

① $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n - n^2 + 2n - 2}{-2^n + n}$ = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\frac{3}{2})^n - \frac{n^2}{2^n} + \frac{2n}{2^n} - \frac{2}{2^n}}{-1 + \frac{n}{2^n}}$ (3p)
 = $-\infty$ mert $\frac{\infty}{-1}$ típusú (2p)

② $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 6x - 7}{2x^2 + 3x + 1} & x \neq \frac{-1}{2}, x \neq -1 \\ 8 & x = \frac{-1}{2} \text{ ill. } x_2 = -1 \end{cases}$
 $2x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 8}}{4}$ $\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = \frac{-1}{2} \end{cases}$ (1)

ezek a maradéki helyek
 $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-\frac{1}{2}; -1\}$ -en biztosan folytonos (mert itt f rac. törtfgv., és értelmezve van). (1)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}^-} \frac{(x+1)(x-7)}{2(x+1)(x+\frac{1}{2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}^-} \frac{x-7}{2(x+\frac{1}{2})} = \infty$
 " $\frac{-7,5}{0^-}$ " (1p)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{x-7}{2(x+\frac{1}{2})} = -\infty$
 " $\frac{-7,5}{0^+}$ " (1p)

$-\frac{1}{2}$ -ben pólus, itt nem folyt. az f .

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x-7}{2(x+\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{-8}{2 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})} = +8 = f(-1)$
 mivel itt folytonos az f . (1p)

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ a) } \left(3x^2 - \frac{1}{x}\right)' = 6 \cdot x + \frac{1}{x^2} \quad \textcircled{2p}$$

$$\text{b) } \left(\ln(x + \sqrt{x})\right)' = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{x + \sqrt{x}} \quad \textcircled{2p}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ f(x) = x + } \sqrt{x}, \text{ érintő || } y = 2x + 5$$

$$f'(x_0) = 2 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 2 \Leftrightarrow x_0 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

érintő egyenlete:

$$y = 2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{3}{4} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$y = 2x + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{ f(x) = } \frac{2x^2 + 6}{x - 1} = 2 \cdot \frac{x^2 + 3}{x - 1} \quad \boxed{x \neq 1 !!!}$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{2x(x-1) - (x^2+3) \cdot 1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{2 \cdot (x^2 - 2x - 3)}{(x-1)^2} \quad \textcircled{1p}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 ? \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 12}}{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 3 \quad \checkmark \quad (\in D_f) \\ x_2 = -1 \quad \checkmark \quad \textcircled{1p} \end{array} \right.$$

	$x < -1$	-1	$] -1; 1 [$	1	$] 1; 3 [$	3	$x > 3$	
f'	+	0	—	//	—	0	+	$\textcircled{1}$
f	szig. m. nö	lok max	ing. m. csök	//	ing. m. csök	lok min	ing. max. nö	$\textcircled{1}$

$$(f(-1) = -4, f(3) = 12)$$