frac{6}{\ln 3} \approx \underline{\underline{8,96}}$$

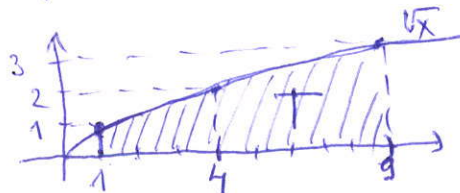
$$\int_0^\pi \sin x = \left[-\cos x \right]_{x=0}^{x=\pi} = (-\cos \pi) - (-\cos 0) = -(-1) - (-1) = 1 + 1 = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin x = \left[-\cos x \right]_{x=0}^{x=2\pi} = (-\cos 2\pi) - (-\cos 0) = -1 + 1 = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos x = \left[\sin x \right]_{x=0}^{x=\frac{3\pi}{2}} = \sin 270^\circ - \sin 0^\circ = -1 - 0 = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

Teniletndmérés

a) $f = \sqrt{x}$, $x \in [1; 9]$

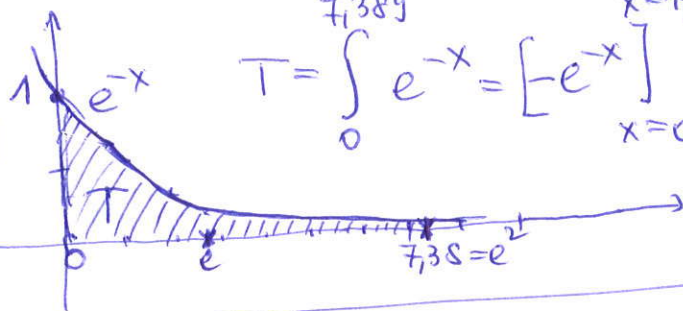


$$T = \int_1^9 x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{x=1}^{x=9} = \left[\frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{x})^3 \right]_{x=1}^{x=9} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 27 - \frac{2}{3} =$$

$$= 26 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{52}{3} \approx \underline{\underline{17,33}}$$

b) $f(x) = e^{-x}$

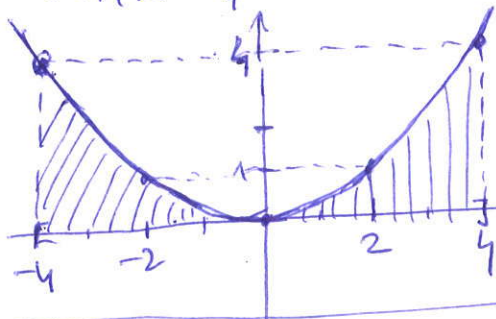
$x \in [0; e^2] \approx [0; 7,389]$



$$T = \int_0^{7,389} e^{-x} = \left[-e^{-x} \right]_{x=0}^{x=7,389} \approx -0,006 - (-e^0) =$$

$$= 1 - 0,006 = \underline{\underline{0,994}}$$

c) $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2$, $x \in [-4; 4]$

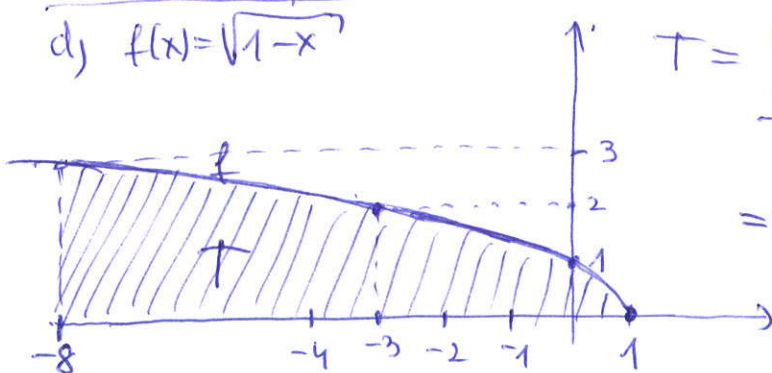


a szimmetria miatt:

$$T = 2 \cdot \int_0^4 \frac{1}{4}x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{x=0}^{x=4} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{64}{3} - 0 \right) = \frac{32}{3} \approx$$

$$\approx \underline{\underline{10,66}}$$

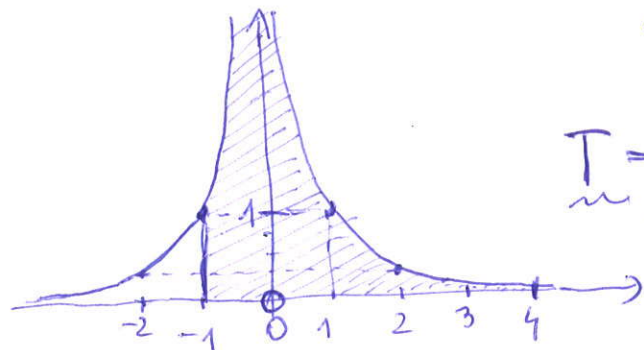
d) $f(x) = \sqrt{1-x}$



$$T = \int_{-8}^1 (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[\frac{(1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2} \cdot (-1)} \right]_{x=-8}^{x=1} = \left[-\frac{2}{3} (1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{x=-8}^{x=1} =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{2}{3} \cdot 0 \right) - \left(-\frac{2}{3} \right) \cdot 3^3 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3^3 = 2 \cdot 3^2 = \underline{\underline{18}}$$

e) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$, $x \in [-1, 4]$ ez improprius integrál, mivel $x \notin \text{Et} f$ (20)
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f = +\infty$



$$T = \int_{-1}^0 x^{-2} + \int_0^4 x^{-2} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{-1}^{-\varepsilon} x^{-2} \right) + \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{\varepsilon}^4 x^{-2} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} \right]_{x=-1}^{x=-\varepsilon} \right) + \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} \right]_{x=\varepsilon}^{x=4} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{1}{-\varepsilon} - \frac{-1}{-1} \right) + \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{-1}{\varepsilon} \right) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 1 \right) + \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) = \frac{1}{0^+} + \frac{1}{0^+} =$$

$$= +\infty$$

2. fr. grafika rögzítést tart. terület:

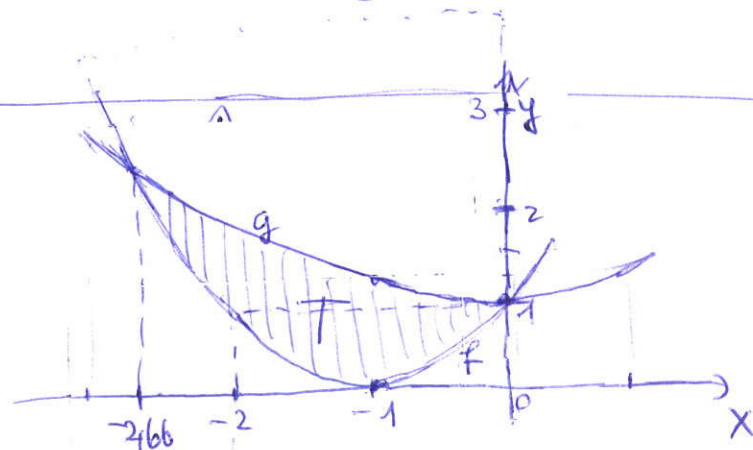
a) $f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1 = (x+1)^2$

$g(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 1$

metróspontol: $x^2 + 2x + 1 = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 1$

$x(\frac{3}{4}x + 2) = \frac{3}{4}x^2 + 2x = 0$

$x=0, x = -\frac{8}{3} \approx -2,66$



$f \leq g$ ha $x \in [-2,66 | 0]$

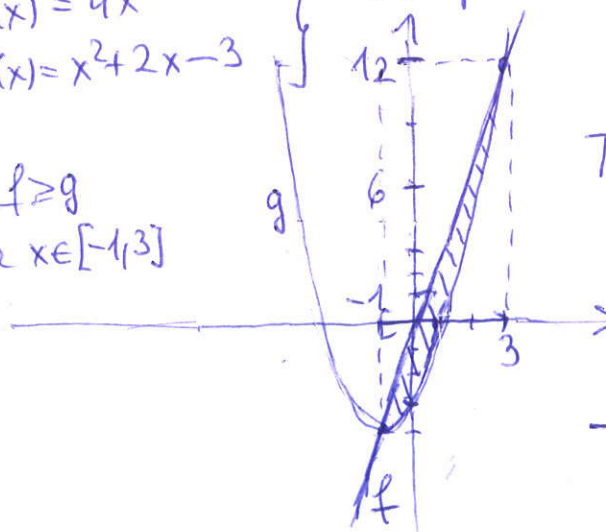
$$T = \int_{-2,66}^0 \left[\left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 1 \right) - (x^2 + 2x + 1) \right] = \int_{-2,66}^0 \left[-\frac{3}{4}x^2 - 2x \right] = \left[-\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 \right]_{x=-2,66}^{x=0} =$$

$$\approx 0 - \left(-\frac{1}{4}(-18,82) - 7,076 \right) = -\left(4,705 - 7,076 \right) = \underline{\underline{2,371}}$$

b) $f(x) = 4x$
 $g(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$

metróspontol: $4x = x^2 + 2x - 3$
 $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 = (x-3)(x+1)$ $\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ x = 3 \end{cases}$

$f \geq g$
 ha $x \in [-1, 3]$



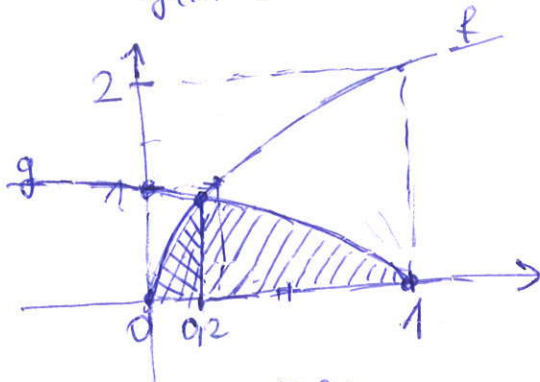
$$T = \int_{-1}^3 (4x - (x^2 + 2x - 3)) = \int_{-1}^3 (-x^2 + 2x + 3) = \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + 3x \right]_{x=-1}^{x=3} = \left(-\frac{27}{3} + 9 + 9 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1 - 3 \right) =$$

$$= 9 + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{32}{3} = \underline{\underline{10,66}}$$

$\frac{4}{3} - 3 = -\frac{5}{3}$

c) $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x}$
 $g(x) = \sqrt{1-x}$

metres pental =
 $2\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{1-x}$
 $4x = 1-x$
 $5x = 1, x = \frac{1}{5} = 0,2$



$$T = \int_0^{0,2} 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \int_{0,2}^1 (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[2 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{x=0}^{x=0,2} + \left[\frac{(1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{-\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{x=0,2}^{x=1}$$

$$= \left[\frac{4}{3} (\sqrt{x})^3 \right]_{x=0}^{x=0,2} + \left[-\frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{1-x})^3 \right]_{x=0,2}^{x=1} \approx \frac{4}{3} \cdot 0,089 + \left[0 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0,72 \right] \approx 0,12 + 0,48 = \underline{\underline{0,6}}$$

Vege!

