

4. vizsga megoldásvázlata

5. (d)

6. A $(2, 3, 1)$ és $(0, 3, 2)$ vektorok vektoriális szorzata $(3, -4, 6)$, a sík normálvektora.
Egyenlete: $3x - 4y + 6z = -15$. A Hesse-féle normálegyenletbe beírva a pontot:

$$\left| \frac{3 \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot 0 + 6 \cdot 1 + 15}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2 + 6^2}} \right| = \frac{27}{\sqrt{61}} \approx 3,46.$$

$$7. \quad \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 8 & 6 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & 9 & 7 & 7 \\ 5 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 6 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 9 & 7 & 7 \\ 5 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 6 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & -9 & -7 & -7 \\ 0 & 2 & 9 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & -4 & -18 & -14 & -14 \end{array} \right] \sim$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 9 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{7}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{7}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

Végtelen sok megoldás (z, u szabad par.): $x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{2}u, y = \frac{7}{2} - \frac{9}{2}z - \frac{7}{2}u$.

8. $2 - 2i = \sqrt{8}(\cos(-45^\circ) + i \sin(-45^\circ))$ harmadik gyökei:

$$z_1 = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{8}}(\cos(-15^\circ) + i \sin(-15^\circ)) = \sqrt{2}(\cos(-15^\circ) + i \sin(-15^\circ))$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{8}}(\cos(105^\circ) + i \sin(105^\circ)) = \sqrt{2}(\cos(105^\circ) + i \sin(105^\circ))$$

$$z_3 = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{8}}(\cos(225^\circ) + i \sin(225^\circ)) = \sqrt{2} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \right) = -1 - i$$

$$9. \quad f'_x(x, y) = \frac{1 \cdot (x^2 + y^2) - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad f'_x(1, 2) = \frac{3}{25}$$

$$f'_y(x, y) = \frac{0 \cdot (x^2 + y^2) - x \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad f'_y(1, 2) = -\frac{4}{25}$$

$$\text{érintősík } (f(1, 2) = \frac{1}{5}) : \quad z = \frac{3}{25}(x - 1) - \frac{4}{25}(y - 2) + \frac{1}{5}, \quad z = \frac{3}{25}x - \frac{4}{25}y + \frac{2}{5}$$

10. $F(x, y, \lambda) = 3x + 6y + 5 + \lambda(xy - 2)$ Lagrange-függvénnyel:

$$F'_x(x, y, \lambda) = 3 + \lambda y \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = -\frac{3}{\lambda}$$

$$F'_y(x, y, \lambda) = 6 + \lambda x \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = -\frac{6}{\lambda}$$

$$F'_\lambda(x, y, \lambda) = xy - 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad xy = 2 \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{6}{\lambda}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{\lambda}\right) = 2 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 3$$

Két stacionárius pont van: $(-2, -1, 3), (2, 1, -3)$.

$$\text{A Hesse-determináns: } \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \lambda & y \\ \lambda & 0 & x \\ y & x & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2\lambda xy,$$

$(-2, -1, 3)$ pontban pozitív: feltételes lokális maximum, értéke $f(-2, -1) = -7$

$(2, 1, -3)$ pontban negatív: feltételes lokális minimum, értéke $f(2, 1) = 17$.

$$11. \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{3n-2} - 3^{n+1}}{3^{2n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2^3)^n / 4}{(3^2)^n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n \cdot 3}{(3^2)^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{8}{9}\right)^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\frac{8}{9}}{1 - \frac{8}{9}} - 3 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 8 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$