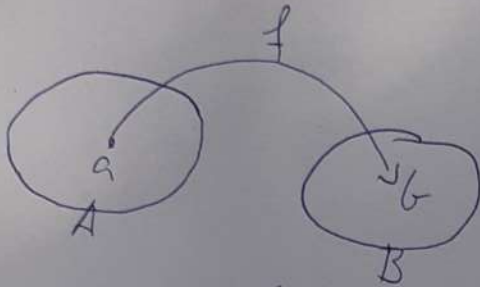


Függvények

(1A)EA / 1

Legyen A és B két halmaz.

Ha A minden eleméhez egy B -beli elemet rendelünk, akkor egy A -ból B -be lépő "függvény" (függvény = f) definiálunk.



$$b = f(a)$$

Az A halmaz az f f értelmezési tartománya. Jelölés: D_f v. E' .
A B -beli elemek imágója, ami fellép képként az f f értékként. Jelölés: R_f v. E'' .

Teljes

$$E'' = \{ b : \text{létezik } a \in A, \text{ hogy } b = f(a) \}$$

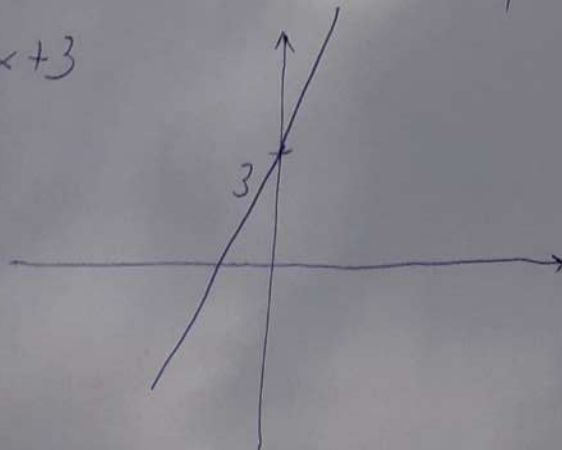
Milyen fokkal foglalkozunk, ahol az E' a valós számok vagy annak részhalmaza. Tehát a valós fók.

Valós fók

Polinomok

Elsőfokú polinomok: $f(x) = ax + b, a \neq 0$ (egyenes)

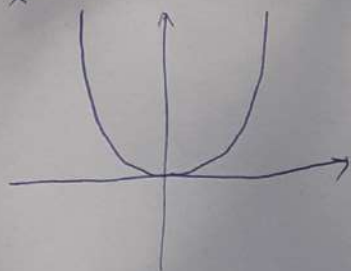
pl. $f(x) = 2x + 3$



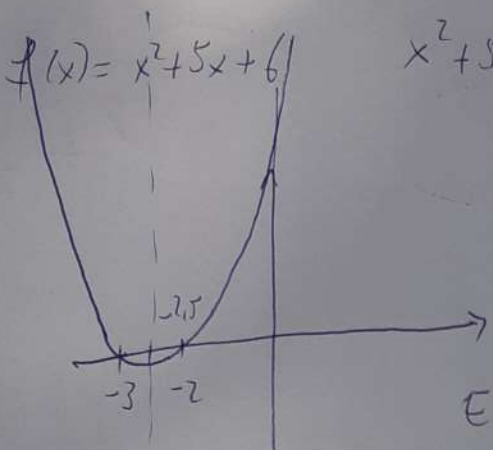
$$E' = \mathbb{R}$$

$$E'' = \mathbb{R}$$

Methoden polinom: $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, a \neq 0$ (parabole) $\mathbb{E}T = \mathbb{R}$
 Rel. $f(x) = x^2$



$$\mathbb{E}K = \{y : y \geq 0\}$$



$$x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 24}}{2} = \begin{matrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{matrix}$$

$x = -2.5$ -ben vani fel a helyesbb értéket

$$f(-2.5) = (-2.5)^2 + 5(-2.5) + 6 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\mathbb{E}K = \{y : y \geq -\frac{1}{4}\}$$

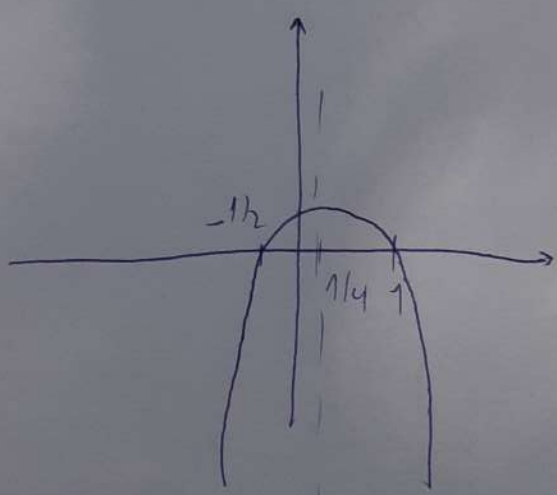
$\Delta_7 f(x)$ fo monoton nö^(növeked) az I intervallumban, ha minden $x_1 < x_2, x_1, x_2 \in I$ esete $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$ ($f(x_1) > f(x_2)$).

$\Delta_7 f(x)$ alulról (felülről) korlátos fo, ha létezik k , hogy $f(x) \geq k$ ($f(x) \leq k$) minden $x \in D_f$.

$\Delta_7 f(x)$ fo korlátos, ha felülról \wedge alulról is korlátos.

$$f(x) = -2x^2 + x + 1$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 8}}{-4} = \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}$$



$$f(\frac{1}{4}) = -2(\frac{1}{4})^2 + \frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$\mathbb{E}K = \{y : y \leq \frac{9}{8}\}$$

felülról korlátos

$]-\infty, \frac{1}{4}[$ -ben monoton nö^(növeked)
 $]\frac{1}{4}, +\infty[$ -ben monoton csökken^(csökken)

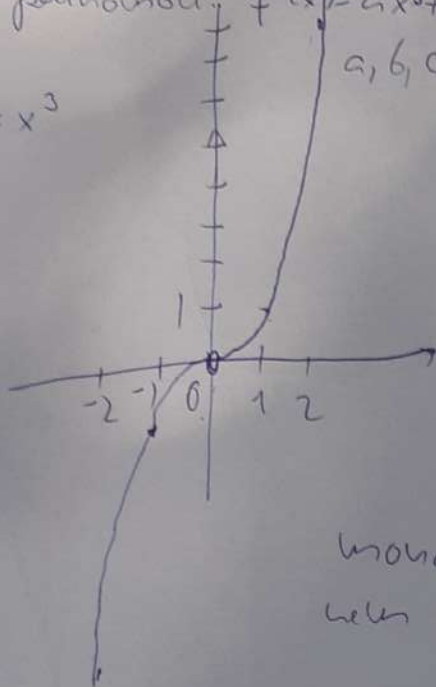
Harmadfokú polinomi: $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$,

$$|1 \ A \ 1 \ E \ A \ 1 \ 3$$

$$a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$E^1 T = \mathbb{R}$$

pl. $f(x) = x^3$



$$f(0) = 0^3 = 0$$

$$f(1) = 1^3 = 1$$

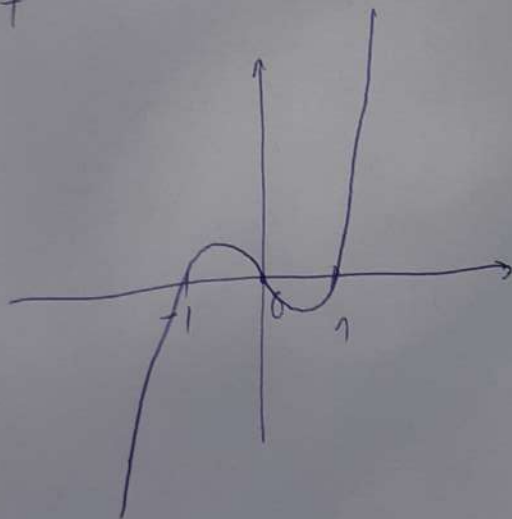
$$f(2) = 2^3 = 8$$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^3 = -1$$

$$f(-2) = (-2)^3 = -8$$

monoton nö
nem korlátos

$f(x) = x^3 - x$



zérushely: $x^3 - x = 0$

$$x(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$x = 0, \pm 1$$

nem korlátos

$$E^1 U = \mathbb{R}$$

hisz "66 nyomon tartjuk, hogy

$$]-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}[\text{ -ben } \&]\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, +\infty[\text{ -ben }]$$

monoton nö

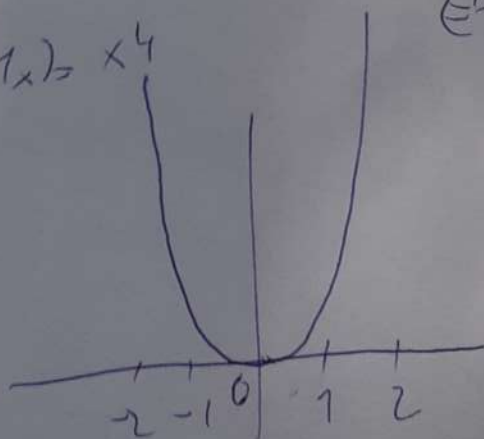
$$]-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}[\text{ -ben monoton csökken}$$

Negyedfokú polinomi: $f(x) = ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$, $a, b, c, d, e \in \mathbb{R}$

$$E^1 T = \mathbb{R}$$

$$c \neq 0$$

pl. $f(x) = x^4$



$$E^1 U = \{y : y \geq 0\}$$

polinom: $a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + a_{n-2} x^{n-2} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$
 $a_i \in \mathbb{R}, a_n \neq 0$

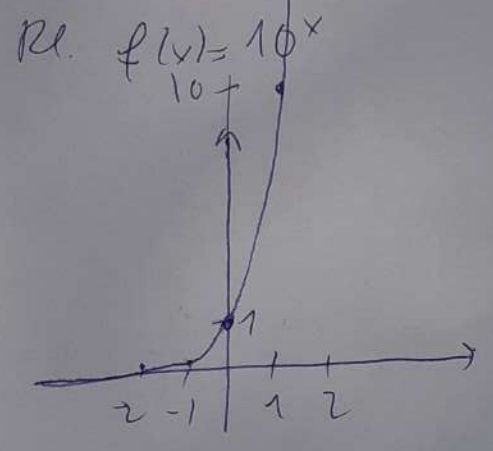
11/11/14

Ha $f(x)$ pár, ha grafika az y tengelyre szimmetrikus,
 azaz $f(x) = f(-x)$. Pl. $f(x) = x^2, x^4$

Ha $f(x)$ páratlan, ha grafika az origóra szimmetrikus,
 azaz $f(-x) = -f(x)$. Pl. $f(x) = x, x^3, x^3 - x$

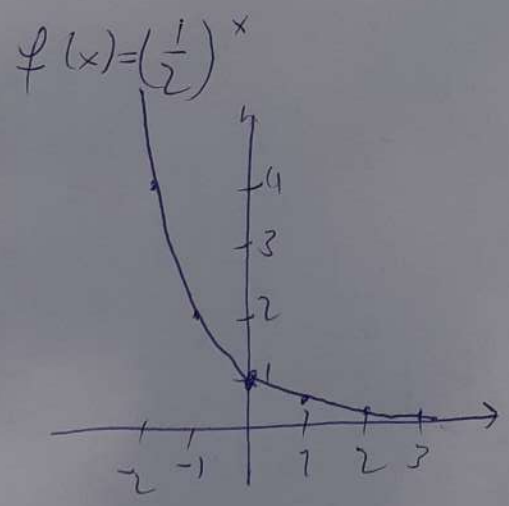
Exponenciális funkció

Legyen $a > 0$. Ha $f(x) = a^x$ egy exponenciális funkció.



$f(0) = 10^0 = 1$
 $f(1) = 10^1 = 10$
 $f(2) = 10^2 = 100$
 $f(3) = 10^3 = 1000$
 $E \cup T = \mathbb{R}^+ = \{y : y > 0\}$
 monoton növekvő

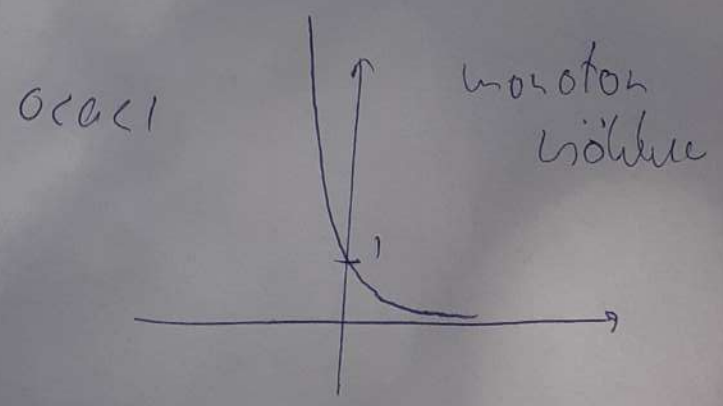
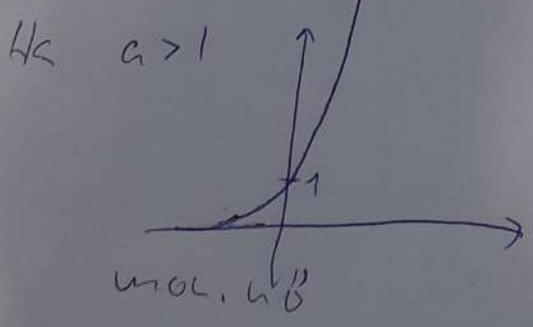
$f(-1) = 10^{-1} = \frac{1}{10} = 0,1$
 $f(-2) = 10^{-2} = \frac{1}{100} = 0,01$



$f(0) = (\frac{1}{2})^0 = 1$
 $f(1) = (\frac{1}{2})^1 = \frac{1}{2} = 0,5$
 $f(2) = (\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4} = 0,25$
 $f(3) = (\frac{1}{2})^3 = \frac{1}{8} = 0,125$
 monoton csökkenő

$f(-1) = (\frac{1}{2})^{-1} = 2$
 $f(-2) = (\frac{1}{2})^{-2} = (2^{-1})^{-2} = 2^2 = 4$
 $f(-3) = (\frac{1}{2})^{-3} = 8$
 $E \cup T = \mathbb{R}^+$

Általában:



Logaritmus fű

(2A1EA/1)

Logaritmus jelentése: legyen $a > 0$, $a \neq 1$, $b > 0$. Ekkor egyetlen olyan y valós szám van, amire $a^y = b$, $y = \log_a b$ (a alapú logaritmus b).

Rk. $2^y = 8 \Rightarrow y = 3$, azaz $\log_2 8 = 3$
 $\log_{10} 10000 = 4$, mert $10^4 = 10000$

$\log_3 9 = 2$, mert $3^2 = 9$

$\log_2 8 = -3$, mert $(\frac{1}{2})^{-3} = (2^{-1})^{-3} = 2^3 = 8$

Tudjuk, hogy $a > 0$, $a \neq 1$ esetén minden $x > 0$ esetén létezik y valós szám, hogy $x = a^y$. Ekkor $y = \log_a x$.

Jegyz egy olyan fűt értelmezhetünk, ahol $\text{ÉT} = \mathbb{R}^+$.

Rk. $a = 2$, $y = \log_2 x$

$x = 1$: $\log_2 1 = 0$, mert $2^0 = 1$

$x = 2$: $\log_2 2 = 1$, mert $2^1 = 2$

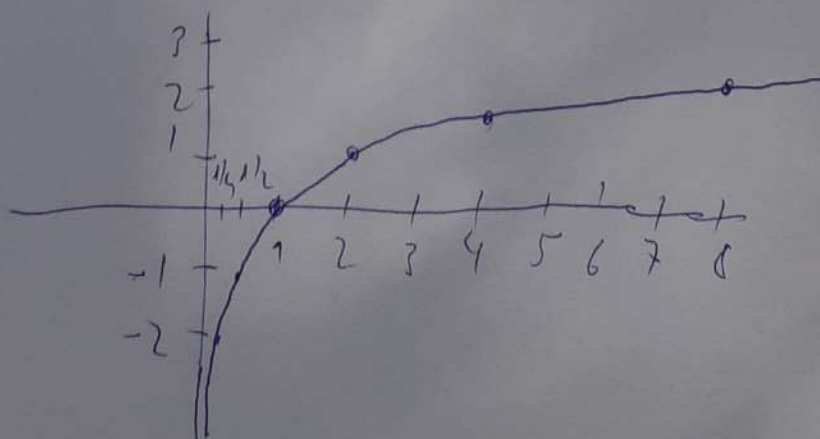
$x = 4$: $\log_2 4 = 2$, mert $2^2 = 4$

$x = 8$: $\log_2 8 = 3$, mert $2^3 = 8$

$x = \frac{1}{2}$: $\log_2 \frac{1}{2} = -1$, mert $2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$

$x = \frac{1}{4}$: $\log_2 \frac{1}{4} = -2$, mert $2^{-2} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\log_2 x$ grafikonja:



ÉT: \mathbb{R}

monoton nö

ÉK: \mathbb{R}

$a = \frac{1}{3}$

$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} 1 = 0, \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^0 = 1$

$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} 3 = -1, \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1} = 3$

$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} 9 = -2, \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2} = 9$

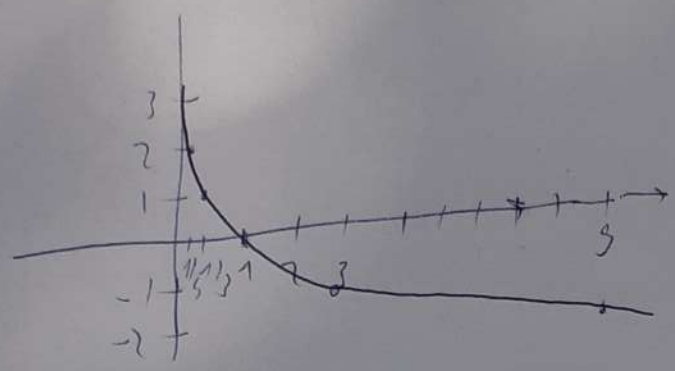
$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{3} = 1, \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^1 = \frac{1}{3}$

$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{9} = 2, \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9}$

$\mathbb{E}T = \mathbb{R}^+$

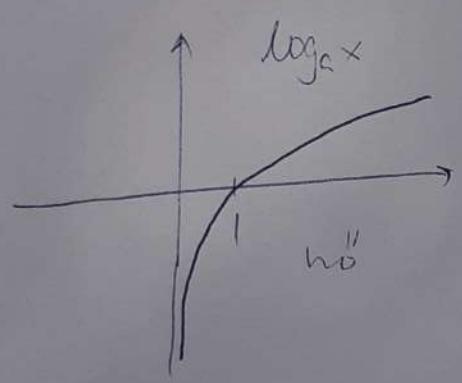
monoton csökken

$\mathbb{E}k = \mathbb{N}$

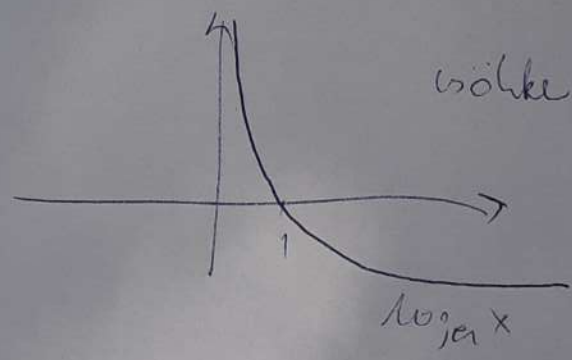


Általában:

$\forall a > 1$



$0 < a < 1$



Logaritmus tulajdonságai: Legyen $a > 0, a \neq 1$

1. $\forall u, v > 0$

$uv = a^{\log_a(uv)}$

$uv = a^{\log_a u} \cdot a^{\log_a v} = a^{\log_a u + \log_a v}$

(ha növekvő
gyökök)

$\Rightarrow \log_a uv = \log_a u + \log_a v$

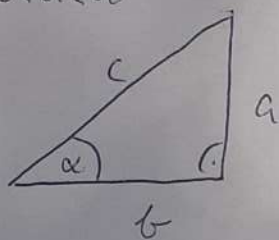
2. Hasznosítás: $\log_a \frac{u}{v} = \log_a u - \log_a v$

3. $\forall u > 0, w \in \mathbb{R} : u^w = a^{\log_a(u^w)}$

$u^w = (a^{\log_a u})^w = a^{w \log_a u} \Rightarrow \log_a u^w = w \log_a u$

Trigonometrikus fűk

$0 < \alpha < 90^\circ$



$\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c}$

$\cos \alpha = \frac{b}{c}$

$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$

$\operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}$

Nevezűsű nűsű fűk: $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\operatorname{tg} 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

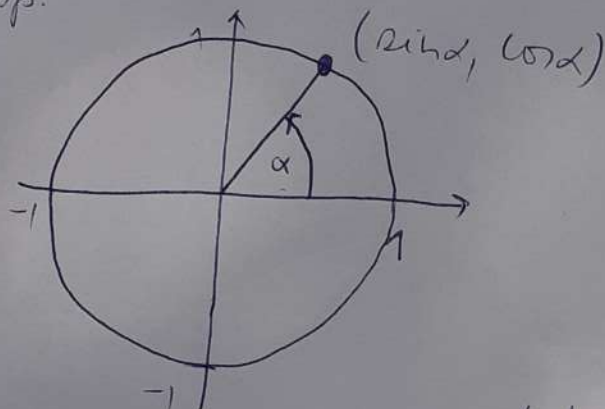
$\operatorname{tg} 45^\circ = 1$

$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

$\operatorname{tg} 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$

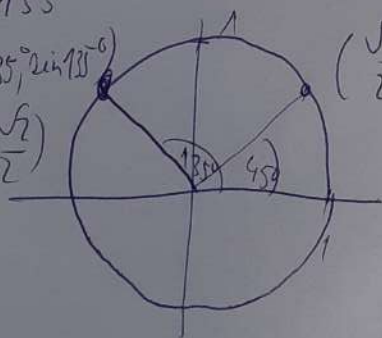
Műsűpű:



Èz leűtűsűjűt ad, műpű detűnűlűgű α fűk műtűi sin α +
i cos α - tű defűnűjűk.

$\alpha = 135^\circ$

$(\cos 135^\circ, \sin 135^\circ) = (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$



$(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$

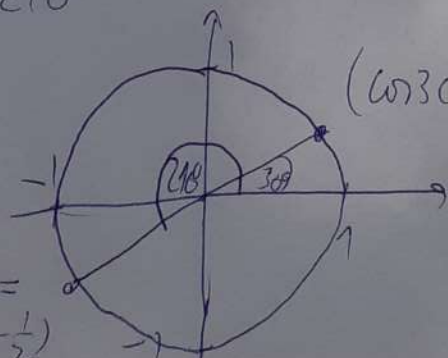
(szűmmetűi)

teűtűt $\cos 135^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\sin 135^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\alpha = 210^\circ$

$(\cos 210^\circ, \sin 210^\circ) = (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$



$(\cos 30^\circ, \sin 30^\circ) = (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

(szűmmetűi)

teűtűt $\cos 210^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\sin 210^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\sin 0^\circ = 0$, $\cos 0^\circ = 1$, $\tan 0^\circ = 0$
 $\sin 90^\circ = 1$, $\cos 90^\circ = 0$, $\tan 90^\circ = \frac{\sin 90^\circ}{\cos 90^\circ} = \frac{1}{0}$ nincs értelmezve
 $\sin 120^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\cos 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\tan 120^\circ = -\sqrt{3}$
 $\sin 135^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\cos 135^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\tan 135^\circ = -1$
 $\sin 150^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, $\cos 150^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\tan 150^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Tulajdonságok: $\cos(\alpha + 180^\circ) = -\cos \alpha$,
 $\sin(\alpha + 180^\circ) = -\sin \alpha$,
 $\cos(\alpha + 360^\circ) = \cos \alpha$,
 $\sin(\alpha + 360^\circ) = \sin \alpha$

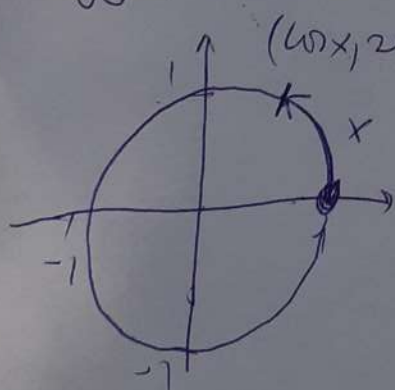
sőt $\cos(\alpha + h \cdot 360^\circ) = \cos \alpha$, ha $h \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $\sin(\alpha + h \cdot 360^\circ) = \sin \alpha$

$\tan(\alpha + 180^\circ) = \frac{\sin(\alpha + 180^\circ)}{\cos(\alpha + 180^\circ)} = \frac{-\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \tan \alpha$, ha $\cos \alpha \neq 0$.

Pl. $\cos 930^\circ = \cos(210^\circ + 2 \cdot 360^\circ) = \cos 210^\circ = \cos(30^\circ + 180^\circ) =$
 $-\cos 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (másképp hánidkötés!!!)

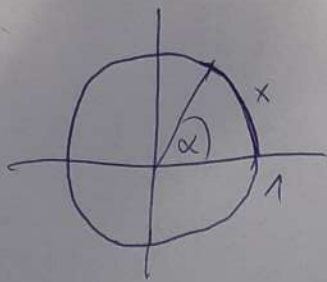
Radián

Legyen $x \in \mathbb{R}$.



Az egységkörön az óramutató járással
 ellentétesen az $(1, 0)$ -ből kiindulva
 felmériünk x hosszú ívhosszat (ha $x < 0$,
 akkor az óramutató járással meggyöröen
 mérjük). Így jutunk a $(\cos x, \sin x)$ pontra. Ehhez
 x radiánt mérünk fel. Így minden $x \in \mathbb{R}$ esetén

definieren $\cos x$, $\sin x$ erläutern.



Az x radiánhoz α meg is tartozik

$$x = 2\pi \rightarrow \alpha = 360^\circ, \text{ mert } 2\pi = 360^\circ$$

$$\pi = 180^\circ$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} = 60^\circ$$

$$1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180}$$

$$17^\circ = \frac{17\pi}{180}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} = 30^\circ, \frac{\pi}{4} = 45^\circ, \frac{2\pi}{3} = 120^\circ,$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = 90^\circ, \frac{5\pi}{6} = 150^\circ$$

Tehát $\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

Nevezetes mérfokos radiánban:

$$\sin 0 = 0, \cos 0 = 1, \tan 0 = 0$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}, \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}, \tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1, \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0, \tan \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ nincs értelmezve}$$

$$\sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}, \tan \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \tan \frac{3\pi}{4} = -1$$

$$\sin \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}, \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \tan \frac{5\pi}{6} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\cos(x + \pi) = -\cos x, \sin(x + \pi) = -\sin x$$

$$\cos(x + 2\pi) = \cos x, \sin(x + 2\pi) = \sin x \quad (\text{a } \cos \text{ és } \sin$$

2π mindig periodikus funkció, sőt

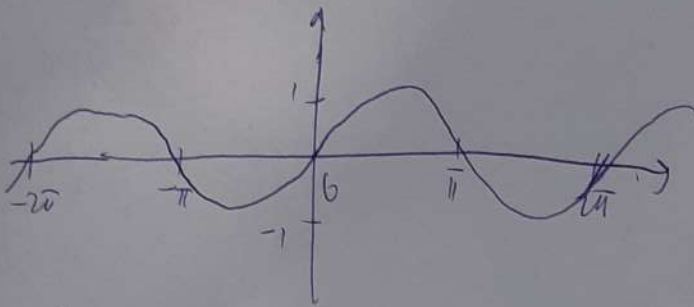
$$\cos(x + k \cdot 2\pi) = \cos x, \sin(x + k \cdot 2\pi) \text{ ha } k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\text{Re. } \cos \frac{2024\pi}{3} = \cos \frac{2022\pi + 2\pi}{3} = \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + 674\pi \right) = \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

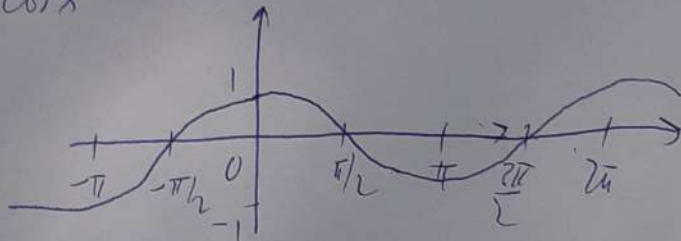
$$\sin \left(-\frac{77\pi}{6} \right) = \sin \left(-\frac{77\pi}{6} + 14\pi \right) = \sin \left(\frac{7\pi}{6} \right) = \sin \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) =$$

$$-\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

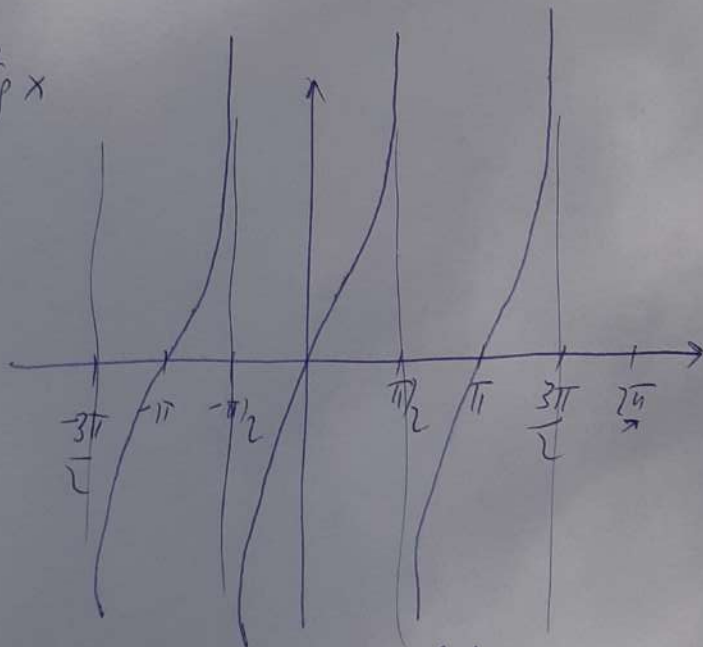
sin x f(x):



cos x



tan x



$$E_T: \mathbb{R}$$

$$E_K: [-1, 1]$$

$$E_T: \mathbb{R}$$

$$E_K: [-1, 1]$$

$$E_T: \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi : k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$E_K: \mathbb{R}$$

Re. $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ umgoldise:

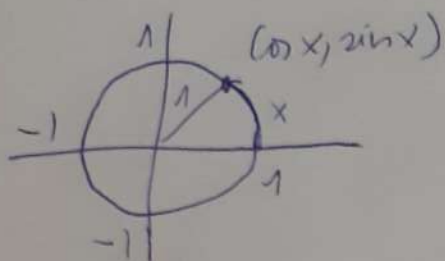
$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$



Trigonometrium azonosítók

1. Pitagorasz-tétel



$$\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$$

2. Addíciós képleték

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$$

$$\cos(x-y) = \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y$$

$$\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \sin y \cos x$$

$$\sin(x-y) = \sin x \cos y - \sin y \cos x$$

3. Lincantáló formulák

$$\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{2} = \cos^2 x$$

$$\text{azaz } \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\text{Hasonlóan: } \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\cos x \cos y = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(x-y) + \cos(x+y))$$

$$\cos x \sin y = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(x+y) - \sin(x-y))$$

$$\sin x \cos y = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(x+y) + \sin(x-y))$$

$$\sin x \sin y = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y))$$