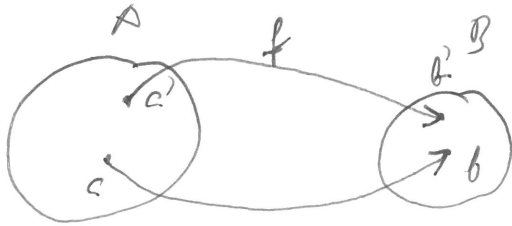


# Függvények

Def Legyen  $A$  és  $B$  két halmaz. Ha minden  $a \in A$ -hoz hozzárendelünk egy  $B$ -beli elemet, akkor  $f$  az  $A$ -ból  $B$ -be irányított függvényét definiálunk.



$$b = f(a)$$

Def Az  $f$  fu értelmezési tartomány  $a$   $A$  halmaz. Jel:  $D_f$  vagy  $E.T.$

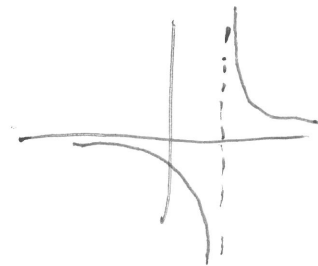
Az  $o$   $B$ -beli elemek halmaza, amiket hozzárendelünk az  $f$  fu értékkészletét, azaz  $a$

$$\{ b : b \in B, \exists a \in A, f(a) = b \}$$

Jelölés:  $R_f$  vagy  $E.K.$

Az  $o$   $f$  fu értelmezési tartomány, azaz  $a$   $D_f$   $a$  valós számok halmaza vagy  $a$  valós számok egy részhalmaza.

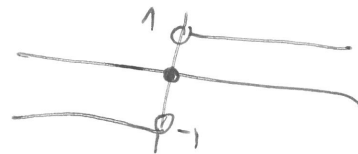
Pl. 1.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}, x \neq 1$



$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

$$R_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

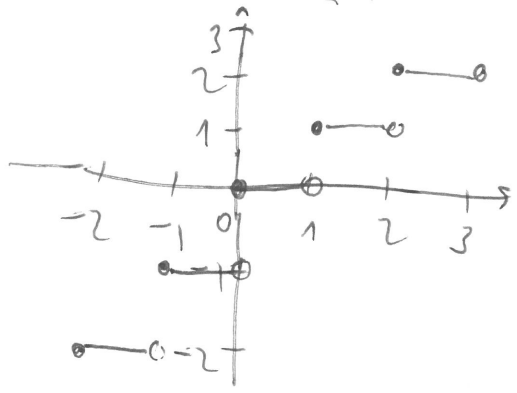
2.  $f(x) = \text{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{ha } x < 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$



$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

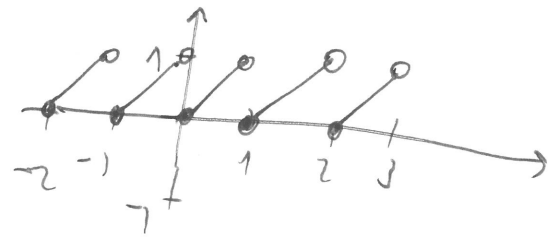
$$R_f = \{-1, 0, 1\}$$

3.)  $f(x) = [x]$



$D_f = \mathbb{R}$   
 $R_f = \mathbb{N}$

4.)  $f(x) = \{x\}$



$D_f = \mathbb{R}$   
 $R_f = [0, 1[$

Tulajdosságotok

1. Az  $f(x)$  fu monoton növekvő (csökkenő) ha  $x_1 < x_2, x_1, x_2 \in D_f$  esetén  $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$  ( $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$ ).

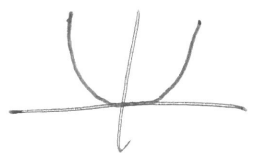
Pl. monoton növekvő:  $f(x) = x, x^3, e^x$   
 monoton csökkenő:  $f(x) = -x$

2. Az  $f(x)$  fu monoton növekvő (csökkenő), ha  $x_1 < x_2, x_1, x_2 \in D_f$  esetén  $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$  ( $f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$ ).

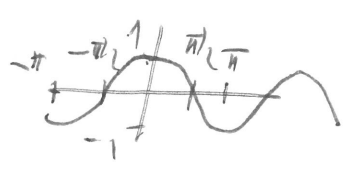
Pl. monoton növekvő:  $f(x) = x, [x]$   
 monoton csökkenő:  $f(x) = -x^2, -[x]$

3. Az  $f(x)$  fu páros ha  $f(x) = f(-x)$ , azaz  $f(x)$  fu grafikonja az y tengelyre szimmetrikus.

pl.  $f(x) = x^2$

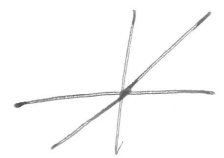


vs x

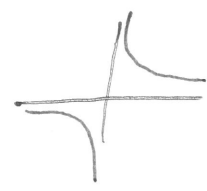


4) Az  $f(x)$  fu páratlan, ha  $f(-x) = -f(x)$ , azaz  $f(x)$  fu  
szimmetrikus az origóra mélyretekben.

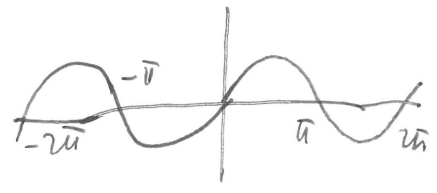
Pl.  $f(x) = x$



$\frac{1}{x}$



sin x



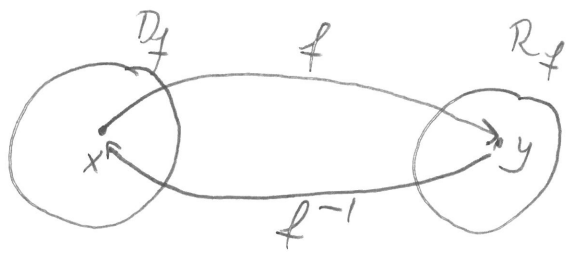
5) Az  $f(x)$  fu periodikus ha létezik  $l$ , hogy  
 $f(x+l) = f(x)$

Pl.  $f(x) = \sin x, \cos x, \{x\}$

6) Az  $f(x)$  fu kölcsönösen egyértelmű, ha  $x_1 \neq x_2$ ,  
 $x_1, x_2 \in D_f$  ekkor  $f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$ .

Inverz funk

Íf  $f$  az  $y = f(x)$  fu kölcsönösen egyértelmű.

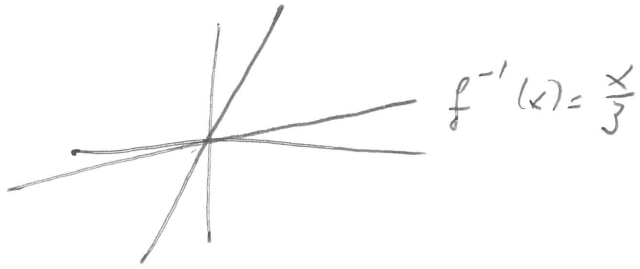


Ha  $y = f(x)$ , akkor az  $y$ -hoz  $y$ -t rendelő fut  
az  $f(x)$  fu inverzét hívjuk. Jelölés:  $x = f^{-1}(y)$ .

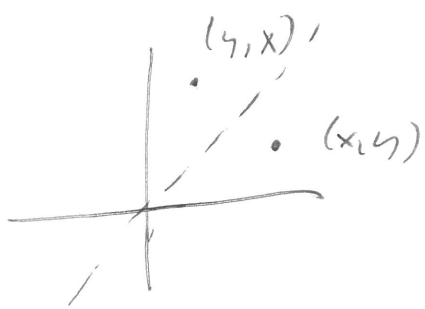
Ekkor  $y = f(f^{-1}(y))$  és  $x = f^{-1}(f(x))$ .

2e. 1.  $y = f(x) = 3x \Rightarrow x = \frac{y}{3} = f^{-1}(y) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{3}$

(4)



rej. At  $f$  for grafiroujabea at  $(x, y)$  postolat n  
 $f^{-1}$  for grafiroujabea pedig n  $(y, x)$  postolat d'br'olijur,



erit at  $f$  grafiroujabeol n  
 $f^{-1}$  grafiroujabeol ugi rapjuk ungi,  
 boggy at  $y=x$  lgyenuse tih'rouj'ur.

2.  $f(x) = \frac{3}{2+x} = y \Rightarrow 3 = y(2+x)$

$yx + 2y = 3$

$yx = 3 - 2y$

$x = \frac{3 - 2y}{y} = \frac{3}{y} - 2$

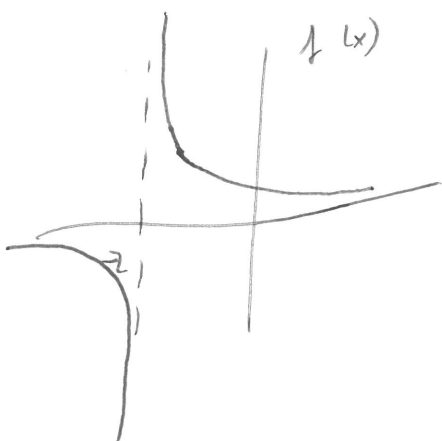
$f^{-1}(x)$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\}$

$R_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

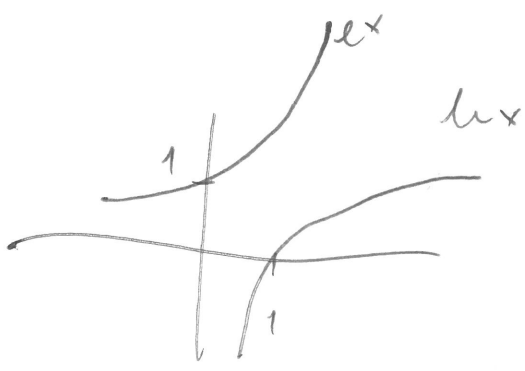
$D_{f^{-1}} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$R_{f^{-1}} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\}$



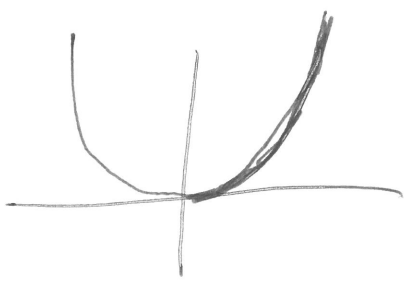
3.  $f(x) = e^x = y \Rightarrow x = \ln y = f^{-1}(y)$

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

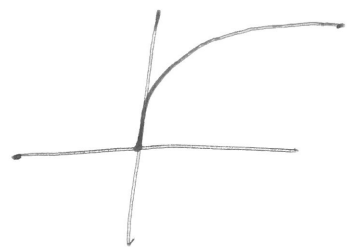


4.  $f(x) = x^2 = y$  van rólcsönös egyenletű  $f$ , amit  
még ábrázol. Ha az  $x \geq 0$  nyomon tartunk, akkor  
még rólcsönös egyenletű.

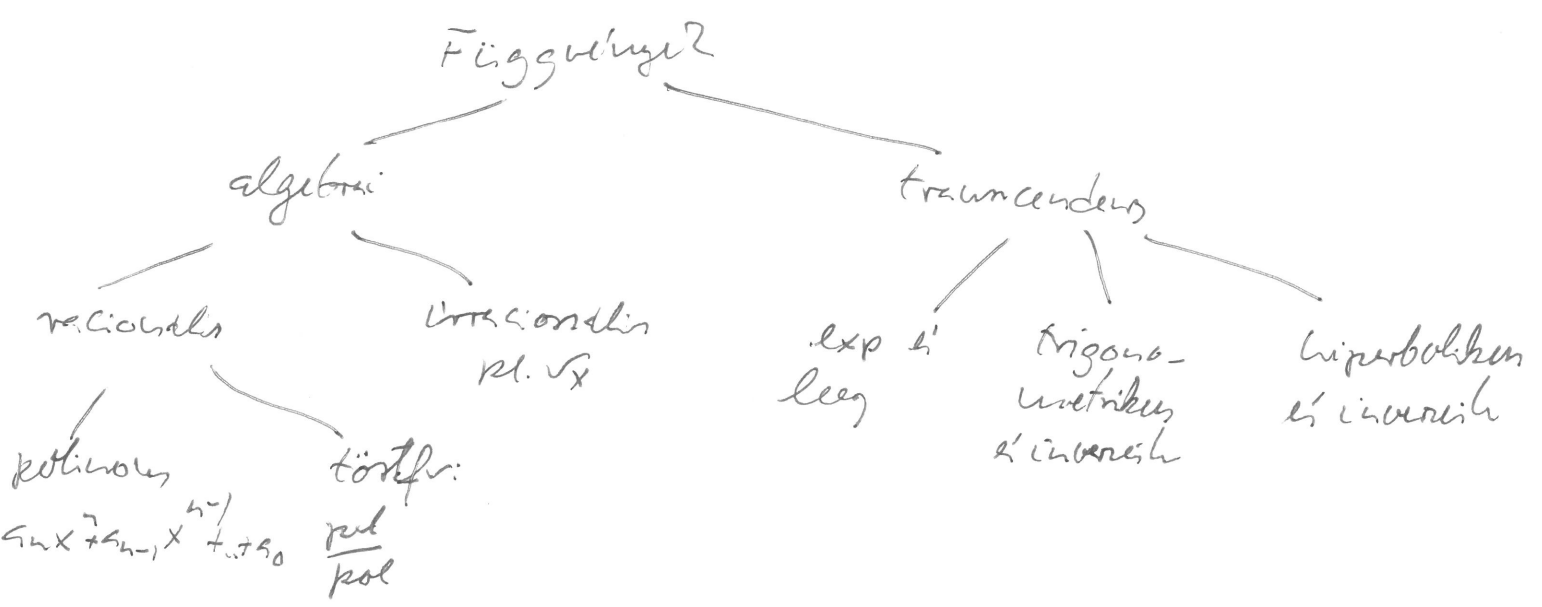
$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x}$



$y = x^2$   
 $x = \pm \sqrt{y}$   
 $x = +\sqrt{y} = f^{-1}(y)$



Függvények osztályozása

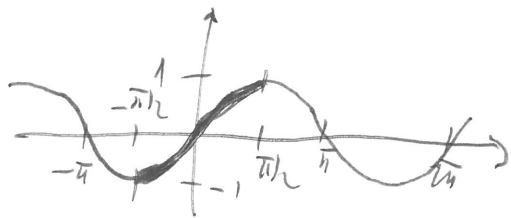


# Trigonometrikus függvények inverzei

6.

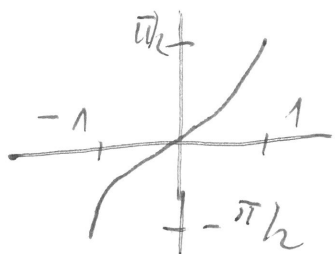
1.  $f(x) = \sin x$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}, R_f = [-1, 1]$$



$[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$ -ben kölcsönösen egyértelmű és minden  $[-1, 1]$ -beli értéket felvevő, emiatt ott értelmezni az inverst:

$$f^{-1}(x) = \arcsin x$$

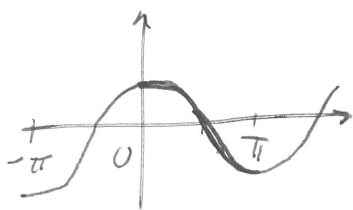


$$D_{f^{-1}} = [-1, 1]$$

$$R_{f^{-1}} = \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

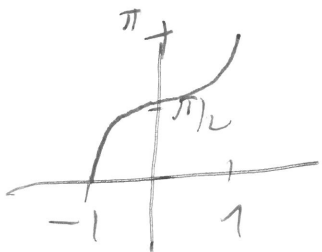
2.  $f(x) = \cos x$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}, R_f = [-1, 1]$$



$[0, \pi]$ -ben kölcsönösen egyértelmű

$$f^{-1}(x) = \arccos x$$

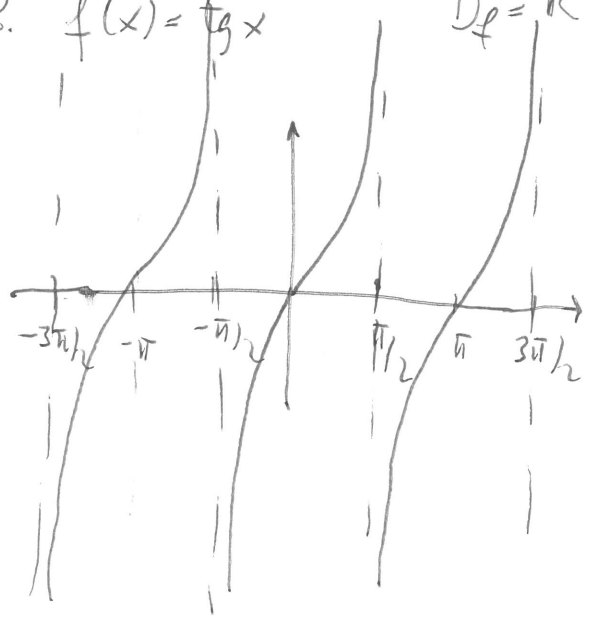


$$D_{f^{-1}} = [-1, 1]$$

$$R_{f^{-1}} = [0, \pi]$$

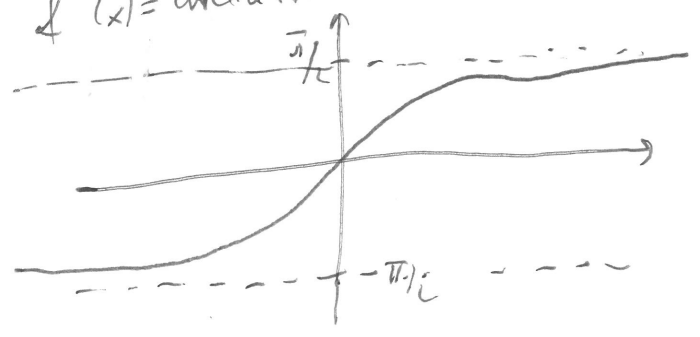
3.  $f(x) = \operatorname{tg} x$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\}, R_f = \mathbb{R}$



$]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$ -ben kölcsönösen  
gyökeltelű

$f^{-1}(x) = \operatorname{arctg} x$

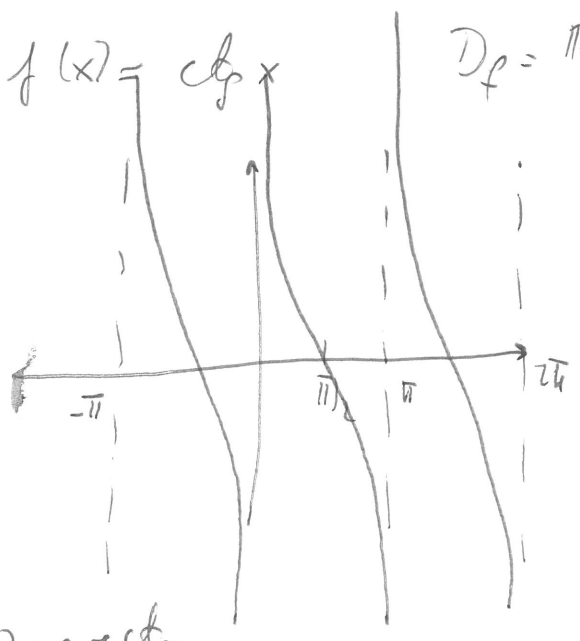


$D_{f^{-1}} = \mathbb{R}$

$R_{f^{-1}} = ]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$

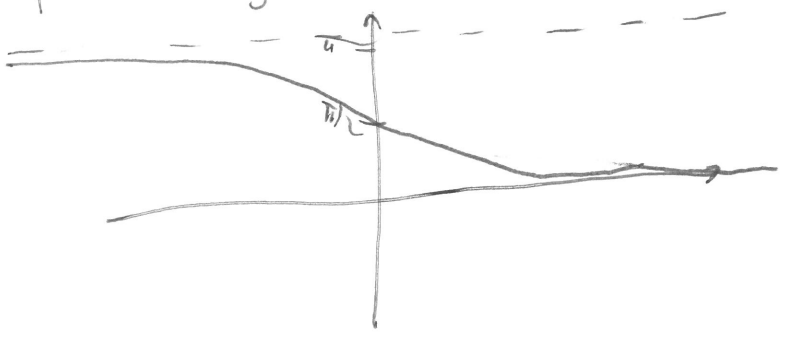
4.  $f(x) = \operatorname{ctg} x$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{k\pi\}, R_f = \mathbb{R}$



$]0, \pi[$ -ben kölcsönösen  
gyökeltelű

$f^{-1}(x) = \operatorname{arccot} x$



$D_f = \mathbb{R}, R_f = ]0, \pi[$

Pl. 1.  $\arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$ , mert a  $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  egyenletnek (8.)

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ a megoldás}$$

$$2. \arcsin\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = -\frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$3. \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{3} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$4. \cos\left(\arcsin \frac{4}{5}\right) = \sqrt{\cos^2\left(\arcsin \frac{4}{5}\right)} = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2\left(\arcsin \frac{4}{5}\right)} =$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \arcsin \frac{4}{5} < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \cos\left(\arcsin \frac{4}{5}\right) > 0$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \left(\sin\left(\arcsin \frac{4}{5}\right)\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{25}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

### Hyperbolikus függvények

Kétféle hiperbolikus:  $\operatorname{ch} x = \cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}, R_f = [1, +\infty[$$

Háromféle hiperbolikus:  $\operatorname{sh} x = \sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$

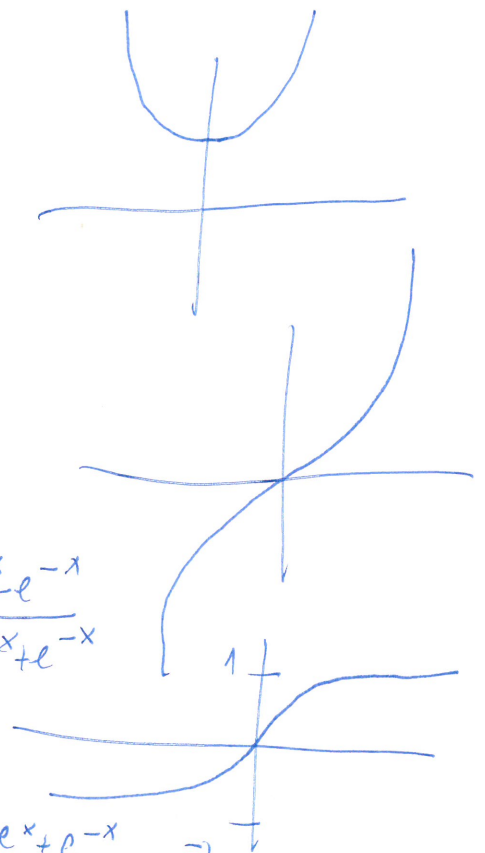
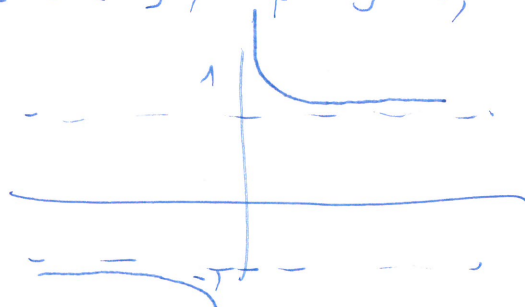
$$D_f = \mathbb{R}, R_f = \mathbb{R}$$

Tangens hiperbolikus:  $\operatorname{th} x = \tanh x = \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}, R_f = ]-1, 1[$$

Cotangens hiperbolikus:  $\operatorname{cth} x = \coth x = \frac{\operatorname{ch} x}{\operatorname{sh} x} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, R_f = ]-\infty, -1[ \cup ]1, +\infty[$$

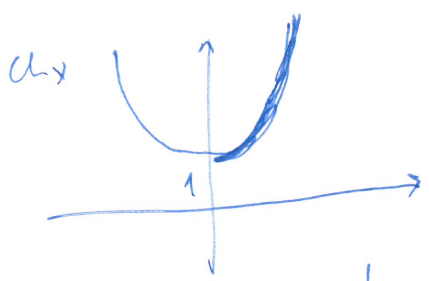


$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x &= 1 \\ \operatorname{sh} 2x &= 2 \operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch} x \\ \operatorname{ch} 2x &= \operatorname{ch}^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 x \end{aligned}$$



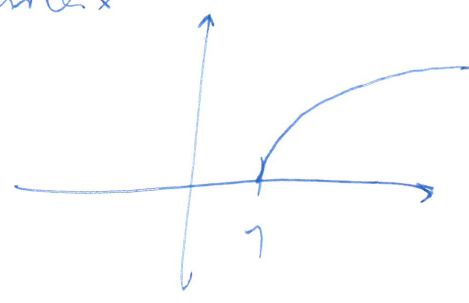
Hiperbolikum funk inverzi

Area hominun hiperbolikum:

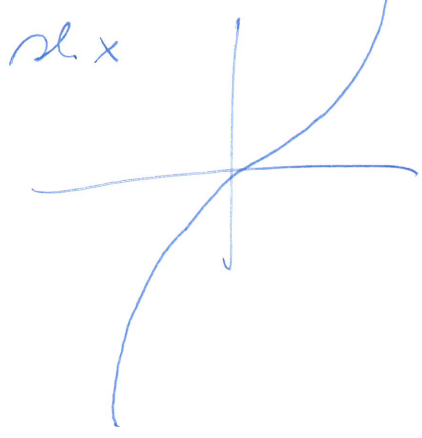


→

arcs x

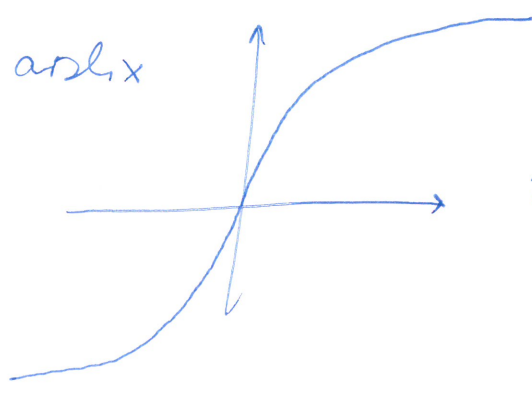


$D_f = [1, +\infty[$   
 $R_f = \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$

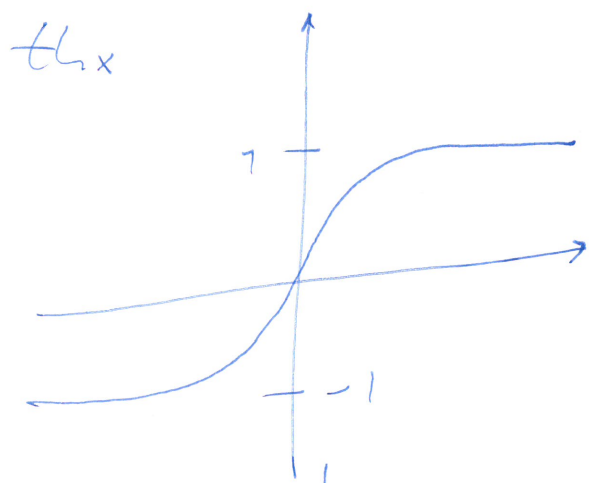


→

arcs x

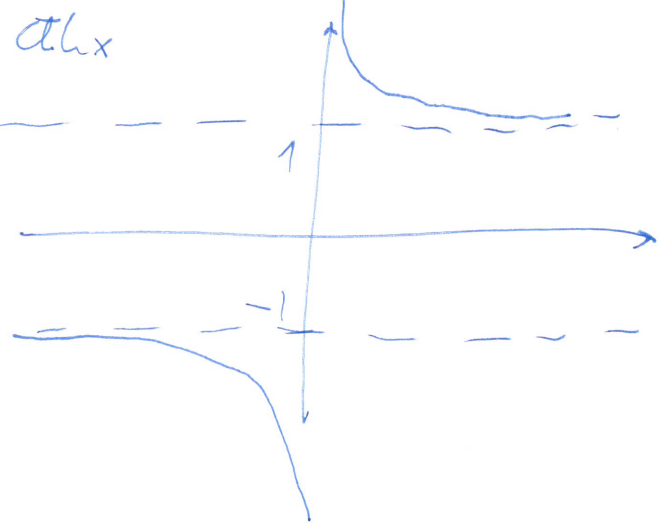
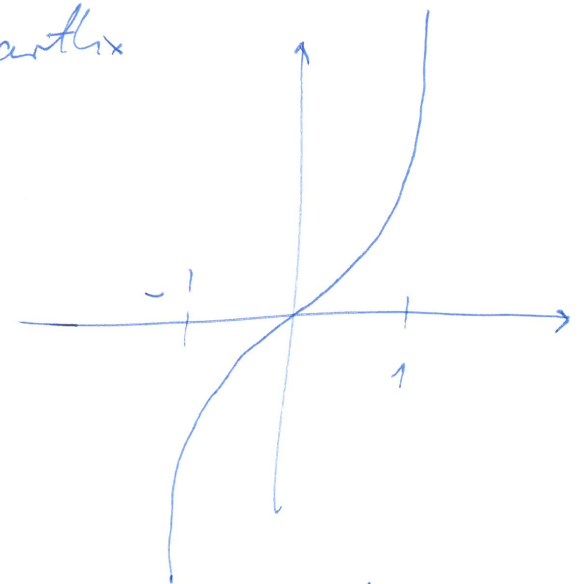


$D_f = \mathbb{R}$   
 $R_f = \mathbb{R}$



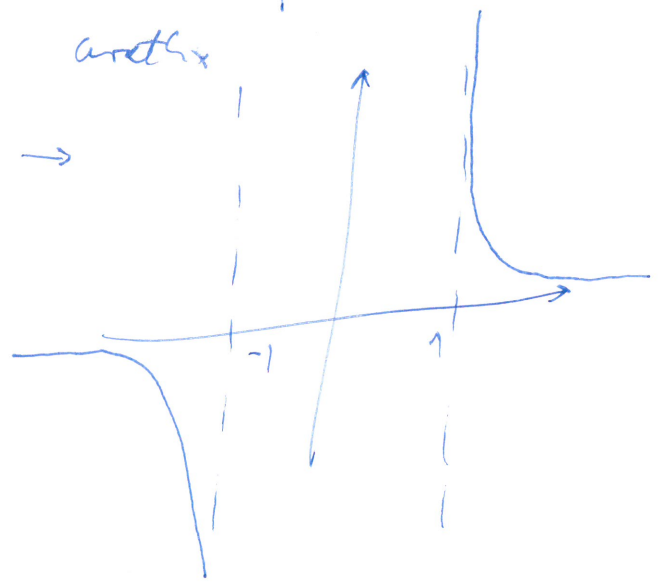
→

arctg x



→

arcctg x



$y = \operatorname{arsinh} x$  Herleiten

$\sinh y = \sinh(\operatorname{arsinh} x) = x$

$x = \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} \Rightarrow 2x = e^y - e^{-y} \Rightarrow 2xe^y = (e^y)^2 - 1 \Rightarrow$

$(e^y)^2 - 2xe^y - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (e^y)_{\pm} = \frac{2x \pm \sqrt{4x^2 + 4}}{2} =$

$x \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$

$e^y > 0 \Rightarrow e^y = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow y = \operatorname{arsinh} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$

Herleitung:

$\operatorname{arsinh} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \quad x \geq 1$

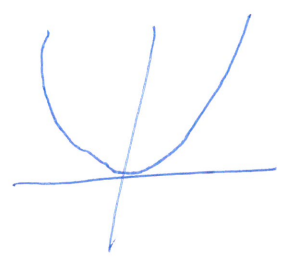
$\operatorname{arth} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \quad \ln \quad |x| < 1$

$\operatorname{arcoth} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \quad \ln \quad |x| > 1$

Gleichungssysteme lösen

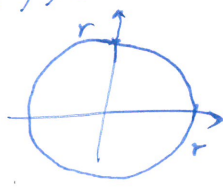
1. Explizit lösen:  $y = f(x)$

z.B.  $y = x^2$

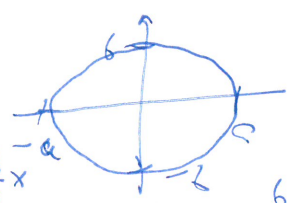


2. Implizit lösen:  $F(x, y) = 0$

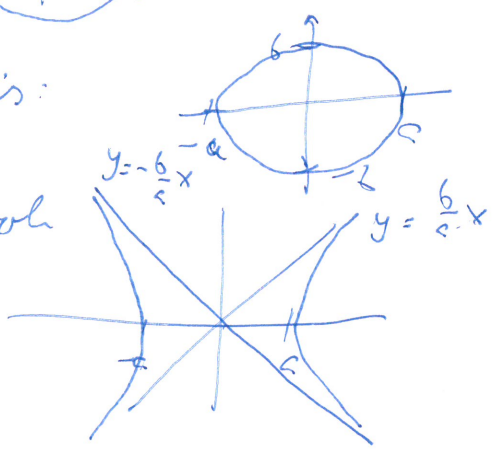
Be. 1.  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$



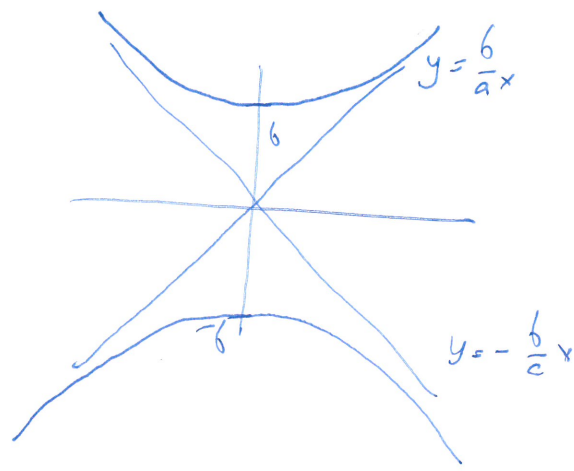
2.  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  Ellipse:



3.  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  Hyperbol



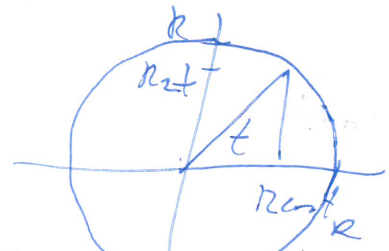
4)  $-\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$



3. Parametrisierung:  $x = x(t)$   $t \in [a, b]$   
 $y = y(t)$

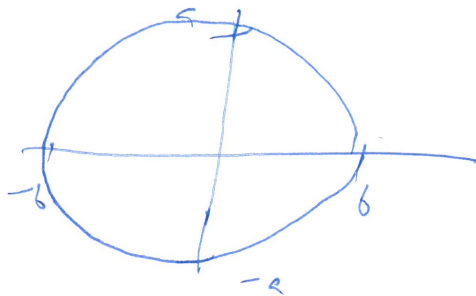
Re. 1.  $x = R \cos t$   
 $y = R \sin t$

$0 \leq t < 2\pi$



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

$0 \leq t < 2\pi$



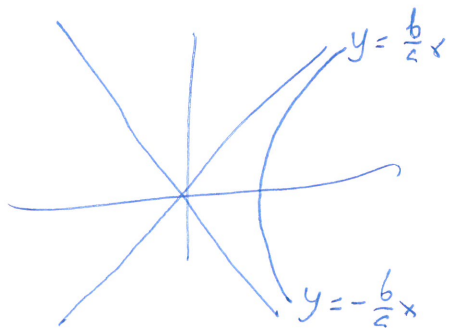
ellipse

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

$a > 0 \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$

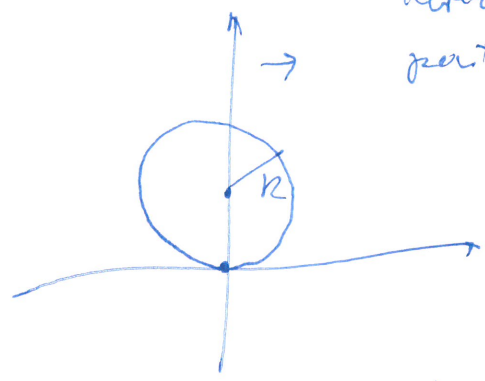
$\cosh^2 t - \sinh^2 t = 1$  hyperbol

$a \cosh t > 0$

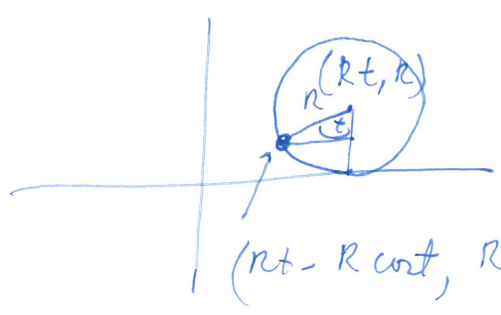


4.

Uvick, elgurotjurd. Se vedatleg  
punkt utgryn palyat ir li?



He s röuppont Rt - nypit vunt elöre:

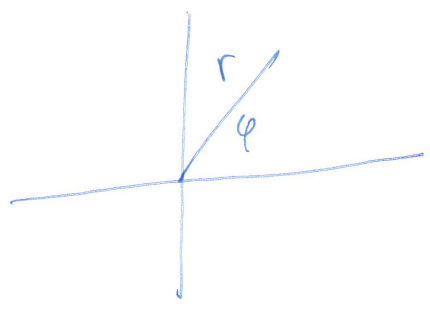


$$x = R(t - \cos t)$$

$$y = R(1 - \sin t)$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

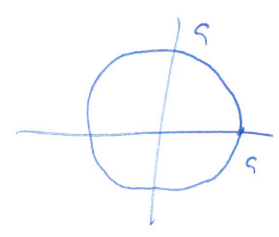
Poláskoordinaták:



$$\varphi \rightarrow r = r(\varphi)$$

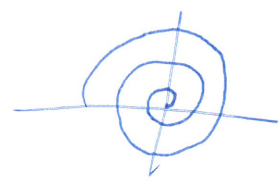
1.  $r = s$

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$



2.  $r = a\varphi$

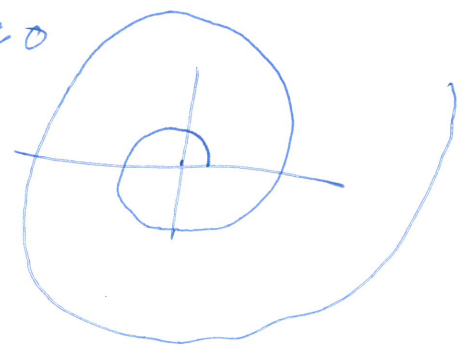
$$\varphi \geq 0$$



Archimédesi spirál

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

$$a > 0, \varphi \geq 0$$

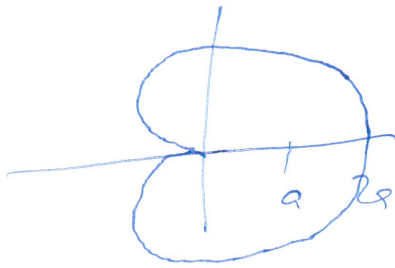


logaritmusi spirál

4. Kardoid

$$r = a(1 + \cos \varphi)$$

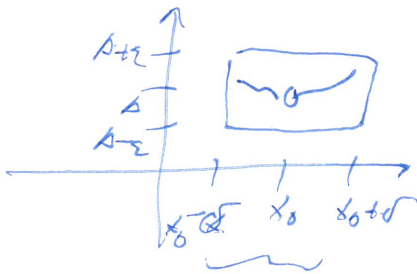
$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$



Függvény határértéke

Def Azt  $f(x)$  fr határértéke az  $x_0$  helyen az  $A$  szám, ha minden  $\varepsilon > 0$  eszt  $\delta > 0$ , mon

$$|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon \quad \text{ha} \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta.$$



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

Reg: Azon is lehet, hogy van az  $x_0$ -ben határérték,  
 de  $x_0$ -ben nem értelmezett a fr.

Ekvivalens def: Azt  $f(x)$  fr  $x_0$  helyen vett határértéke

az  $A$  szám, ha minden  $x_n$  sorozatra, melyre  $x_n \rightarrow x_0$  ( $x_n \neq x_0$ ),

teljesül hogy  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$ .

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

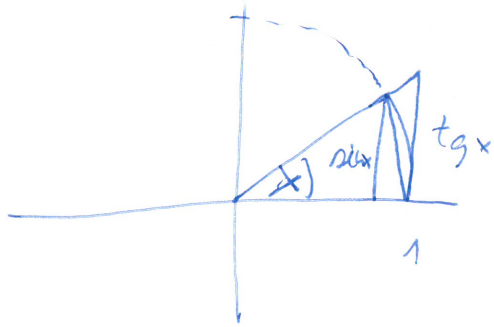
2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = \frac{2^2 - 4}{2 - 2} = \frac{0}{0} ?$

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

14.

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

$x > 0$ :



ter  $\Delta <$  ter  $\Delta <$  ter  $\Delta$

$$\sin x \cdot \frac{1}{2} < \frac{x}{2} < \frac{\text{tg } x \cdot 1}{2}$$

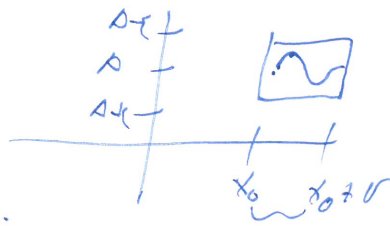
$$\sin x < x < \text{tg } x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\cos x < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$\downarrow$   
1 de  $x \rightarrow 0$

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

Def Azt  $f(x)$  fr jobboldali határértéke az  $A$  szám, ha  
 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  existe létezik  $\delta > 0$ , hogy  $x_0 < x < x_0 + \delta$  esetén  
 $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$



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

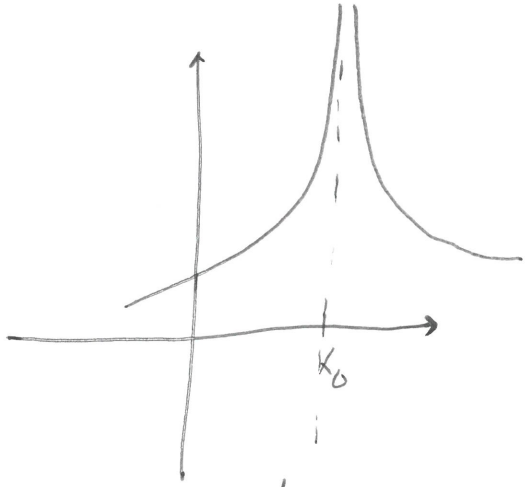
Def Azt  $f(x)$  fr baloldali határértéke a  $B$  szám, ha  
 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  existe létezik  $\delta > 0$ , hogy  $x_0 - \delta < x < x_0$  esetén  
 $|f(x) - B| < \varepsilon$ . Jelölés:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0-} f(x) = B$

Def: Az  $f(x)$  függvény  $x_0$ -ban pontosan akkor létezik határértéke, ha létezik belé jobboldali határértéke és ezek egyeznek.

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

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \{x\} = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \{x\} = 1$

Def Az  $f(x)$  függvény  $x_0$  helyen  $+\infty$ -a határértéke, ha  $\forall K > 0$  existeál létezik  $\delta > 0$ , hogy  $f(x) > K$  ha  $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ .

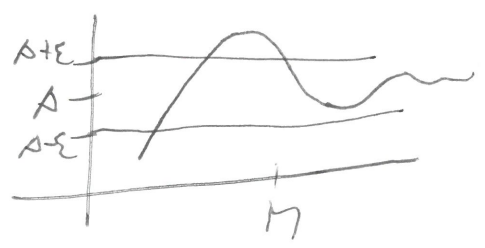


Jelölés:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty$

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

Def Az  $f(x)$  függvény  $+\infty$ -ben vett határértéke  $A$  mely, ha  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  existeál létezik  $M$ , hogy  $x > M$  esetén  $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$ .

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



Pl. 1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

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

Nevezetes határoltívek

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \ln (1 + \frac{1}{x})$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln (1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}} = \ln e = 1$

$y = \frac{1}{x}$  [ahor  $x \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow y \rightarrow 0^+$ , 'h

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

$\Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln (1+y)}{y} = 1$

Megmutatheto:  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\ln (1+y)}{y} = 1$

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

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

$y = e^x - 1$  eseten  $x \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow y \rightarrow 0$

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

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

$y = (1+x)^\mu - 1$  eseten  $x \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow y \rightarrow 0$   $\left| \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \mu \frac{\ln (1+x)}{\frac{x}{\ln (1+y)}} = \mu \right.$

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



# Folytonosság

(17)

Def Az  $f(x)$  fn folytonos az  $x_0$  helyen, ha

(1)  $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$  határozottan

(2)  $\exists f(x_0)$

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

Def Az  $f(x)$  fn folytonos, ha az értelmezési tartomány minden pontjában folyt.

Pl. 1.  $f(x) = x^u, u \in \mathbb{R}^+$  folyt

2.  $f(x) = \sin x, \cos x, e^x$  folyt

3.  $f(x) = \tan x$  folyt ha  $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$

4.  $f(x) = \ln x$  folyt ha  $x > 0$

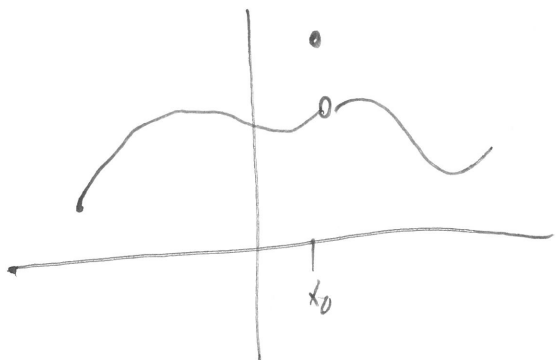
5.  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}$  folyt ha  $x \neq 1$

6.  $f(x) = \sqrt{3x+2}$  folyt ha  $x > -\frac{2}{3}$

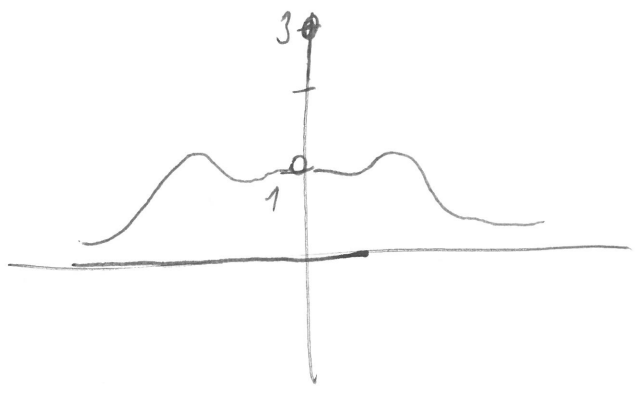
7.  $f(x) = \{x\}$  folyt, ha  $x \notin \mathbb{Z}$

Def Az  $f(x)$  funk az  $x_0$ -ban megszüntethető  
makadársé van, ha  $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ , de  $f(x_0)$  nem definiált  
vagy  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \neq f(x_0)$ .

Ekkor  $f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$  valantárral megszüntethető <  
makadársé,

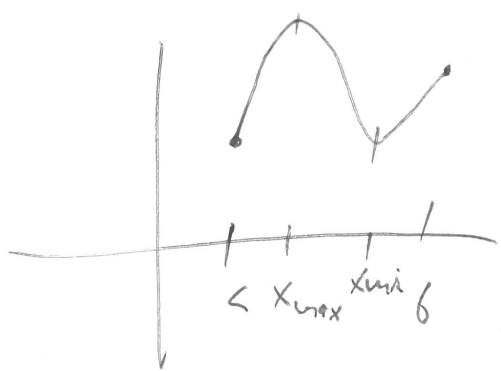


Re.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x} & \text{ha } x \neq 0 \\ 3 & x = 0 \end{cases}$



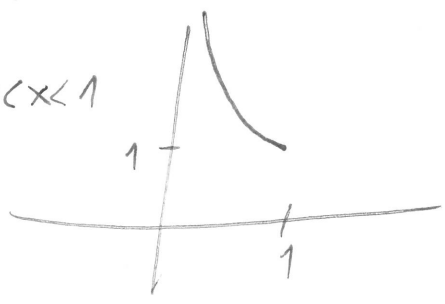
$f(0) = 3$  valószínűleg  
megnyitóluk és megrádjuk,  
mert  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ .

Tétel (Weierstrass) Zárt intervallumban folytonos  
függvénynek létezik a legnagyobb és legkisebb értéke.  
Érték.

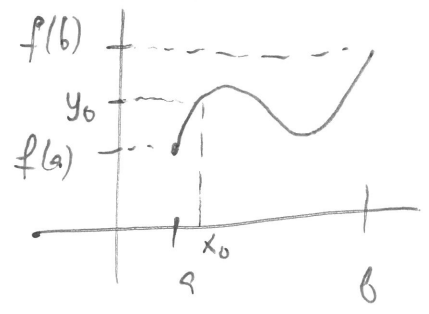


Megj: Ez igaz intervallumban nem igaz:

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



Te'kel (Bolzano) Ha  $f(x)$  folyt az  $[a, b]$ -ben, akkor  $f(x)$  minden  $f(a)$  és  $f(b)$  közötti értéket felvevén  $[a, b]$ -ben.



Löv 1. Ha  $f(a)$  és  $f(b)$  előjele különbözik, akkor  $f(x)$ -nek van gyöke  $[a, b]$ -ben.

2. Ha  $p(x) = a_{2n+1}x^{2n+1} + a_{2n}x^{2n} + \dots + a_1x + a_0$ ,  $a_{2n+1} > 0$ , akkor  $p(x)$ -nek van gyöke:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} p(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n+1}x^{2n+1} + a_{2n}x^{2n} + \dots + a_1x + a_0 =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{2n+1} \left( a_{2n+1} + \frac{a_{2n}}{x} + \frac{a_{2n-1}}{x^2} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{x^{2n}} + \frac{a_0}{x^{2n+1}} \right) = +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists b : p(b) > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} p(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a_{2n+1}x^{2n+1} + a_{2n}x^{2n} + \dots + a_1x + a_0 =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^{2n+1} \left( a_{2n+1} + \frac{a_{2n}}{x} + \frac{a_{2n-1}}{x^2} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{x^{2n}} + \frac{a_0}{x^{2n+1}} \right) = -\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists a : p(a) < 0$$

Bolzano  $\Rightarrow \exists x_0 : p(x_0) = 0$   
 $x_0 \in [a, b]$