

1. a) I: Ha $a_n \rightarrow A \in \mathbb{R}$ és $b_n \rightarrow B \in \mathbb{R}$, akkor
 $(a_n + b_n) \rightarrow (A + B)$.

B: limen definíció alapján:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists N_a(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ hogy } n > N_a(\varepsilon) \text{ esetén } |a_n - A| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists N_b(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ hogy } n > N_b(\varepsilon) \text{ esetén } |b_n - B| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{Legyen } \varepsilon' = \varepsilon/2. \varepsilon' \text{-hez is } \exists N_a(\varepsilon'), N_b(\varepsilon')$$

$$\text{Ha } n > \max\{N_a(\varepsilon'), N_b(\varepsilon')\}, \text{ akkor}$$

$$|(a_n + b_n) - (A + B)| \leq |a_n - A| + |b_n - B| < \varepsilon' + \varepsilon' = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

↑
Δ-egyenlőtlenség

$$\text{Igy } \forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists N \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ hogy } n > N(\varepsilon) \text{ esetén } |(a_n + b_n) - (A + B)| < \varepsilon.$$

$$N(\varepsilon) = \max\{N_a(\varepsilon'), N_b(\varepsilon')\}$$

$$\text{Igy limen def. miatt } (a_n + b_n) \rightarrow (A + B).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n^3 - n + 2}{-n^3 + 5n^2 - 2n + 1} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} + 2 - \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^3}}{-1 + \frac{5}{n} - \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3}} \rightarrow \frac{0 + 2 - 0 + 0}{-1 + 0 - 0 + 0} = \frac{2}{-1} \\ &= \underline{\underline{-2}} \end{aligned}$$

(Azonos fokszámú polinomiális, így egyenlően a főfokú tagok helyettesítése)

2.

$$\int_3^{\infty} \frac{1}{x(x-2)} dx = \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \int_3^w \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-2} dx = \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln|x| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-2| \right]_3^w =$$

$$\lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln(w) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(w-2) + \frac{1}{2} \ln|3| - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \ln|3-2|}_{\ln 1 = 0} \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln \left| \frac{3(w-2)}{w} \right| \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} \ln 3}} < \infty, \text{ tehát } \underline{\underline{\text{konvergens.}}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-2} = \frac{1}{x(x-2)} & \frac{3w-6}{w} \rightarrow 3 \quad (w \rightarrow \infty) \\ \hline A(x-2) + Bx = 1 & \\ \hline Ax + Bx - 2A = 1 & \\ \hline A+B=0 & -2A=1 \\ B=-A & A=-1/2 \\ B=1/2 & \end{array}$$

3. a) $f(x)$ monoton az (a, b) intervallumon, ha $\forall x \in (a, b)$ esetén $f(x) \geq h_{a,b}$. $h_{a,b}$ az $(a, f(a))$ és $(b, f(b))$ pontokhoz átmenő húr.

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

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x - 12$$

$$f''(x) = 12x - 6$$

$$f'''(x) = 12$$

Loc. rel. $f'(x) = 0$

Mauobrítés. $6x^2 - 6x - 12 = 0 \quad |:6$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$(x+1)(x-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x = -1 \\ x = 2 \end{matrix} \text{ itt lehet rel.}$$

$$f''(-1) < 0 \Rightarrow \text{van rel. max.}$$

$$f''(2) > 0 \Rightarrow \text{van rel. min.}$$

Inf. p. $f''(x) = 0$

Deriválás. $12x - 6 = 0$

$$x = 1/2 \Rightarrow \text{itt lehet inf. p.}$$

$$f'''(1/2) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{van inf. p.}$$

$x \in$	$(-\infty; -1)$	$\{-1\}$	$(-1; 1/2)$	$\{1/2\}$	$(1/2; 2)$	$\{2\}$	$(2; \infty)$
2. der. Monot.	$\nearrow$	max. lok.	$\searrow$	$\searrow$	$\searrow$	lok. min.	$\nearrow$
Inf. p. konv.	$\cap$	$\cap$	$\cap$	inf. p.	$\cup$	$\cup$	$\cup$
$f''(x < 1/2) < 0$				$f''(x > 1/2) > 0$			

4. Bt. r. e., l. n., i. a. k., k. z. d. e: $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$
 a) Homogén megfelelő: $y' + p(x)y = 0$

Legyen az inhomogén egyenlet megoldása $y_{p1}(x)$ és $y_{p2}(x)$.
 Így tehát $y_{p1}'(x) + p(x)y_{p1}(x) = q(x)$ és
 $y_{p2}'(x) + p(x)y_{p2}(x) = q(x)$ teljesül.

Ugyanarra egyenletre:

$$y_{p1}'(x) - y_{p2}'(x) + p(x)(y_{p1}(x) - y_{p2}(x)) = 0,$$

$$(y_{p1} - y_{p2})'(x) + (y_{p1} - y_{p2})(x) \cdot p(x) = 0 \text{ teljesül, így}$$

$(y_{p1} - y_{p2})(x)$ megoldása a homogén d.e.-nek. ■

b) $y' + 2xy = 2 + e^{-x^2}$

Ⓐ $y' + 2xy = 0$

$$y' = -2xy$$

$$y = 0 \text{ OK. (m.o.)}$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = -2x \quad | \int$$

$$\ln|y| = -x^2 + C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = \pm e^{-x^2} \cdot e^C \quad D \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(y = 0)$$

$$\rightarrow y = e^{-x^2} \cdot D$$

Ⓐ $y = D(x) e^{-x^2}$

$$y' = D(x) e^{-x^2} \cdot (-2x) + D'(x) e^{-x^2}$$

$$y' + 2xy = 2 + e^{-x^2}$$

$$\cancel{D(x) e^{-x^2} \cdot (-2x)} + D'(x) e^{-x^2} \pm \cancel{2x \cdot D(x) \cdot e^{-x^2}} = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2}$$

$$D'(x) e^{-x^2} = 2x e^{-x^2}$$

$$D'(x) = 2x$$

$$D(x) = x^2 + C$$

$$C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = e^{-x^2} (x^2 + C)$$

5.) a) $\sum_n a_n$ konvergens $\Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$).

B. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=0}^i a_n = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} S_i$ (i. részösszeg)

Stoll

$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} S_i = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} S_{i-1}$, mert részösszeg.

$S_i = S_{i-1} + a_i$ / $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty}$

$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} S_i = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} S_{i-1} + \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} a_i$
 $=$

$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} a_i = 0.$

b) $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{k}{k^5+1}} < \infty$

~~$a_k = \sqrt{\frac{k}{k^5+1}}$~~

$\sqrt{\frac{k}{k^5+1}} \leq \sqrt{\frac{k}{2k^5}} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{k^5}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{k^4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{k^2}$

$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{k^2} \right)$ konv. majoráns, mert $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$ konv., így a konstansszoros is.

Így az eredeti sor is konvergens.

6. Adta $f(x)$ x_0 -ban végtelen sokszor deriválható, akkor f x_0 körülbírt Taylor-sora:

$$T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} \cdot (x-x_0)^k$$

b) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $x_0 = 0$ x^6 e.h. = ?

$$f(x) = (1 + (-x^2))^{-1/2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/2}{k} \cdot (-x^2)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{\binom{-1/2}{k} \cdot (-1)^k}_{a_k} \cdot x^{2k}$$

x^6 együtthatóját beessük. $x^{2k} = x^6 \Rightarrow k=3$, így a_3 a2.

$$a_3 = \binom{-1/2}{3} \cdot (-1)^3 = \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2}-1)(-\frac{1}{2}-2)}{3!} \cdot (-1)(-1)(-1) =$$

$$\frac{(+\frac{1}{2})(+\frac{3}{2})(+\frac{5}{2})}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} \cdot +1 = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{5}{16}}}$$

7. a) $f(x,y)$ -nek lok. minima van (x_0,y_0) pontban,
ha $\exists K(x_0,y_0)$ környezete, hogy

$$\forall x \in \underbrace{K(x_0,y_0)}_{K(x_0,y_0) \setminus \{(x_0,y_0)\}} : f(x) > f(x_0,y_0)$$

b) $f(x,y) = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^3 y}{3} + 9y$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f'_x(x,y) &= x^3 - x^2 y = 0 \\ f'_y(x,y) &= -\frac{x^3}{3} + 9 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \frac{x^3}{3} - 9 \Rightarrow x^3 = 27 \Rightarrow \underline{x=3}$$

$$x^3 - x^2 y = 0$$

$$3^3 - 3^2 y = 0$$

$$27 = 9y$$

$$\underline{y=3}$$

$(3,3)$ stac. pont (itt lehet
lok. szel.)

$$f''_{xx}(x,y) = 3x^2 - 2xy$$

$$f''_{xy}(x,y) = -x^2$$

$$f''_{yx}(x,y) = -x^2$$

$$f''_{yy}(x,y) = 0$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} f''_{xx} & f''_{xy} \\ f''_{yx} & f''_{yy} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H(3,3) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \cdot 3^2 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 & -3^2 \\ -3^2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$D_2 = 9 \cdot 0 - 9 \cdot 9 < 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ nyeregpont

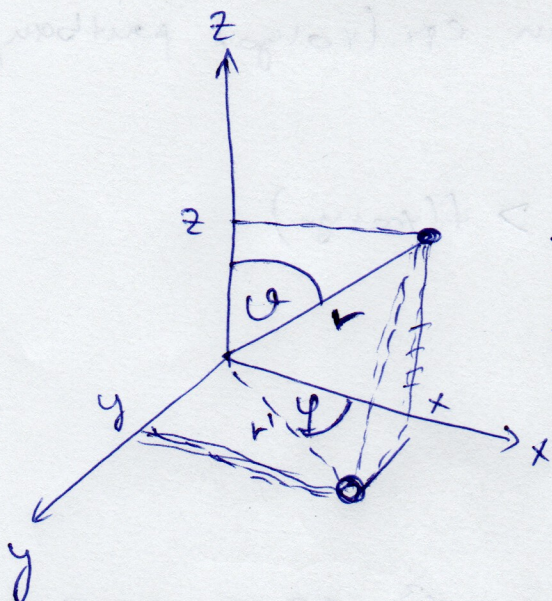
$\Rightarrow$ mines lok. szel.

$\Leftarrow$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 9 & -9 \\ -9 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

8.

a)



$$r' = r \cdot \sin \vartheta$$

$$z = r \cdot \cos \vartheta$$

$$x = r' \cdot \cos \varphi = r \cdot \sin \vartheta \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r' \cdot \sin \varphi = r \cdot \sin \vartheta \cdot \sin \varphi$$

b) $f(x, y, z) = z^2$

$$f(r, \varphi, \vartheta) = (r \cdot \cos \vartheta)^2 = r^2 \cos^2 \vartheta$$

$$\iiint_K f(x, y, z) \, dK = \iiint_K f(r, \varphi, \vartheta) \cdot \underbrace{r^2 \sin \vartheta}_{|J|} \, dK$$

$$K: \quad r: 0 \rightarrow 3$$

$$\varphi: 0 \rightarrow \pi/2$$

$$\vartheta: 0 \rightarrow \pi/2$$

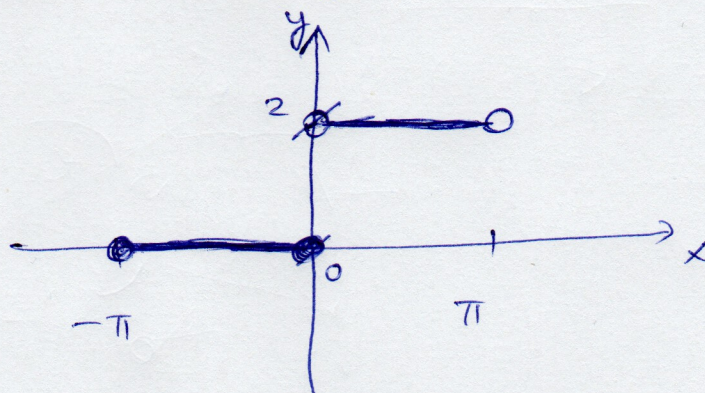
$$\int_{r=0}^3 \int_{\varphi=0}^{\pi/2} \int_{\vartheta=0}^{\pi/2} r^2 \cos^2 \vartheta \cdot r^2 \sin \vartheta \, d\vartheta \, d\varphi \, dr = \int_0^3 r^4 \, dr \cdot \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 \, d\varphi \cdot \int_0^{\pi/2} \underbrace{\cos^2 \vartheta \sin \vartheta}_{\cos^2 \vartheta \cdot \cos' \vartheta \text{ alak!}} \, d\vartheta$$

Fubini-tétel

$$\left[\frac{r^5}{5} \right]_0^3 \cdot \left[\varphi \right]_0^{\pi/2} \cdot \left[-\frac{\cos^3 \vartheta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left(\frac{3^5}{5} - \frac{0}{5} \right) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\cos^3 0}{3} - \frac{\cos^3 \pi/2}{3} \right) =$$

$$\frac{3^4 \cdot \pi \cdot 1}{5 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = \frac{3^4 \pi}{10} = \boxed{\frac{81\pi}{10}}$$

9. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in [-\pi, 0] \\ 2 & x \in (0, \pi) \end{cases} \quad f(x+2\pi) = f(x) \quad \forall x$



F-sor def. alapján $\Phi(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$

$\sin(3x)$ együtthatóját beessük, tehát b_3 -at.

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin kx \, dx$$

$$b_3 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2 \sin(3x) \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\frac{\cos(3x)}{3} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(-\frac{\cos(3\pi)}{3} + \frac{\cos(3 \cdot 0)}{3} \right) =$$

$\uparrow$
 $[-\pi, 0]$ -n $f(x) \sin(3x) = 0$, mert $f(x) = 0$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \left(+\frac{(-1)}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right) =$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \boxed{\frac{4}{3\pi}}$$