

$$1, i) \boxed{10} \int \frac{x^2+x-5}{x^2+x-6} dx = \int 1 + \frac{1}{x^2+x-6} dx \stackrel{(2)}{=} \int dx + \int \left(\frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{B}{x-2} \right) dx = \\ A(x-2) + B(x+3) = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} A+B=0 \\ -2A+3B=1 \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} A=-\frac{1}{5} \\ B=+\frac{1}{5} \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} = x - \frac{1}{5} \ln|x+3| + \frac{1}{5} \ln|x-2| + C \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{(2)}{=}$$

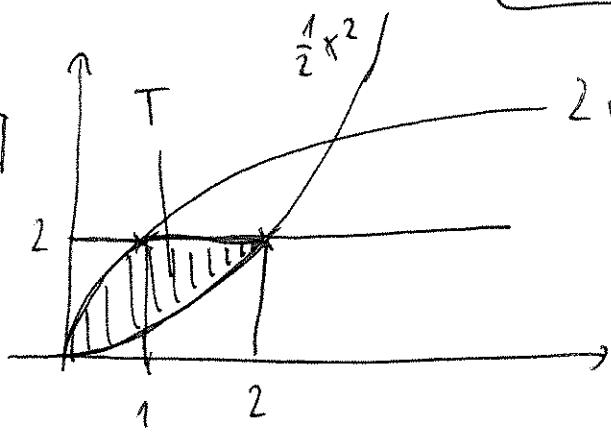
$$ii) \boxed{10} \int e^{-2\sqrt{x}} dx = \int e^{-2u} \cdot \frac{2u}{\sqrt{x}} du \stackrel{(3)}{=} -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2u} \cdot 2u - \left[\left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) e^{-2u} \cdot 2du \right] = \\ x=u^2; dx=2u du \left. \begin{array}{l} = -ue^{-2u} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2u} + C \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{(2)}{=} \\ = -\sqrt{x} e^{-2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2\sqrt{x}} + C \left. \begin{array}{l} \hline \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{(2)}{=}$$

2, Minel $f(x) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{16e^{4x} + e^{-8x}}} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ minden,

$$\boxed{15} \text{ mit } \int_{-4}^6 f(x) dx > 0. \quad \text{(3)}$$

$$\int_{-4}^6 f(x) dx = \int_{-4}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^6 f(x) dx \stackrel{(2)}{\leq} \int_{-4}^0 \frac{1}{4\sqrt{0+e^{-8x}}} dx + \int_0^6 \frac{dx}{4\sqrt{16e^{4x}+0}} \stackrel{(4)}{=} \\ = \int_{-4}^0 e^{2x} dx + \int_0^6 \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} dx \stackrel{(2)}{=} \frac{1}{2} [e^{2x}]_{-4}^0 + \frac{-1}{2} [e^{-x}]_0^6 = \\ = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-8}) - \frac{1}{2} (e^{-6} - 1) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-8} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-6} < 1 \quad \text{(2)}$$

3,
15



-2-1 (α)

$$T = \int_0^1 2\sqrt{x} dx + \int_1^2 2 dx - \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2}x^2 dx =$$

$$= \left[2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right]_0^1 + 2 - \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^2 =$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} + 2 - \frac{4}{3} = 2 \quad \text{②}$$

tr. integriert helpen tellen: 8 punt
Eindt a helpen razi (ha van): 4 punt

4,
15

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \quad \text{③}$$

f differentieerbaar $\Rightarrow f$ diff.-latro x -ben ③

(P.C. $x \mapsto |x|$ differentieerbaar, de niet diff.-latro 0-ben.)

T.; f diff.-latro x -ben $\Rightarrow f$ differentieerbaar ③

B.: $f(x+h) = f(x) + h \cdot \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ / $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0}$ } ⑥

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x+h) = f(x) + \underbrace{\left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \right)}_0 \cdot \underbrace{\left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right)}_{f'(x)} = f(x) + 0$$

6,
10

D.: t as $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ noemat tolodári pontja, ha t tetőleges könyveretébe esik a sorozatnak minden részlege.

I.: t as $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ noemat tolodári pontja

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists (x_{n_k})_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \text{ részszármazó, melyre } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{n_k} = t. \quad \text{⑥}$$

($t \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$ a definícióban is a tételek in.)

(-3-1) (x)

5, [25] $f(x) = \arctan x + \frac{x^3}{15} - x$

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

$$= \frac{x^2}{5(1+x^2)} (x+2)(x-2)=0 (\Rightarrow) x_1=0, x_2=2, x_3=-2 \leftarrow ④$$

(Zwischenw.)

[13]

| x | $x < -2$ | -2 | $-2 < x < 0$ | 0 | $0 < x < 2$ | 2 | $2 < x$ |
|------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| f' | + | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | + |
| f | \nearrow | lok. max | \searrow | \uparrow | \searrow | lok. min | \nearrow |

visztes int.
punkt.

} ⑥
(monotonis;
lok. nls, lok.)

$$f''(x) = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2} + \frac{2}{5}x \stackrel{③}{=} 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} \right) = 0 (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1=0 \text{ vgyr } \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{5}; 1+x^2 = \sqrt{5}; x_{23} = \pm \sqrt{\sqrt{5}-1} = \pm \alpha$$

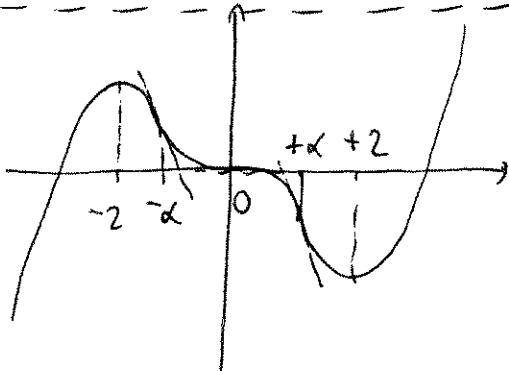
$$\alpha := \sqrt{\sqrt{5}-1} \leftarrow ④$$

[12] Satz: $\text{Irr } \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} \right) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ } ④ (Zwischenw.)

| x | $x < -\alpha$ | $-\alpha$ | $-\alpha < x < 0$ | 0 | $0 < x < \alpha$ | α | $\alpha < x$ |
|-------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|--------|------------------|----------|--------------|
| f'' | - | 0 | + | 0 | - | 0 | + |
| f | \cap | \cup | \cap | \cap | \cup | \cup | |

} ⑤
(konvexit,
int. punkt.)

inflexion's punkt
(A köröges grafikáját
nem kell ábrázolni!)



(-4-)

[MSC]

[16] $y = -x$ helyettesítéssel kapjuk:

$$I = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{e^x + 1} dx = \int_{+\pi}^{-\pi} \frac{\cos y}{e^{-y} + 1} (-dy) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos y}{e^{-y} + 1} dy \quad \left. \right\} 8P.$$

Tehát

$$\begin{aligned} 2I &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{\cos x}{e^x + 1} + \frac{\cos x}{e^{-x} + 1} \right) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos x (e^{-x} + 1 + e^x + 1)}{(e^x + 1)(e^{-x} + 1)} dx \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos x \cdot (2 + e^{-x} + e^x)}{(1 + e^x + e^{-x} + 1)} dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x dx = [\sin x]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} 8P.$$

Tehát $I = 0$.

A kenti szimmetria miatt a két részben a $\cos x$ termék elszámolásával megszűnik.

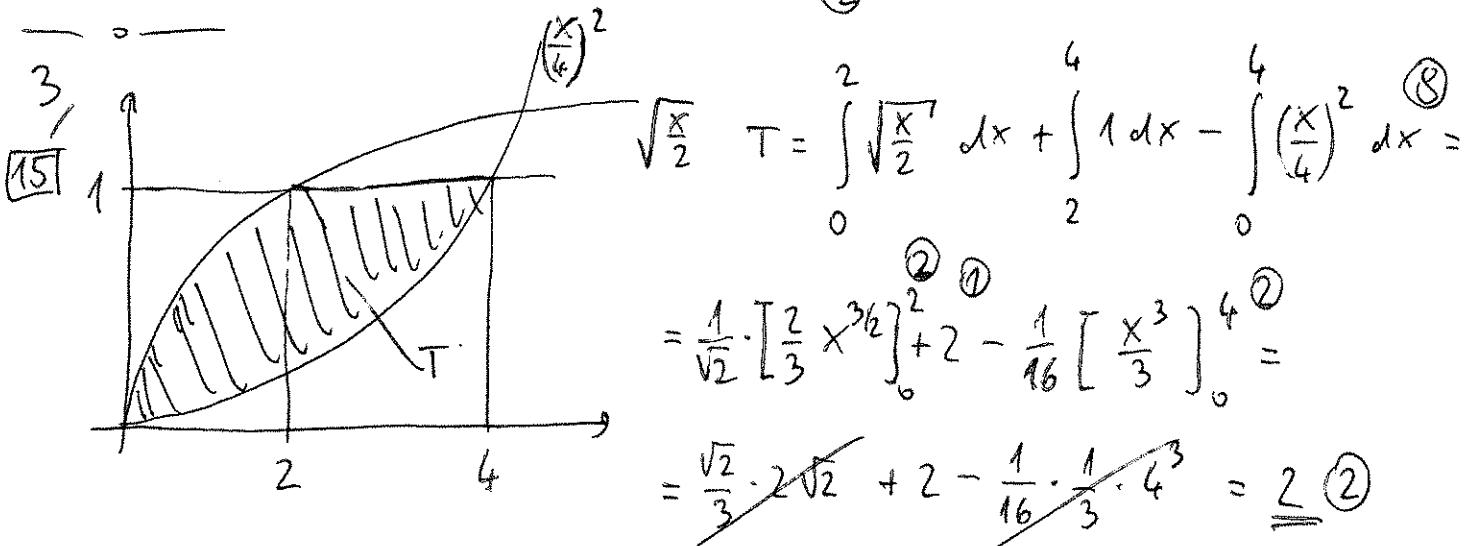
$$I(a) = \int_{-a}^a \frac{\cos x}{e^x + 1} dx = [\sin x]_{-a}^a = 2 \sin a$$

(-5-1) (3)

i) $\int \frac{x^2 - x - 7}{x^2 - x - 6} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-3)(x+2)}\right) dx = x + \int \frac{A}{x-3} dx + \int \frac{B}{x+2} dx =$ ②
 $= x - \frac{1}{5} \ln|x-3| + \frac{1}{5} \ln|x+2| + C$ ③
 ↓ ↓
 ③ -

ii) $\int e^{\sqrt{2x}} dx = \int e^u \cdot u du = e^u \cdot u - \int e^u du = e^u(u-1) + C$ ②
 $u = \sqrt{2x}; x = \frac{1}{2}u^2$ | $= e^{\sqrt{2x}}(\sqrt{2x}-1) + C$ ②
 $dx = u du$

— o —
 2, $I > 0$; $I = \int_{-5}^0 + \int_0^5 \int_{-5}^0 \frac{1}{4\sqrt[4]{e^{-8x}+0}} dx + \int_0^5 \frac{1}{4\sqrt[4]{0+16e^{4x}}} dx = \int_{-6}^0 e^{+2x} dx + \int_0^5 \frac{e^{+2x}}{2} dx =$ ②
 $= \frac{1}{2} [e^{+2x}]_{-5}^0 - \frac{1}{2} [\bar{e}^{-x}]_0^5 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-10}) - \frac{1}{2} (e^{-5} - 1) < 1$ ②



(Az x & variás felé reagáltak a részletek, az értékek megfordítva is igazak)

4, i) 6.; Lásd a variáns

5, $f_\beta(x) = f(-15) f_x(x)$, st. β variálható az f az x variánsban megfordítva (-15)-nélre, tehát a deriváltak (-15)-tel szembenek, a zérushelyek meghódítják, a monotonitás, konsztans meghódít.

MSC - lásd L.