

1.) 3+4p

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(2x-1)^2}{x^2+3x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x^2-4x+1}{x^2+3x+1} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4 - \frac{4}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{4}{1} = 4$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(3x)}{2x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{3x} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos(3x)} = 1 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

vagy L'H

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos^2(3x)} \cdot 3 = \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

2.) 7p $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{\pm 1\} \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$ szakadási helyek

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{2x(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{2x}{x+1} = \frac{-2}{0^+} = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{2x}{x+1} &= \frac{-2}{0^-} = \infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^\pm} \frac{2x}{x+1} &= \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\text{másodfajú (lényeges)} \\ &\text{szakadás - Pólus} \\ &x = -1\text{-ben} \\ &\text{megszűntetlítő szakadás } x = 1\text{-ben} \end{aligned}$$

3.) 6p $t(x) = x + \frac{100}{x} + 10 \quad x \geq 0$ feltétel mellett glob. minimum keresése

$t'(x) = 1 - \frac{100}{x^2} \Rightarrow t'(x) = 0 \quad 1 = \frac{100}{x^2}$

$x^2 = 100 \quad x_1 = 10 \quad x_2 \neq -10 \quad (x \geq 0)$

x	[0, 10)	10	(10, ∞)
t'	-	0	+
t	↘	MIN	↗

$1 - \frac{100}{x^2} < 0$ globális
 $x^2 < 100$ min. hely
 $|x| < 10$ $x = 10$ -ben

$t(10) = 10 + \frac{100}{10} + 10 = 30$ Összesen 30 percet vesz igénybe a takarítás.

4.) 10p $f(x) = \frac{1}{e^x - 1}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ nincs zérushely
 $e^x = 1$ $x = 0$ nincs pántha's
nem periodikus

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{e^x - 1} = -1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^x - 1} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$

vizsg. asz.: $x = -1$ a $-\infty$ -ben és $x = 0$ (y-tengely) a ∞ -ben



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{e^x - 1} = \frac{1}{0^+} = \infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{e^x - 1} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty \quad (\text{pólus})$$

fugg. az.: $y = 0$ (x-tengely)

$$f'(x) = \frac{-e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} < 0 \quad ; \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad D_f\text{-en} \Rightarrow f \text{ szig. mon. csökkenő}^4$$

$x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ -en

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

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	$(0, \infty)$
f''	-	+
f		

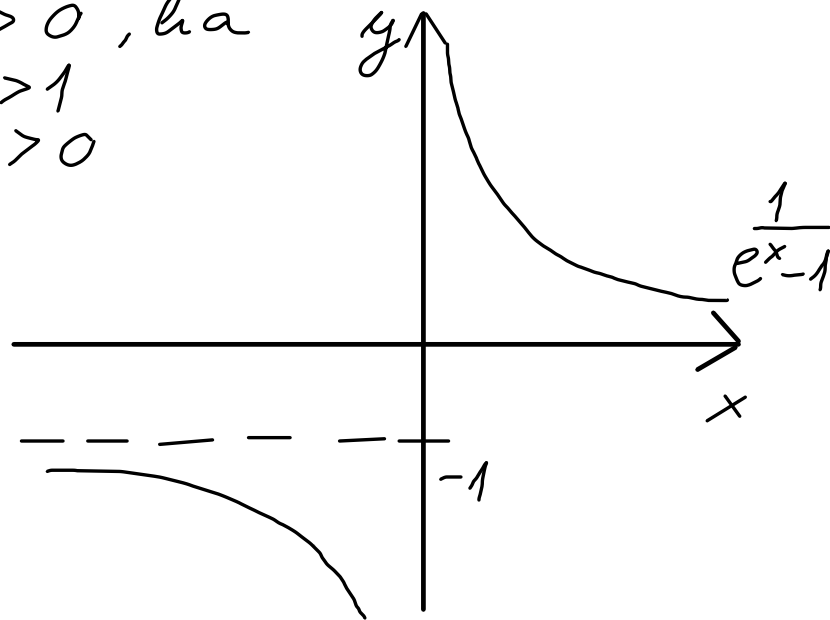
$$e^{2x} + e^x > 0$$

$$e^x - 1 > 0, \text{ ha}$$

$$e^x > 1$$

$$x > 0$$

$$R_f: (-\infty, 1) \cup (0, \infty)$$



5.) 8p

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2-2x-8} dx$$

$$x^2-2x-8 = (x-4)(x+2)$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x^2-2x-8} = \frac{A}{x-4} + \frac{B}{x+2} = \frac{Ax+2A+Bx-4B}{(x-4)(x+2)} \quad \begin{array}{l} A+B=1 \\ 2A-4B=1 \end{array}$$

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2-2x-8} dx = \frac{5}{6} \int \frac{1}{x-4} dx + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{x+2} dx = \frac{5}{6} \ln|x-4| + \frac{1}{6} \ln|x+2| + C$$

$B = \frac{1}{6} \quad A = \frac{5}{6}$

6.) 7p

$$-x^2+4 = 2-x$$

$$0 = x^2 - x - 2 = (x+1)(x-2) \quad x_{1,2} = -1; 2$$

$$T = \int_{-1}^2 -x^2+4 - (2-x) dx = \int_{-1}^2 -x^2+4-2+x dx = \int_{-1}^2 -x^2+x+2 dx =$$

$$= \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_{-1}^2 = \left(-\frac{8}{3} + \frac{4}{2} + 2 \cdot 2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 2 \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{9}{3} + \frac{3}{2} + 6 = 4,5$$