

1) $|1 + \frac{2x-5}{3}| < 1$

$$-1 < 1 + \frac{2x-5}{3} < 1$$

$$-2 < \frac{2x-5}{3} < 0$$

$$-6 < 2x-5 < 0$$

$$-1 < 2x < 5$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{5}{2}$$

$$x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right)$$

2.) $x^4 + x^3 + x^2 - x - 2$
 lehtseiges gyözeik
 $\pm 1, \pm 2$

$$x_1 = 1$$

$$1^4 + 1^3 + 1^2 - 1 - 2 = 0$$

$$x_2 = -1$$

$$(-1)^4 + (-1)^3 + (-1)^2 - (-1) - 2 =$$

$$= 1 - 1 + 1 + 1 - 2 = 0$$

$$x^4 + x^3 + x^2 - x - 2 : (x^2 - 1) = x^2 + x + 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 - x^2 \\ \hline x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 2 \\ x^3 - x \\ \hline 2x^2 - 2 \\ 2x^2 - 2 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + x + 2 = 0$$

$$x_{3,4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2}$$

nincs ezek
 további
 gyözeik

$$x^4 + x^3 + x^2 - x - 2 = (x-1)(x+1)(x^2+x+2)$$

3.) $D_f = [4, \infty)$ ($x-4 \geq 0$)

$$x_1 \neq x_2 \in D_f$$

$$\sqrt{x_1-4} + 1 = \sqrt{x_2-4} + 1$$

$$\sqrt{x_1-4} = \sqrt{x_2-4}$$

$$x_1 - 4 = x_2 - 4$$

$$x_1 = x_2 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{injektiv}$$

\sqrt{x} szig. mon.
 növe

Inverz:

$$y = \sqrt{x-4} + 1$$

$$y-1 = \sqrt{x-4} \quad \text{ha } (y-1) \geq 0$$

$$y^2 - 2y + 1 = x - 4 \quad y \geq 1$$

$$y^2 - 2y + 5 = x \quad \text{ahol } y \geq 1$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = x^2 - 2x + 5$$

4.)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+3}}{2 - \sqrt{n}} = \frac{\infty - \infty}{-\infty} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n - (n+3)}{2 - \sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+3}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3}{(2 - \sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+3})} = \frac{-3}{-\infty \cdot \infty} = 0$$

$\rightarrow -\infty \rightarrow \infty + \infty = \infty$

VAGY

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sqrt{1 + 3/n}}}{2/\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{1}} = \frac{1-1}{0-1} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0$$