

Függvények

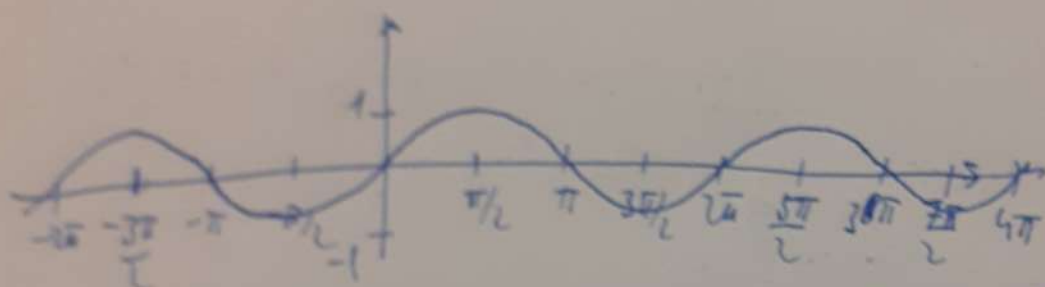
Korábbi fogalmak: valós $f, \in \mathbb{T}, \in \mathbb{K}$, alós \leftarrow felső korlát,
monotonitás.

Def A $f(x)$ fv periodikus, ha létezik $l > 0$, hogy $f(x+l) = f(x)$

$x \in D_f$.

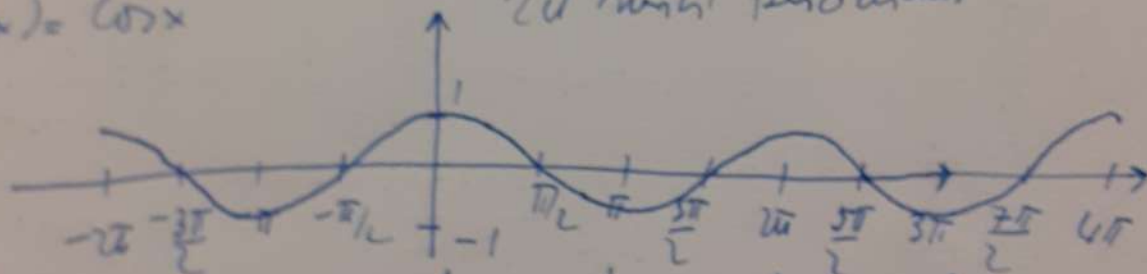
Rk. $f(x) = \sin x$

2π - ment periodikus



$f(x) = \cos x$

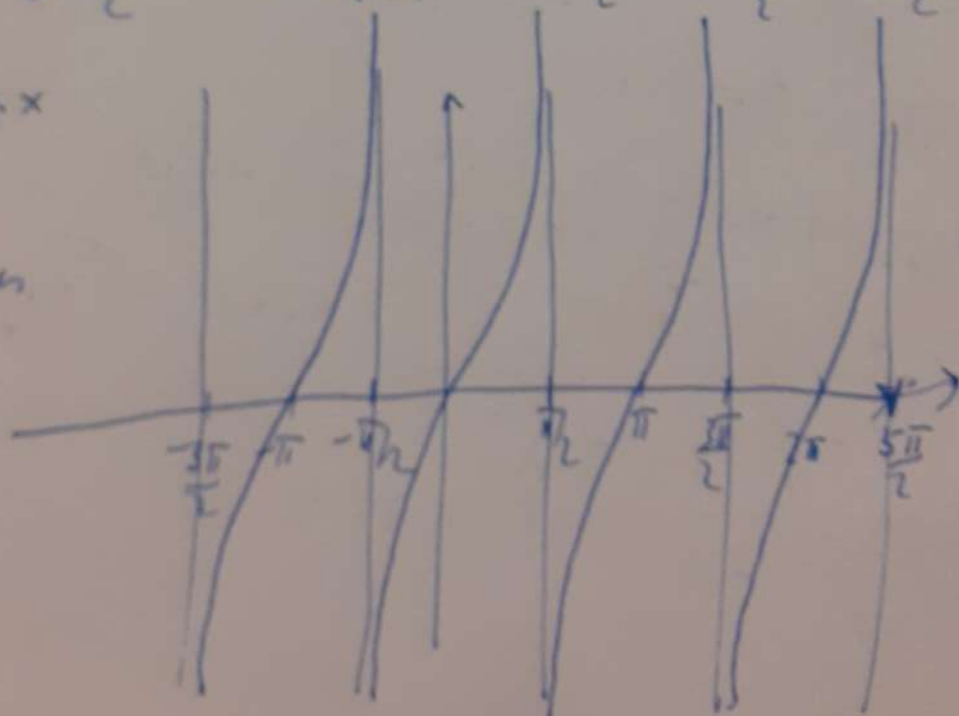
2π ment periodikus



$f(x) = \tan x$

π - ment

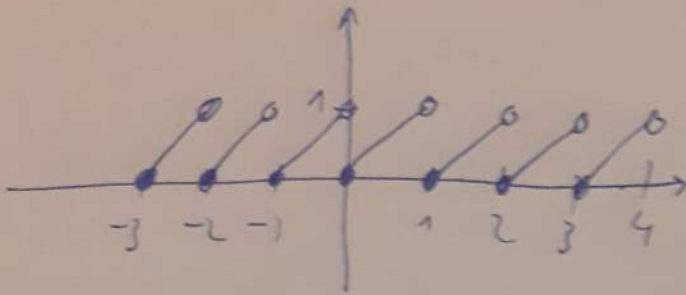
periodikus



$$f(x) = \{x\} \quad x \text{ törtel}'m$$

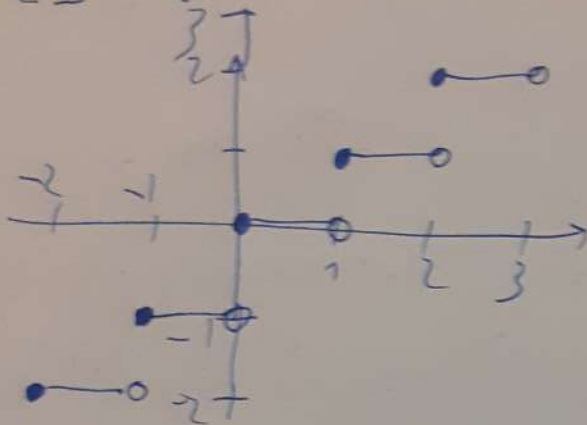
$$\{7,2\} = 0,2, \quad \{-2,6\} = 0,4$$

②



1 - nevint periodikus

$$f(x) = \lfloor x \rfloor \quad \text{egész}'m$$



nevint periodikus

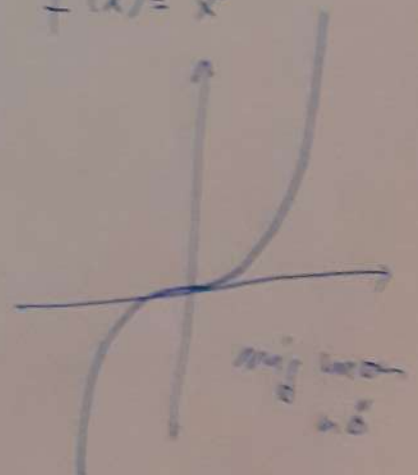
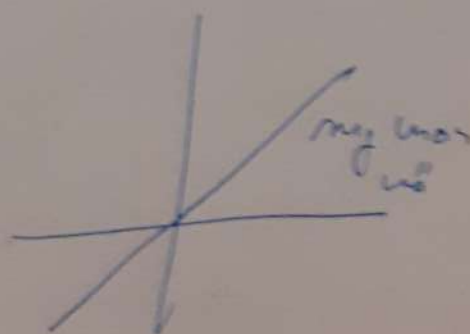
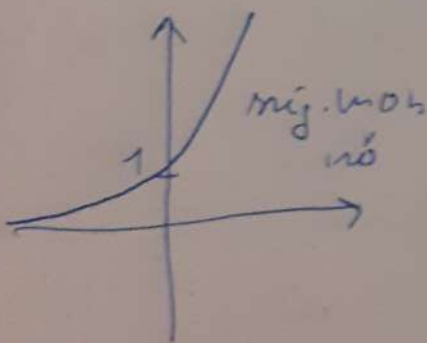
Az $f(x)$ f -r kölcsönösen egyértelmű, ha $x, x' \in D_f$, $x \neq x'$ esetén $f(x) \neq f(x')$, azaz kölcsönös értékekhez kölcsönös értékekkel rendel.

Az $f(x)$ f -r szigorúan monoton nö (csökken), ha $x_1 < x_2$, $x_1, x_2 \in D_f$ esetén $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ ($f(x_1) > f(x_2)$).

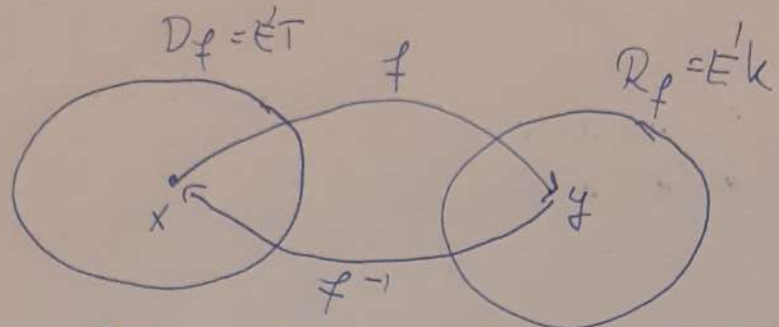
R1. $f(x) = e^x$:

$f(x) = x$

$f(x) = x^3$



Tegyük fel, hogy $f(x)$ kölcsönösen egyértelmű f -re



$y = f(x)$, jelölje f^{-1} azt a f -ot, amire $f^{-1}(y) = x$

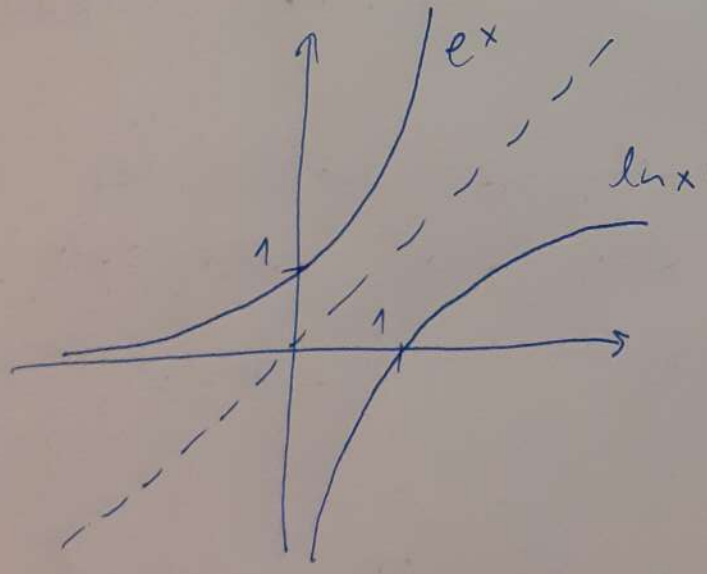
Teljesen $x = f^{-1}(y) = f^{-1}(f(x))$

$y = f(x) = f(f^{-1}(y))$

f^{-1} : inverz f -re

Az $f(x) = a^x$ ($a > 0, a \neq 1$) exponenciális f -re inverze $a^x \neq \log_a x$ f -re, mert $f(f^{-1}(x)) = a^{f^{-1}(x)} = a^{\log_a x} = x$

Az $f(x) = e^x$ inverze az $f^{-1}(x) = \log_e x = \ln x$, amit természetesen alapú logaritmusnak hívunk.



Az f és f^{-1} grafikonja mindig a 45° -os meredekségű egyenesre tükrözhetőek.

Az $y = f(x)$ f -re inverz f^{-1} -et mindig meg lehet határozni, ha az $y = f(x)$ egyértelműen x -et fejez ki.

Def. $y = \frac{1}{x+3} = f(x), x \neq -3$

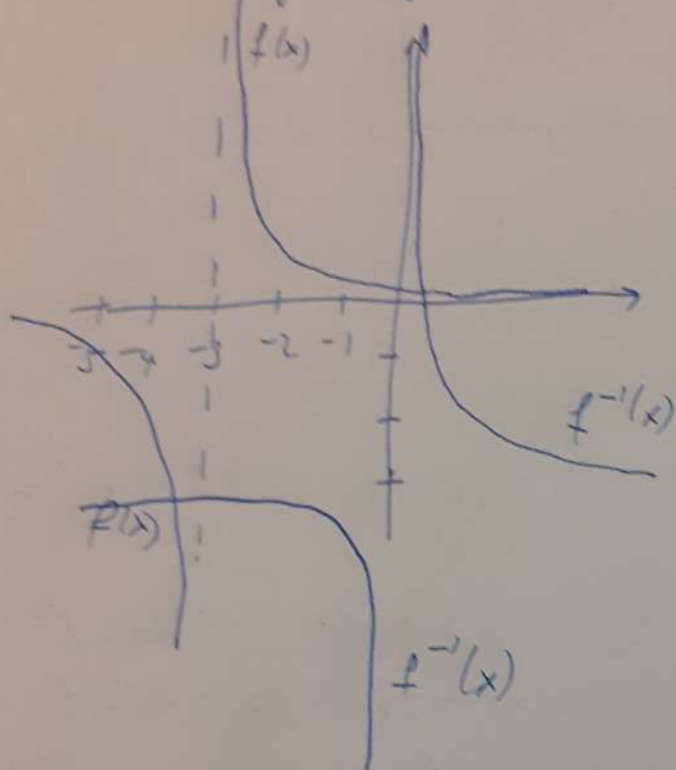
(5)

$(x+3)y = 1$

$xy + 3y = 1$

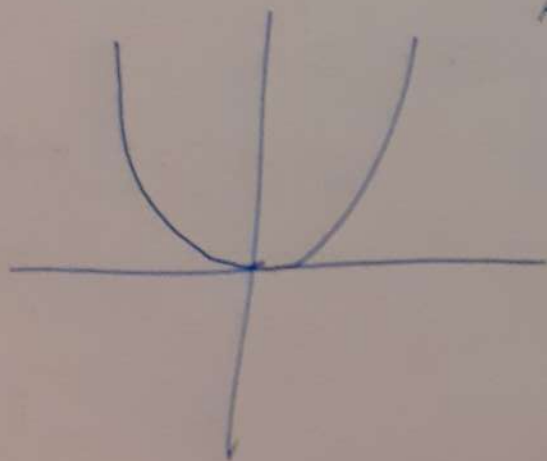
$xy = 1 - 3y$

$x = \frac{1-3y}{y} = \frac{1}{y} - 3 = f^{-1}(y)$, umschlupp $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 3, x \neq 0$



$y = e^x \Rightarrow x = \ln y = f^{-1}(y) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \ln x$

Überprüfe obgar Fuch, auch wenn lösbar
 symmetrisch. Bsp. $f(x) = x^2$ $f(1) = 1 = f(-1)$



At $f(x) = x^2 \in T = \mathbb{R}$.

Ha war $x \geq 0$ monoton
 abnehmend at $f(x) = x^2$ fct,
 aber oft was lösbar
 symmetrisch

$x \geq 0: y = x^2 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{y} = f^{-1}(y)$
 bleibt $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x}$

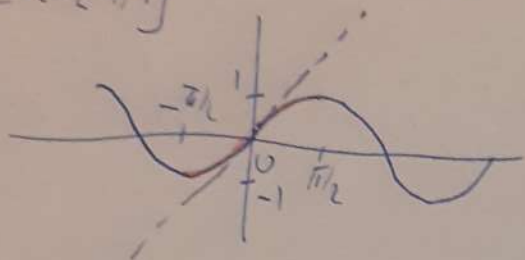
Trigonometrische Funktionen

5

$f(x) = \sin x$
 $\in K = [-1, 1]$

$[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ -beigebig monoton wachsend

und $[-1, 1]$ -beigebig injektiv
folgt, existiert $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ -beigebig
invertierbar



inverse: Arkussinusfunktion

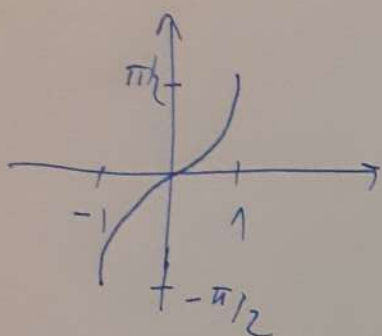
$$\arcsin x = \sin^{-1} x$$

$$\in T = [-1, 1]$$

$$\in K = [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}, \text{ mit } \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

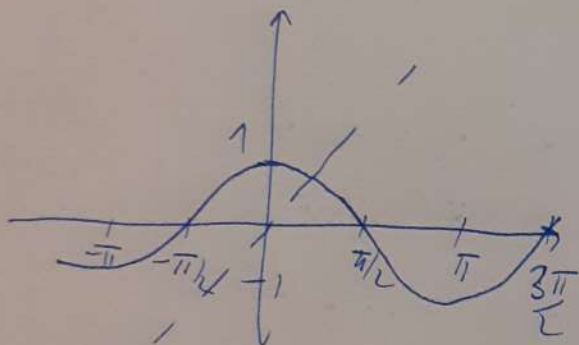
$$\arcsin(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -\frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ mit } \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



$f(x) = \cos x$

$[0, \pi]$ -beigebig monoton wachsend

und $[-1, 1]$ -beigebig injektiv
folgt, existiert $[0, \pi]$ -beigebig
invertierbar



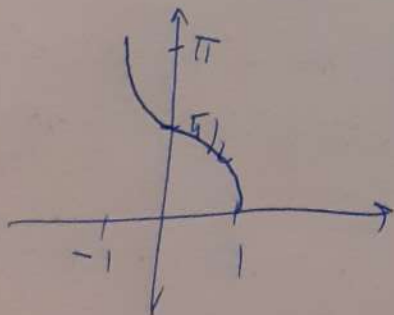
inverse: Arkuskosinusfunktion: $\arccos x = \cos^{-1} x$

$$\in T = [-1, 1]$$

$$\in K = [0, \pi]$$

$$\arccos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}, \text{ mit } \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\arccos(-1) = \pi, \text{ mit } \cos \pi = -1$$



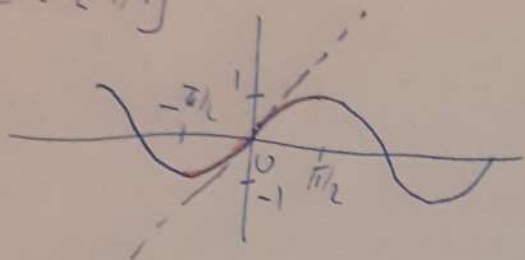
Trigonometrische Funktionen

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$$f(x) = \sin x$$
$$E_k = [-1, 1]$$

$[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ -beigebig monoton wachsend

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folgt, existiert $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ -beigebig
invertierbar



Inverse: Arkussinusfunktion

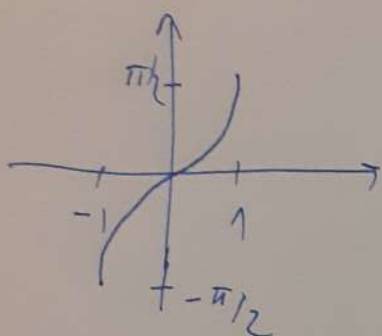
$$\arcsin x = \sin^{-1} x$$

$$E_T = [-1, 1]$$

$$E_k = [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}, \text{ mit } \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

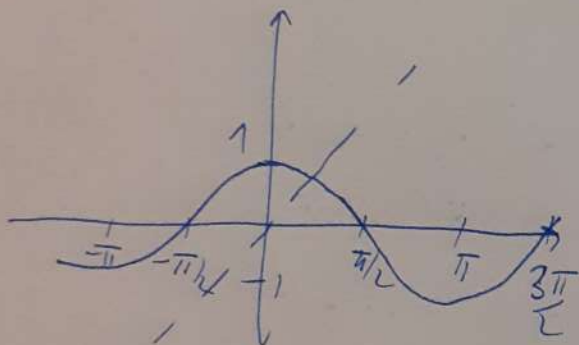
$$\arcsin(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -\frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ mit } \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



$$f(x) = \cos x$$

$[0, \pi]$ -beigebig monoton wachsend

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invertierbar



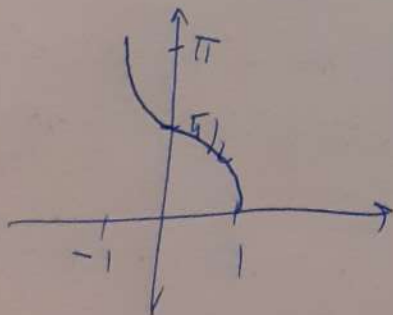
Inverse: Arkuscosinusfunktion: $\arccos x = \cos^{-1} x$

$$E_T = [-1, 1]$$

$$E_k = [0, \pi]$$

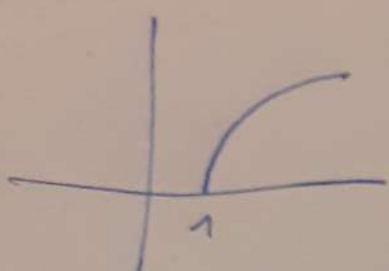
$$\arccos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}, \text{ mit } \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\arccos(-1) = \pi, \text{ mit } \cos \pi = -1$$



~~area~~ area koninunhiperbolikun: $\operatorname{ar}ch x = \cosh^{-1} x$

(4)



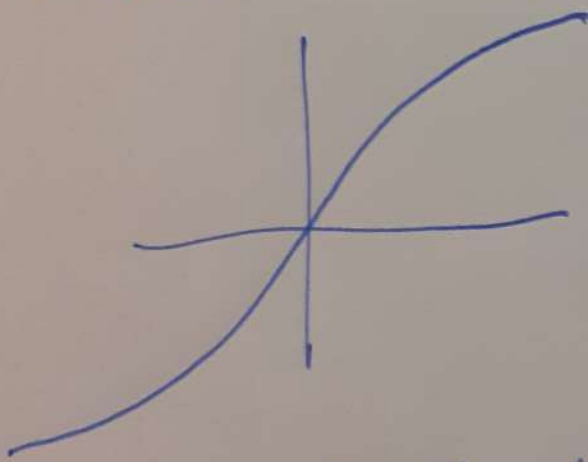
$E'T: [1, +\infty[$
 $E'K: (0, +\infty[$

sinunhiperbolikun fu: $sh x = \sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$



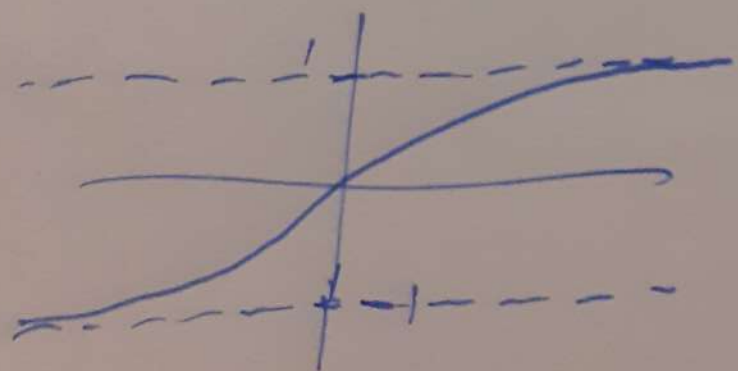
$E'T = \mathbb{R}$
 $E'K = \mathbb{R}$
nijonian monoton wò
páradle fu

az rance: anaminunhiperbolikun fu: $\operatorname{ar}sh x = \sinh^{-1} x$



$E'T = \mathbb{R}$
 $E'K = \mathbb{R}$
nijonian monoton wò
páradle fu

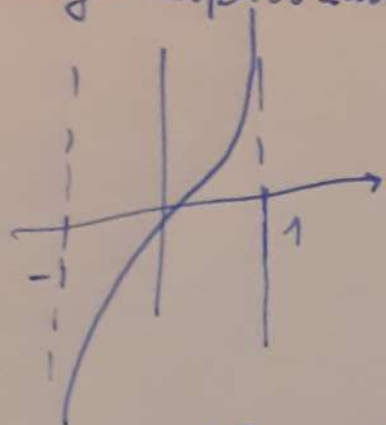
tangenshiperbolikun fu: $th x = \tanh x = \frac{sh x}{ch x} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$



$E'T: \mathbb{R}$
 $E'K:]-1, 1[$
nij. mon. wò
páradle fu

curve: exactangenshyperbolum $f: \operatorname{ar}th x = \operatorname{tanh}^{-1} x$

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$$E_T:]-1, 1[$$

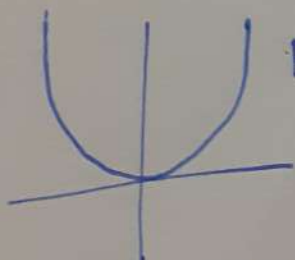
$$E_U: \mathbb{R}$$

Kinematik: $\operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x = 1$
 $\operatorname{ch}^2 x = \frac{1 + \operatorname{ch} 2x}{2}$
 $\operatorname{sh}^2 x = \frac{\operatorname{ch} 2x - 1}{2}$

Görblich ungradare n-hor

1. Explicit ungradar: $y = f(x)$, $a \leq x \leq b$ $\{(x, f(x)) : x \in D_f\}$

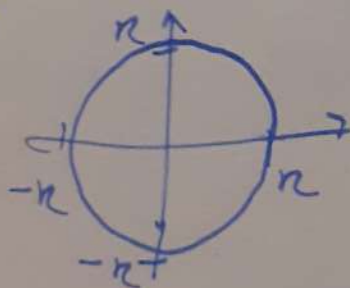
B1. $y = x^2$ parabole



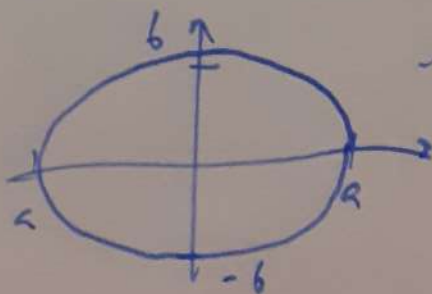
2. Implicit ungradar: $F(x, y) = 0$, $a \leq x \leq b$ $\{(x, y) : F(x, y) = 0\}$

B1. $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ (von $x^2 + y^2 - R^2 = 0$)

hier:

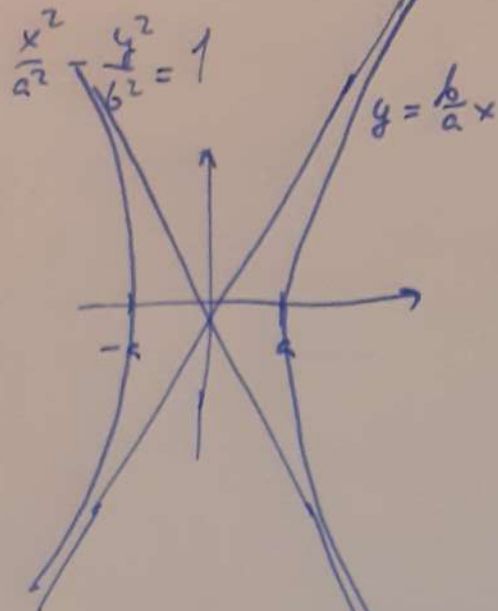


2. $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

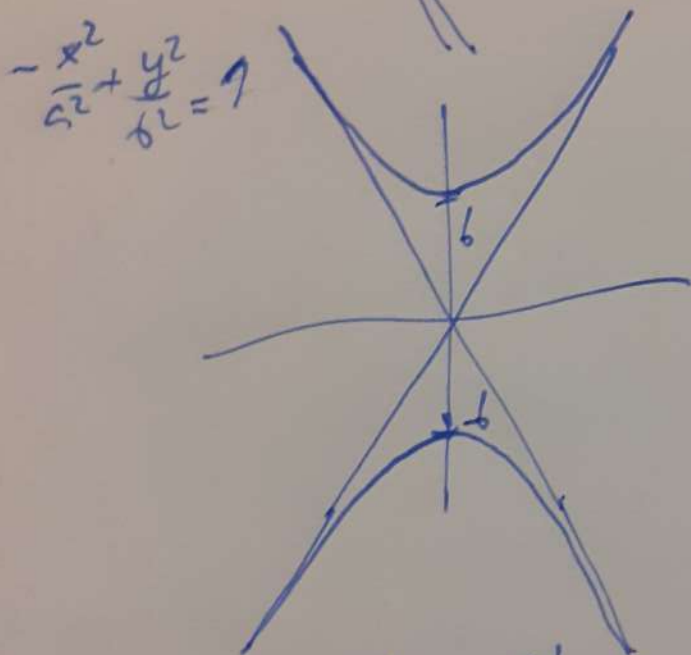


ellipnis

3.

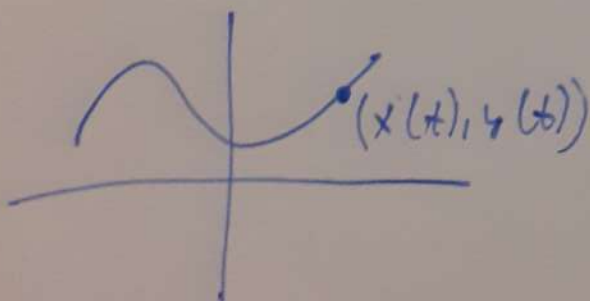


hiperbola



hiperbola

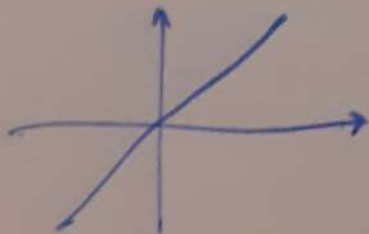
3. Parametres megadóni véc



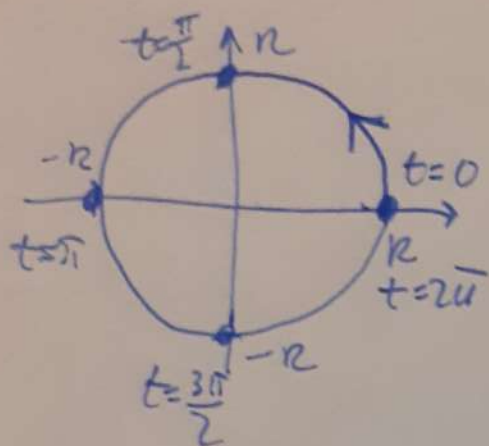
$\exists t_0$ minden w pont pályáján t_0 adódik w ,
 hogy t -kor $(x(t), y(t)) = w$
 van \leftarrow pont

pl. 1. $x(t), y(t) = (t, t)$

$t \in \mathbb{R}$



2. $(x(t), y(t)) = (R \cos t, R \sin t)$, $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ (10)
 $(R \cos t)^2 + (R \sin t)^2 = R^2 \cos^2 t + R^2 \sin^2 t = R^2 (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) = R^2$
 $\Rightarrow R$ raji 0 körjének körvonalát.



$$t=0: (R \cos 0, R \sin 0) = (R, 0)$$

$$t=\frac{\pi}{2}: (R \cos \frac{\pi}{2}, R \sin \frac{\pi}{2}) = (0, R)$$

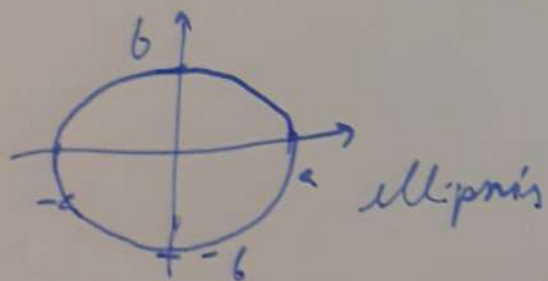
$$t=\pi: (R \cos \pi, R \sin \pi) = (-R, 0)$$

$$t=\frac{3\pi}{2}: (R \cos \frac{3\pi}{2}, R \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}) = (0, -R)$$

$$t=2\pi: (R \cos 2\pi, R \sin 2\pi) = (R, 0)$$

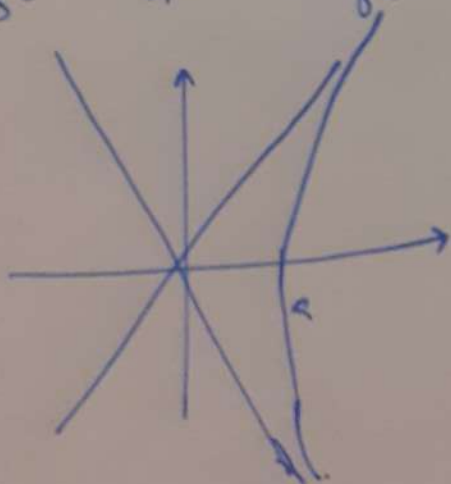
3. $(x(t), y(t)) = (a \cos t, b \sin t)$ $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$, $a, b > 0$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{a^2 \cos^2 t}{a^2} + \frac{b^2 \sin^2 t}{b^2} = \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1$$



4. $(x(t), y(t)) = (a \cosh t, b \sinh t)$ $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $a, b > 0$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{a^2 \cosh^2 t}{a^2} - \frac{b^2 \sinh^2 t}{b^2} = \cosh^2 t - \sinh^2 t = 1$$

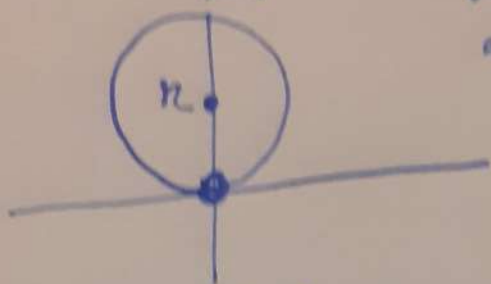


$$x = a \cosh t > 0$$

hiperbola jobboldali ága

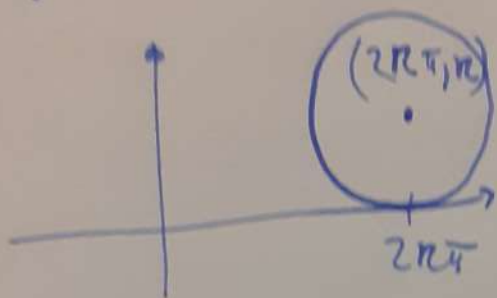
5. Ciklois

Kerék: $r = R$. Elgondoljuk. Az eredetileg legalsó pont $(0,0)$ milyen pályát ír le, mi a görbe alakja?



Egyenletek, sebesség vektor elve a kerék közepe

Ha újra alul van:



Ekkor \vec{v} -vektor fordult a kerék

Ha $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$, akkor a központ (Rt, R) -ben van & az eredetileg alsó pont t -vel fordult el

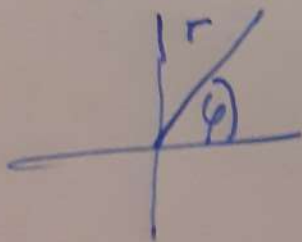


$$(Rt - R \sin t, R - R \cos t)$$

$$(x(t), y(t)) = (Rt - R \sin t, R - R \cos t)$$

$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

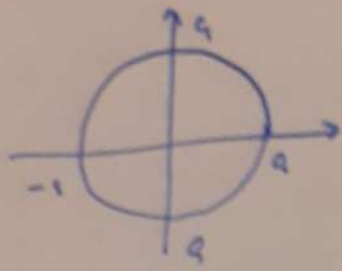
Polarkoordináták: Egy adott φ négy érték megmondja, hogy milyen távol vagyunk a origótól



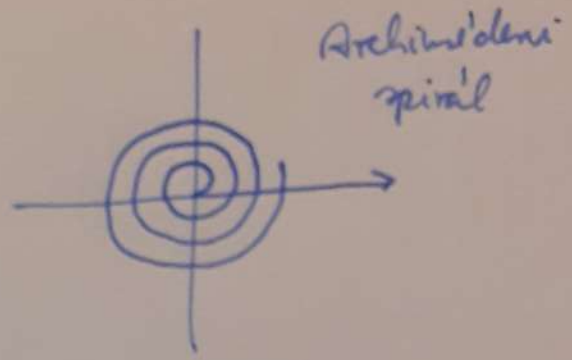
$$\varphi \rightarrow r$$

$$r(\varphi)$$

Pl. 1. $r = a$ OS $\varphi \in \mathbb{R}$: a ruyoni liör

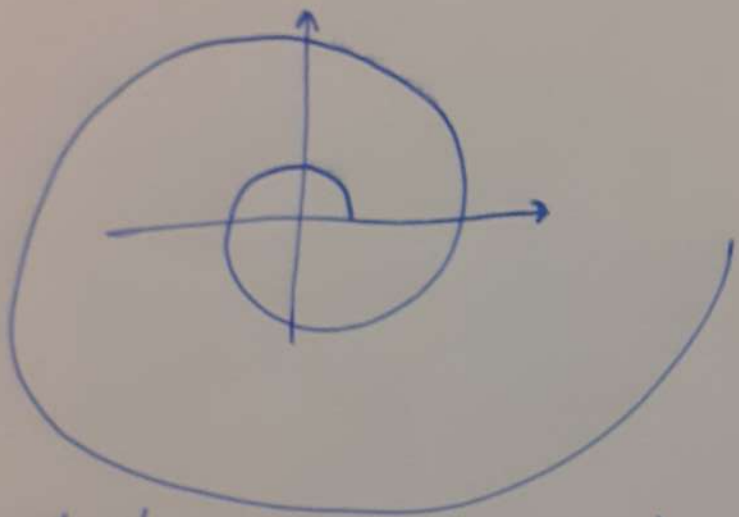


2. $r = a\varphi$, $a > 0$, $\varphi > 0$

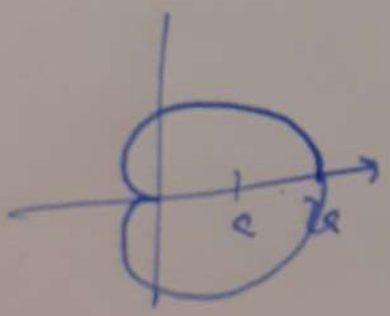


3. $r = e^{a\varphi}$, $a > 0$, $\varphi > 0$

logaritmilus spiräl

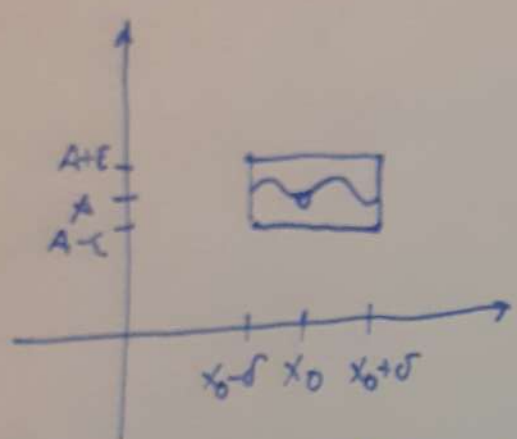


4. Kardoid $r = a(1 + \cos \varphi)$



Függvény határértéke

Def Azt $f(x)$ fr határértéke az x_0 helyen a A szám,
 ha minden $\epsilon > 0$ eseten létezik $\delta > 0$, hogy $|f(x) - A| < \epsilon$
 ha $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$.



götlölés: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$

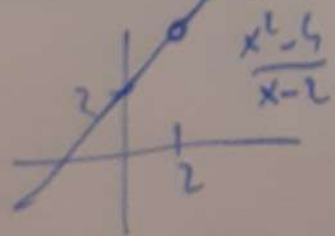
Megj. Az x_0 -ban akkor is lehet határérték, ha ott nem értelmezett a fr.

Ekvivalens definíció: Azt $f(x)$ fr x_0 helyen vett határértéke az A szám, ha minden olyan x_n sorozatra, melyre $x_n \in D_f$ és $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$ teljesül, hogy $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$.

Pl 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = \frac{3^2 - 4}{3 - 2} = 5$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = \frac{2^2 - 4}{2 - 2} = \frac{0}{0} !!$

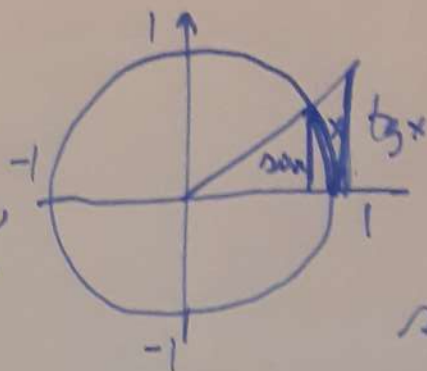
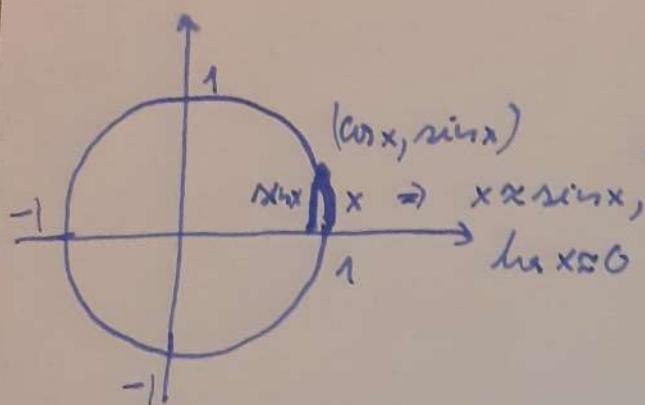
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x - 2)(x + 2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x + 2 = 2 + 2 = 4$



3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = ?$

TFL $x > 0$

Prüfen:



$\text{ter } \Delta < \text{ter } \Delta < \text{ter } \Delta$

$$\frac{1 \cdot \sin x}{2} < \frac{x}{2} < \frac{\tan x \cdot 1}{2}$$

$$\sin x < x < \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\cos x < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos 0 = 1$$

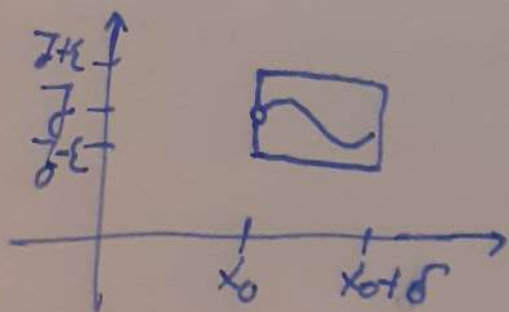
$$\frac{\sin x}{x} \approx 1 \quad \text{für } x \approx 0, x > 0$$

Ha $x < 0, x \approx 0 \Rightarrow -x > 0, -x \approx 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin(-x)}{-x} \approx 1,$
 weil $\sin(-x) = -\sin x$, mit $1 \approx \frac{\sin(-x)}{-x} = \frac{-\sin x}{-x} = \frac{\sin x}{x},$

bleibt für $x < 0, x \approx 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{x} \approx 1.$

bleibt für $x \approx 0$, daher $\frac{\sin x}{x} \approx 1$, in $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1.$

Def $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f$ für x_0 -benachbart: Lützliche $a \in \mathbb{R}$,
 für unüber $\varepsilon > 0$ existiert $\delta > 0$, wo $x_0 < x < x_0 + \delta$
 existiert $|f(x) - f| < \varepsilon.$

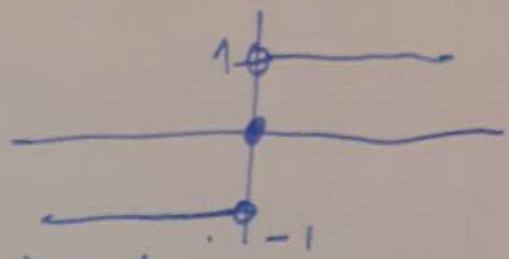


$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f$

Def Azt $f(x)$ x_0 -ban vett baloldali határértéke B main, ha minden $\epsilon > 0$ esetén létezik $\delta > 0$, hogy $x_0 - \delta < x < x_0$ esetén $|f(x) - B| < \epsilon$. Jelölés: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = B$.

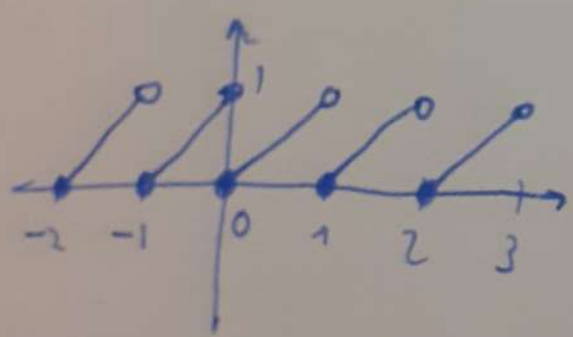
Meg. Azt $f(x)$ x_0 -ban pontosan ahhoz létezik határértéke, ha létezik bal- és jobboldali határértéke és ezek megegyeznek.

Pl. 1. $\operatorname{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{ha } x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{ha } x = 0 \\ -1, & \text{ha } x < 0 \end{cases}$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \operatorname{sgn}(x) = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \operatorname{sgn}(x) = -1$

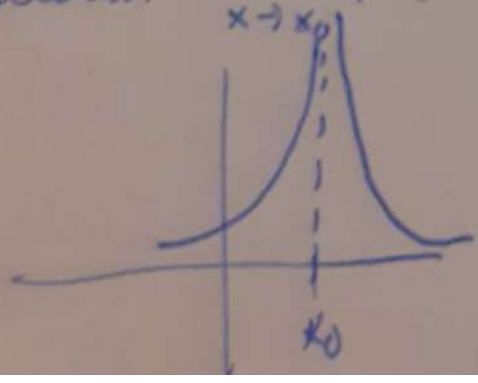
2. $f(x) = \{x\}$ törtvény f $\{2, 6\} = 0,6$ $\{-0,6\} = 0,4$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \operatorname{sgn}(x) = 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \operatorname{sgn}(x) = 1$

Def Azt $f(x)$ x_0 -hoz $+\infty$ határértéke, ha minden $k > 0$ esetén létezik $\delta > 0$, ha $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ esetén $f(x) > k$.

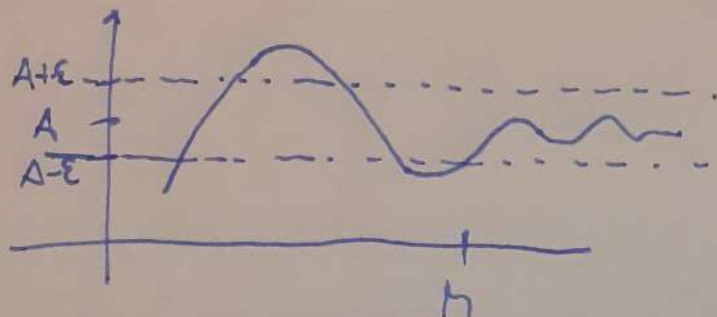
Jelölés: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty$



Pl. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = +\infty$

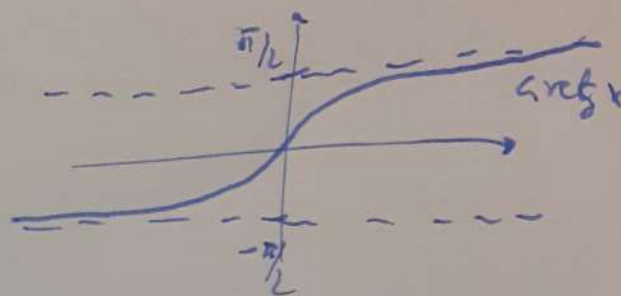
(16)

Def $A \in \mathbb{R}$ $f(x)$ für $x \rightarrow +\infty$ -ben vett határérték $\in A$ név,
 ha minden $\varepsilon > 0$ után létezik M , hogy $x > M$ után
 $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$.



Jelölés: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$

Pl. 1.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2}$



2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$

Nevezetes határértékek

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$

Prób: Tudjuk: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$, ezért $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \ln e$

De $1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}}$

$x \rightarrow +\infty \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0^+$. Legyen $y = \frac{1}{x}$. Így

Mezőnytetés: $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+y)}{y} = 1$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+y)}{y} = 1 \\ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\ln(1+y)}{y} = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+y)}{y} = 1$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1.$$

(17)

Legyen $y = e^x - 1$. Ha $x \approx 0$, akkor $y = e^x - 1 \approx e^0 - 1 = 0$.
 $e^x = 1 + y \Rightarrow x = \ln(1 + y)$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{\ln(1+y)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\ln(1+y)}{y}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1.$$

$$3. \text{ Legyen } \mu \in \mathbb{R}. \text{ Akkor } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^\mu - 1}{x} = \mu.$$

Legyen $y = (1+x)^\mu - 1$. Akkor $x \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow y \rightarrow 0$

$$y+1 = (1+x)^\mu \Rightarrow \ln(y+1) = \ln(1+x)^\mu = \mu \ln(1+x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^\mu - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y \cdot \mu \ln(1+x)}{x \ln(1+x)} =$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \mu \cdot \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\frac{\ln(1+y)}{y}} = \mu.$$

Folytonosság

Def Azt $f(x)$ fr folytonos az x_0 helyen, ha

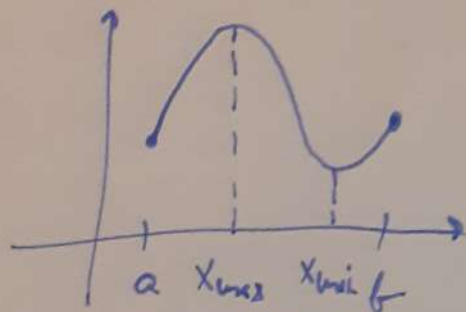
- 1, leírni $f(x_0)$
- 2, leírni $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$
- 3, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

Def Azt $f(x)$ fr folytonos, ha az értelmezési

tartomány minden pontjében folytonos

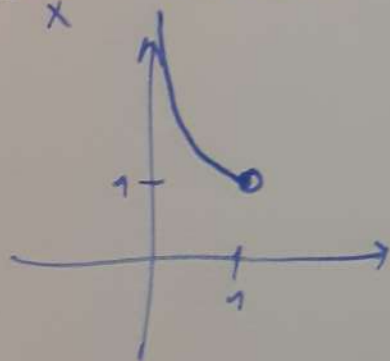
Pl. folytonos ezek: $x; x^2; x^3; x^n$ $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$; $\sin x; \cos x; e^x$;
 $\lg x$, ha $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$; $\ln x$, ha $x > 0$; $\sqrt{x-1}$ ha $x > \frac{1}{2}$

Tétel (Weierstrass) Zárt intervallumban folytonos f -re
létezik és a f -re ott felvett legkisebb és legnagyobb
értékűt.



Def: Ez nyílt intervallumban nem igaz:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad 0 < x < 1$$



Tétel (Bolzano) Ha $f(x)$ folytonos $[a, b]$ -ben,
akkor $f(x)$ minden $f(a)$ és $f(b)$ közé tartozó
értékűt felvevén $[a, b]$ -ben.

