

B CSOPORT

① a) $f(x)$ AKKOR PRIMITÍV FÜGGVÉNYE
 $f(x)$ -NEK, HA $f'(x) = f(x)$

$f(x)$ NATA'RÓZATLAN INTEGRÁLÇA AZ
NEM MÁ'S, MINT $f(x)$ PRIMITÍV
FÜGGVÉNYEINEK A NALMAZA.

① b) $T'(x) = f(x)$

① c) $\int \operatorname{sh}(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ch}(2x) + C$, TENA'T

$T(x) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ch}(2x) + C$, DE MI LENET C ÉRTÉKE?

$T(0) = 0$, ÍGY $\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ch}(2 \cdot 0) + C = 0$, ÍGY $C = -\frac{1}{2}$

TENA'T $T(x) = \frac{\operatorname{ch}(2x) - 1}{2}$

LA'SD 116. OLDAL

1. OLDAL

② (LA'SD 91.0LDAC)

$$2r^2 \cdot \pi + 2\pi \cdot r \cdot m = 2000 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{2000 - 2r^2 \cdot \pi}{2 \cdot r \cdot \pi} \Rightarrow$$

$$V(r) = r^2 \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{2000 - 2r^2 \cdot \pi}{2r\pi} \right) = r \cdot (1000 - r^2 \cdot \pi) \\ = 1000r - r^3 \cdot \pi$$

$$V'(r) = 1000 - 3r^2 \cdot \pi$$

$$\text{STACIONARIUS PONT: } 1000 - 3r^2 \cdot \pi = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{1000}{3\pi}} \approx 10.3$$

$$m = \frac{2000 - 2 \cdot (10.3)^2 \cdot \pi}{2 \cdot (10.3) \cdot \pi} = 20.6$$

2.0LDAC

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ a) } f(x) = x^{1/2} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} \quad f'(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot x^{-3/2} \quad f''(1) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_2(x) &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x-1) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot (x-1)^2 \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - \frac{1}{8}(x-1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\textcircled{3} \text{ b) } \text{KÖZELÍTÉS:}$

$$\begin{aligned} T_2(1.1) &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1.1-1) - \frac{1}{8} \cdot (1.1-1)^2 = \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{100} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ c) } \left| \sqrt{1.1} - T_2(1.1) \right| = |R_2(1.1)| \leq \text{TAYLOR TÉTEL}$$

$$\leq \max_{1 \leq k \leq 1.1} \left| \frac{f^{(3)}(k)}{3!} \cdot (1.1-1)^3 \right| = \textcircled{\ddot{u}}$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(-\frac{1}{4} x^{-3/2} \right) = \frac{3}{8} \cdot x^{-5/2}$$

$$\textcircled{\ddot{u}} = \frac{1}{1000} \cdot \max_{1 \leq k \leq 1.1} \left| \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot k^{-5/2} \right| = \frac{1}{1000} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot 1^{-5/2} =$$

$$= 1/4000 \leftarrow \text{HIBA BECSLÉS} \quad \boxed{3.0004\%}$$

$$(4) a) x^2 - 2x = x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1 = (x+1)^2 - 1$$

$$\text{így } 2x - x^2 = 1 - (x+1)^2$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x+1)^2}} dx = \arcsin(x+1) + C$$

$$(4) b) \int \arctan(2x) dx =$$

$$= \int \arctan(2x) \cdot 1 dx = \text{PARCIA'LIS INT}$$

$$= \arctan(2x) \cdot x - \int \frac{1}{1+(2x)^2} \cdot 2 \cdot x dx$$

$$= \arctan(2x) \cdot x - \int \frac{2x}{1+4x^2} dx =$$

$$= \arctan(2x) \cdot x - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{8x}{1+4x^2} dx =$$

SZÁMLÁLÓ
A
NEVEZŐ
DERIVÁLTÁJA

$$= \arctan(2x) \cdot x - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+4x^2) + C$$

4. OLDAL