

1/A.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos \frac{1}{n}}}{\sin^2(\frac{1}{n})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{\sin^2 x} \quad \begin{matrix} L'H \\ \frac{0}{0} \end{matrix} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{2\sqrt{\cos x}}}{2 \sin x \cos x} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$(x = \frac{1}{n})$

2. Mo

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos \frac{1}{n}}}{\sin^2(\frac{1}{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{1}{n}}{\sin^2(\frac{1}{n}) (1 + \sqrt{\cos \frac{1}{n}})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{1}{n}}{(\frac{1}{n})^2 \sin^2(\frac{1}{n}) (1 + \sqrt{\cos \frac{1}{n}})} = \frac{1}{1^2 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

volt: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$

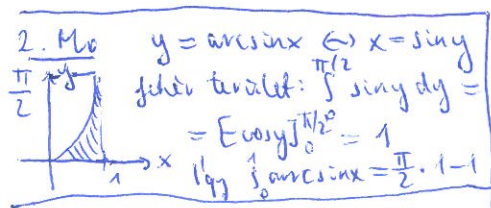
(2)

$f(x) = 2^x$ $f'(x) = 2^x \ln 2$ $f''(x) = 2^x (\ln 2)^2$ $f'''(x) = 2^x (\ln 2)^3$	$f(1) = 2$ $f'(1) = 2 \ln 2$ $f''(1) = 2 (\ln 2)^2$ $f'''(1) = 2 (\ln 2)^3$	$T_3(x) = \sum_{k=0}^3 \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k =$ $= f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2}(x-1)^2 + \frac{f'''(1)}{6}(x-1)^3$ $= 2 + 2 \ln 2 (x-1) + \ln^2 2 (x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \ln^3 2 (x-1)^3$
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(Megf) $f(x) = 2^x = e^{\ln 2 \cdot x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = (2^x)' = e^{\ln 2 \cdot x} \cdot \ln 2 = 2^x \cdot \ln 2$
 $f''(x) = (2^x \ln 2)' = \ln 2 \cdot (2^x)' = 2^x (\ln 2)^2$, stb.)

(3) 1. Mo $\int_0^1 \arcsin x \, dx = [x \arcsin x]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx = \arcsin 1 - 0 + [\sqrt{1-x^2}]_0^1 =$
 $= \frac{\pi}{2} + 0 - 1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$

$f = \arcsin x, f' = x$
 $g = x, g' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$



$\left[\begin{matrix} 1-x^2 = t \\ -2x = \frac{dt}{dx} \end{matrix} \right] \int x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{-2x}{-2} \, dx =$
 $= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \frac{1}{-2} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \, dx = -\sqrt{t} + C = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$
 (de négyzetes is négyzetes is)

(4) $\int e^x \sqrt{1+e^x} \, dx = \int t^2 \sqrt{1+t} \frac{1}{t} \, dt = \int t \sqrt{1+t} \, dt = \int (u-1) \sqrt{u} \, du = \int u^{3/2} - u^{1/2} \, du =$
 $= \frac{u^{5/2}}{5/2} - \frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} + C =$
 $= \frac{2}{5} (1+e^x)^{5/2} - \frac{2}{3} (1+e^x)^{3/2} + C$

$e^x = t$
 $x = \ln t$
 $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{t}$

$1+t = u$
 $dt = du$

Megf lehet csinálni $e^x + 1 = z$ helyettesítéssel is hasonlóan v.
 $\int t \sqrt{1+t} \, dt$ par. szel is négyzetes.

(5) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{2})^{3n+2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{8})^n \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \sum_{n=k+1}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{8})^{k+1} \frac{1}{4} = \frac{-1}{32} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{8})^k = \frac{-1}{32} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{-1}{36}$

$|q| = |-\frac{1}{8}| < 1$

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \in \mathbb{R}$, ha $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$, h. $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty$, ha $\forall K > 0 \exists \delta > 0$, h. $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) > K$.

2. $f(x)$ az I int-on egyenletesen folytonos, ha $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$, h. $\forall x, y \in I$ $|x - y| < \delta$ esetén $|f(x) - f(y)| < \varepsilon$.

3. Rolle-tétel: Tfh $f \in C[a, b]$ és $f \in D(a, b)$, azaz f $[a, b]$ -n folytonos és (a, b) -n differenciálható, és $f(a) = f(b)$. Ekkor $\exists c \in (a, b) : f'(c) = 0$.

Biz A Weierstrass-tétel szerint mivel f $[a, b]$ -n folyt, létezik min és max helye $[a, b]$ -n.

i) Ha f konstans $[a, b]$ -n akkor tetsz. $c \in (a, b)$ esetén $f'(c) = 0$.

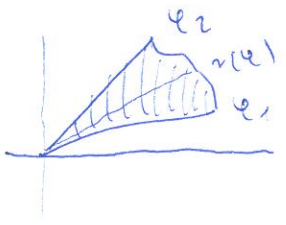
ii) Ha f nem konst. $[a, b]$ -n, akkor a max v. a min nem a -ban ~~de~~ b -ben ^{vagy} véletlenül jell, hanem egy $c \in (a, b)$ pontban és itt $f'(c) = 0$ (mivel a f ott differenciálható).

4. Dirichlet fv: $D(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & x \in \mathbb{Q}^* \end{cases}$ az $[0, 1]$ -en nem Riemann-integrálható, mivel $A(\tau) = 0$, $F(\tau) = 1$ tetsz. τ ponttal esetén, mert $I_- = \sup A(\tau) = 0$ és $I_+ = \inf F(\tau) = 1$.
alás \sup \inf \sup \inf
 $\inf = 0$, $\sup = 1$ tetsz. θ haszn. int-on

5. a) IGAZ - Ugyanis, ha $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ konvergens, akkor $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N = S$ \exists s szabás, ahol $S_N = \sum_{n=1}^N a_n$. $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} \Rightarrow \lim a_n = \lim S_n - \lim S_{n-1} = S - S = 0$.

b) NEM IGAZ pl. $a_n = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$, de $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ divergens

6. a) $\varphi_1 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_2$ jelölés nem tart. terület: $\frac{1}{2} \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} r(\varphi) d\varphi$, ha $r: [\varphi_1, \varphi_2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ folytonos.



1.

$$f(x) = \frac{3 \sin x - 5}{\sin x - 2}, \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad (\sin x \neq 2), \quad f'(x) = \frac{3 \cos x (\sin x - 2) - (3 \sin x - 5) \cos x}{(\sin x - 2)^2} = \frac{-\cos x}{(\sin x - 2)^2}$$

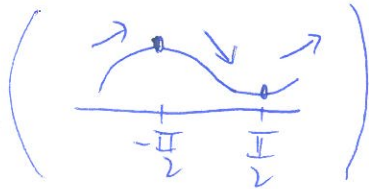
így $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$f'(x) < 0$, ha $x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $f'(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$, így $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ maximális

itt neg. mon. függő f

0-t tartalmazó int, ahol a f invertálható

$f'(x) > 0$, ha $x \in (-\frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ v. $x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$



$$f|_{[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]}^{-1} = ?$$

$$\frac{3 \sin x - 5}{\sin x - 2} = y$$

$$3 \sin x - 5 = y(\sin x - 2)$$

$$2y - 5 = \sin x (y - 3)$$

$$\frac{2y - 5}{y - 3} = \sin x$$

$$\arcsin\left(\frac{2y - 5}{y - 3}\right) = x = f^{-1}(y)$$

$$(f^{-1})'\left(\frac{7}{3}\right) = ?$$

1. Mo $(f^{-1})'(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2y-5}{y-3}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{2(y-3) - (2y-5)}{(y-3)^2}$

$$(f^{-1})'\left(\frac{7}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{-1/3}{-2/3}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{-1}{(-2/3)^2} = \frac{-1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{9}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{-3\sqrt{3}}{2}}}$$

2. Mo

$$(f^{-1})'\left(\frac{7}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{f'\left(f^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{3}\right)\right)} = \frac{1}{\frac{-\cos \frac{\pi}{6}}{(\sin \frac{\pi}{6} - 2)^2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{-\sqrt{3}/2}{(-1/2)^2}} = \frac{9/4}{-\sqrt{3}/2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{-3\sqrt{3}}{2}}}$$

$$f^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{3}\right) = \arcsin\left(\frac{-1/3}{-2/3}\right) = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{6}}}$$

f fűt és 2π periodikus, így létezik max, min helye, mivel diffható is mindenhol, így más ott lehet, ahol $f'(x) = 0$.

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right) = \frac{3 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 5}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 2} = \frac{-2}{-1} = \underline{\underline{2}} \quad \text{min érték} \quad , \quad f\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right) = \frac{3 \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 5}{\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 2} = \frac{-8}{-3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{8}{3}}} \quad \text{max érték}$$

$[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ int-on $f(0) = \frac{5}{2}$ max (0-ban) $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 2$ min ($\frac{\pi}{2}$ -ben) } int végpontjain és $f' = 0$ helyeken kell vizsgálni

$$\Downarrow \quad \mathbb{R}_f = \left[2, \frac{8}{3}\right]$$

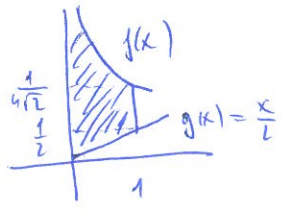
2.

f(x) = 1 / (4 * sqrt(x+x^2)) mon fogy [0,1]-en, >= 1 / (4*sqrt(2))

g(x) = x/2 mon no [0,1]-en, <= 1/2

1 / (4*sqrt(2)) > 1/2 mivel 2 > 4*sqrt(2)

Igy g(x) <= f(x), x in [0,1]. Igy fogartest tetfajata: V = pi * integral from 0 to 1 of f^2(x) dx - pi * integral from 0 to 1 of g^2(x) dx



pi * integral from 0 to 1 of g^2(x) dx = pi * integral from 0 to 1 of x^2/4 dx = pi * [x^3/12] from 0 to 1 = pi/12

amag u egy kep tetfajata: V = (2*pi*m)/3 = ((1/2)^2 * pi * 1) / 3 = pi/12

pi * integral from 0 to 1 of f^2(x) dx = pi * integral from 0 to 1 of 1 / (4 * sqrt(x+x^2)) dx = pi * integral from 0 to 1 of 1 / (sqrt((x+1/2)^2 - (1/2)^2)) dx = pi * integral from 0 to 1 of 2 / (sqrt((2x+1)^2 - 1)) dx

= pi * [arcsinh(2x+1)] from 0 to 1 = pi * (arcsinh(3) - arcsinh(1)) = pi * ln(3+sqrt(8))

arcsinh(x) = ln(x + sqrt(x^2+1))

Igy a fogartest tetfajata: pi * ln(3+sqrt(8)) - pi/12

Megf: integral from 0 to 1 of 1 / sqrt(x+x^2) dx int. módszerrel számolható

pl. sqrt(x+1) = t -> x = t^2 - 1

1 / (2*sqrt(x+1)) = dt/dx

integral from 0 to 1 of 1 / sqrt(x+x^2) dx = integral from 0 to sqrt(2) of (2 / sqrt(x)) * (1 / (2*sqrt(x+1))) dx = integral from 1 to sqrt(2) of 2 / sqrt(t^2-1) dt = 2 * [arcsinh(t)] from 1 to sqrt(2) =

= 2 * (arcsinh(sqrt(2)) - arcsinh(1)) = 2 * ln(sqrt(2)+1) = ln((sqrt(2)+1)^2) = ln(3+2*sqrt(2))

(a fenti olyan módszer, ami mindig működik integralax^2+bx+c, a != 0 esetén mindig működik!)

3a) $\int \frac{2x^5+4}{x^4-1} = \int \frac{2x^5-2x+2x+4}{x^4-1} = \int 2x + \int \frac{2x+4}{x^4-1} = x^2 + \int \frac{2x+4}{x^4-1} dx$

együttesben osztva: $\frac{(2x^5+4) : (x^4-1) = 2x}{-(2x^5-2x)}$
 $\frac{2x+4}{2x+4}$

$\frac{2x+4}{x^4-1} = \frac{2x+4}{(x^2+1)(x^2-1)} = \frac{2x+4}{(x^2+1)(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{b}{x-1} + \frac{cx+d}{x^2+1}$
 par. törtkére bontás

$2x+4 = a(x^3-x^2+x-1) + b(x^3+x^2+x+1) + (cx+d)(x^2-1)$

x^3	$0 = a+b+c$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} + \\ + \\ + \\ + \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} c = -1 \\ a+b = 1 \\ -a+b = 2 \\ d = -2 \end{array}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} + \\ + \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2b = 3 \\ b = \frac{3}{2} \\ a = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$
x^2	$0 = -a+b+d$		
x	$2 = a+b-c$		
1	$4 = -a+b-d$		

$\int \frac{2x+4}{x^4-1} dx = \int \frac{-1/2}{x+1} + \frac{3/2}{x-1} + \frac{-x-2}{x^2+1} dx =$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| + \frac{3}{2} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) - 2 \arctan x + C$

3b) $y' \sin x = y \ln y$ szétválaszható DE

0. lépés $y \equiv c$ mo: $y' = 0$ $0 = y \ln y$ $y=0$ $\ln y \neq 0$
 $\ln y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y \equiv 1$ mo

1. lépés Ha $y \ln y \neq 0$:

$\int \frac{1}{y \ln y} dy = \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx$

$\ln|\ln y| = \int \frac{1}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg}(\frac{x}{2}) = t \quad \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \\ \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2}{1+t^2} \end{array}}$

$\ln|\ln y| = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln|t| + C_1$

$|\ln y| = |t| \cdot e^{C_1}$

$\ln y = t \cdot C$

$y = e^{tC} = e^{\operatorname{tg}(\frac{x}{2}) \cdot C}, C \in \mathbb{R}$

$y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = e^{\frac{\operatorname{tg}(\frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot C}{1}}$
 $\Rightarrow C = 0 \Rightarrow y \equiv 1$
 $y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = e \Rightarrow e = e^{1 \cdot C} \Rightarrow C = 1, y = e^{\operatorname{tg}(\frac{x}{2})}$

ebben $y \equiv 1$ más benne van.

4. a) $\sum \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}$ $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{2^{n+1} (n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = \frac{2(n+1)}{\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n \cdot (n+1)} = \frac{2}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} \rightarrow \frac{2}{e} = L < 1$

\Rightarrow a sor konvergens.
 (a gyökösítés miatt nem jó! $\lim^n \sqrt[n]{n!} = +\infty$)

b) 1. Mo. Mivel $\sum a_n$ konvergens, volt $\lim a_n = \lim \frac{2^n n!}{n^n} = 0$.

2. Mo. Tétel volt: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = L < 1 \Rightarrow \lim a_n = 0$.
 (sorozatshál))

c) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1) \ln n}$ $x=1$
 spórá is hányadoskritérium nem segít, mivel $L=1$.
 Integrálkritérium?

(Condat: $\frac{1}{(n+1) \ln n} \approx \frac{1}{n \ln n}$; $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = [\ln(\ln x)]_2^{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \ln x - \ln(\ln 2) = +\infty - \ln(\ln 2) = +\infty$)

Igy $\sum \frac{1}{n \ln n}$ div.

Igy $\sum \frac{1}{(n+1) \ln n}$ -t általában hitelesre vizsgáljuk

$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1) \ln n} \geq \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1) \ln(n+1)}$; $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1) \ln(x+1)} dx = [\ln(\ln(x+1))]_2^{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \ln(x+1) - \ln(\ln 3) = +\infty$

Int. kritérium használható, mivel!

$f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1) \ln(x+1)}$

függ, ≥ 0 , monoton fogy $[2, +\infty)$ -en.

Igy az int. div \Rightarrow a sor is div.
 \Rightarrow eredeti sor is div.

$x = -1$
 eset
 Weierstrass
 oldalon

d) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{3\sqrt{1+x^7}} dx$, $f(x) = \frac{x \arctan x}{3\sqrt{1+x^7}}$ $[0, +\infty)$ -en folytonos
 valahányszor $+\infty$ -ben improprius az int.

Ököt: $\frac{x \arctan x}{3\sqrt{1+x^7}} \approx \frac{x \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}{3\sqrt{x^7}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{x^{4/3}}$. $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{4/3}} dx < \infty$, mivel $p = \frac{4}{3} > 1$.

Igy az int. szintén, h. az int. konvergens.

konkrit mo: $\frac{1}{x^{4/3}}$ $x=0$ -ban problémás, így 2 részre kell venni az int.-t.
 $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{3\sqrt{1+x^7}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x \arctan x}{3\sqrt{1+x^7}} dx + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{3\sqrt{1+x^7}} dx$. $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{3\sqrt{1+x^7}} dx \leq \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x}{3\sqrt{1+x^7}} \frac{\pi}{2} dx < \infty$ (Igy az int. konv.)

4. c) $x = -1$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1) \ln n}$$

Leibniz sor, mivel

• $\frac{1}{(n+1) \ln n} \rightarrow 0$

• $\frac{1}{(n+1) \ln n}$ mon fogy
hiszen $n+1 > \ln n$
és a nevező is
mon nö $> +$.

} \Rightarrow konvergencia

Mivel $\sum \frac{1}{(n+1) \ln n}$ div, ezért

$$\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1) \ln n} \text{ nem abs. konv, csak felt. konv.}$$

