


① $P(x) = x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - 10x = x(x^3 + x^2 - x - 10)$ $\left[\begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \text{ gyök} \\ x_2: \pm 1 \pm 2 \pm 5 \pm 10 \end{array} \right]$ (1)

$x^3 + x^2 - x - 10 : (x-2) = x^2 + 3x + 5$ (2)

$x_{3,4} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 20}}{2}$ \rightarrow  nem valós (2)

$P(x) = x(x-2)(\cancel{x^2+3x+5})$ (2)

② Monot., korl., inf, sup, min, max

$a_n = \frac{n+4}{3-n} - 3$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{4}{n}}{\frac{3}{n} - 1} - 3 = -4$

a_n konvergens, így korlátos is (1)

$a_{n+1} \stackrel{?}{\leq} a_n$ pozitív

$\frac{n+5}{2-n} - 3 \stackrel{?}{\leq} \frac{n+4}{3-n} - 3 \quad | \cdot (3-n)(2-n)$

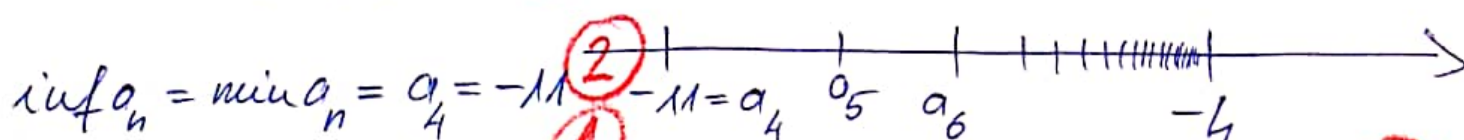
$(n+5)(3-n) \stackrel{?}{\leq} (n+4)(2-n)$

$-n^2 - 2n + 15 \stackrel{?}{\leq} -n^2 - 2n + 8$

$15 > 8$ (2)

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+ : a_{n+1} > a_n$ (1)

\Rightarrow rig. mon. növő a sorozat



sup $a_n = -4$ (lim) (1); max a_n nem létezik (1)

③ $f(x) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x} & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0; 1\} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & x \in \{0; 1\} \end{cases}$

• arctg függvény \mathbb{R} -en folytonos, így csak a 0 és 1 lehet esetleg szakadási hely

• $\frac{1}{x}$ csak 0-ban nincs értelmezve (így nem is folytonos) (2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \downarrow \quad -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \downarrow \quad \infty \quad (2)$$

$x=0$ maradási hely, ugrás típusa (1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad x=1 \text{ megszüntethető} \\ \downarrow \quad 1 \quad \text{maradás, (2)}$$

de itt nem folytonos az f . (1)

$$(4) f(x) = \frac{2}{1+e^x} \quad (1)$$

- 1) $D_f = \mathbb{R}$
- 2) $f(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, zsh. nincs
- 3) nem ps, nem pflau, nem periodikus

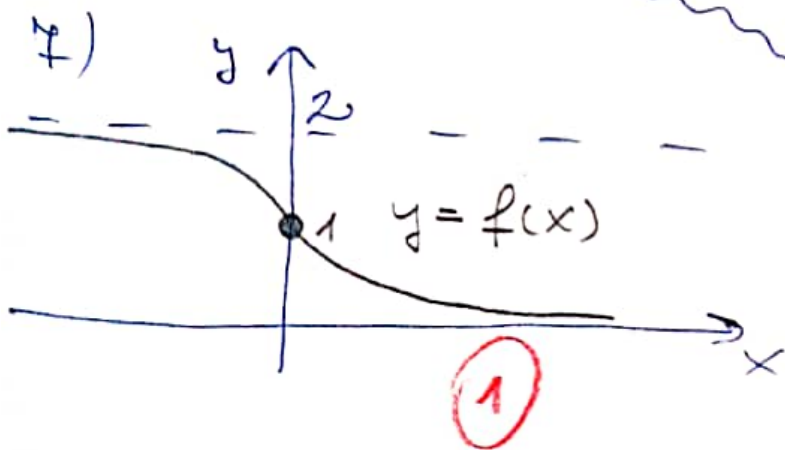
$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2}{1+e^x} = \frac{2}{1+0} = 2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ vízszintes aszimptota} \\ \text{ + } e^x \rightarrow -\infty \text{ -ben} \end{array} \right\} (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{1+e^x} = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ " } \frac{2}{\infty} \text{ " } \end{array} \right\}$$

$$5) f'(x) = \frac{0 - 2 \cdot e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f \text{ szigorúan csökken.} \quad (2)$$

$$6) f''(x) = \frac{-2e^x(1+e^x)^2 + (2e^x) \cdot 2 \cdot (1+e^x) \cdot e^x}{(1+e^x)^4} =$$

$$= \frac{2e^x(1+e^x) \cdot [-(1+e^x) + 2e^x]}{(1+e^x)^4} = \frac{2e^x(e^x - 1)}{(1+e^x)^3} \quad (2)$$



f''	$x < 0$	0	$x > 0$
f''	-	0	+
f	konkáv	IP	konvex

$$8) D_f =]0; 2[\quad (1)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{ a) } \int \underbrace{(x+1)}_{g'} \cdot \underbrace{\ln(x)}_f dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x\right) \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{x}{2} + 1 dx =$$

$$g = \frac{x^2}{2} + x \quad f' = \frac{1}{x} \quad \left. \vphantom{\int} \right\} = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x\right) \cdot \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} - x + C \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$C \in \mathbb{R} \quad \textcircled{1}$

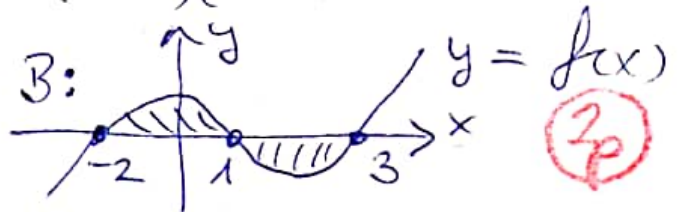
$$\text{b) } \int \frac{x}{-1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{-1+x^2} \cdot (+2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln|1+x^2| + C$$

$\textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x+2)(x^2 - 4x + 3) =$$

$$= (x+2)(x-1)(x-3)$$

größte: $x = -2 \checkmark$
 $x = 1$ und $x = 3$



$$T_B = \int_{x=-2}^1 f(x) dx + \left| \int_1^3 f(x) dx \right| = \textcircled{2p}$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{5x^2}{2} + 6x \right]_{-2}^1 + \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{5x^2}{2} + 6x \right]_1^3 = \textcircled{1}$$

$\textcircled{2p}$ (prim. fu.) $\textcircled{1}$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{2} + 6 - \left(4 + \frac{16}{3} - 10 - 12 \right) + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{2} + 6 - \left(\frac{81}{4} - 18 - \frac{45}{2} + 18 \right)$$

$\textcircled{2p}$