

$$1) a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x} - 1}{\sin x} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3e^{3x}}{\cos x} = 3 \quad b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x} - 1} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^{-2/3}}{\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\operatorname{tg} x} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} = 1 \quad \text{miatt} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\operatorname{ctg} x} = e$$

$$2) f' = \operatorname{arctg} x + x \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad f'' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} - x \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2}{(1+x^2)^2} > 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ konvex}$$

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \operatorname{arctg}(+\infty) = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - ax) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(\operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x^2}{1+x^2} = -1, \quad y = \frac{\pi}{2}x - 1 \text{ az asymptota}$$

$$3) a) f \in C[a, b] \text{ differenciálható } (a, b) \text{-n} \Rightarrow \exists c \in (a, b), \text{ hogy } f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

$$b) \ln 3 \approx \ln e + \frac{1}{e}(3 - e) = 1 + \frac{3}{e} - 1 = \frac{3}{e}; \quad \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{180}\right) \approx \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\pi}{180}$$

4) $f(x) = \ln x - x - 1, f(0) = -1 < 0, f(+\infty) = +\infty$, mert az exponenciális növekedés gyorsabb, mint a polinomiális. f felfelé ível, ezért Beháncs tétel miatt van > 0 görbe. $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 > 0$ ha $x > 1$, f növő, mert $1 > x \Rightarrow$ nem lehet két ~~pozitív~~ pozitív görbe.

$$5) a) \text{ Ha } f, g \in C^1(I), \text{ akkor } I \text{-n } \int f'g = f(x)g(x) - \int fg'$$

$$b) \int \frac{x-1}{(x-2)(x-3)} dx = \int \left(\frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-3} \right) dx = \int \left(\frac{-1}{x-2} + \frac{2}{x-3} \right) dx = -\ln|x-2| + 2\ln|x-3| + C, \quad x \neq 2, 3$$

$$A = \frac{x-1}{x-3} \Big|_{x=2} = -1, \quad B = \frac{x-1}{x-2} \Big|_{x=3} = 2$$

$$6) a) \mathcal{R}_p = S_p - s_p = \sum (M_i - m_i) \Delta x_i; \quad a \text{ haláles } f(x) \text{ integrálható } \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists p \text{ felosztás, hogy } \mathcal{R}_p < \varepsilon$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (e^{t^2} - 1) dt}{x^2} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{3x^2} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xe^{x^2}}{6x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$7) c) \int_4^8 \frac{dx}{x} = [\ln x]_4^8 = \ln 8 - \ln 4 = \ln 2 \quad d) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = \left[\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$8) e) f' = -\frac{1}{x^2} + x = \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2} < 0 \text{ (0, 1)-en} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{növekvő } (0, 1] \text{-en} \\ \text{csökkenő } [1, +\infty) \text{-en} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$b) \int \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} dx = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \operatorname{arctg} x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C$$