

① $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n^4 + n^2} - n^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^4 + n^2 - n^4}{\sqrt{n^4 + n^2} + n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n^4 + n^2} + n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$

② $f(x)$ $x=0$ -n körül mindenhol differenciálható.

$x=0$ -ban csak akkor lehet differenciálható, ha fjtamos is.

$f(x)$ $x=0$ -ban fjt $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} Ax + B = e^0 = 1$

$1 = \underline{B} = 1$ esetén $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ fjtamos.

A differenciálhatóság a fjt nem elég, kell még

$f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$

$(e^{-2x})'|_{x=0} = (Ax+B)'|_{x=0}$

$-2e^{-2x}|_{x=0} = A|_{x=0}$

$-2 = A$

f differenciálható 0 -ban (és tehát)

$\Leftrightarrow \underline{A = -2}$ és $\underline{B = 1}$.

③ 1. Mo $\int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{e^{\operatorname{tg} x}}{\cos^2 x} dx = [e^{\operatorname{tg} x}]_0^{\pi/4} = e^{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4}} - e^{\operatorname{tg} 0} = \underline{e-1}$

$(\operatorname{tg} x)'$ $= \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right)' = \frac{\cos^2 x - (-\sin^2 x)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}}$

(ent felismerés nélkül már tudni)

Tudjuk, h. $\int e^{f(x)} f'(x) dx = e^{f(x)} + C$

2. Mo (helyettesítés)

$t = \operatorname{tg} x$
 $dt = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$

$\int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{e^{\operatorname{tg} x}}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_{\operatorname{tg} 0}^{\operatorname{tg}(\frac{\pi}{4})} e^t \frac{dt}{dx} dx = \int_0^1 e^t dt = [e^t]_0^1 = \underline{e-1}$

$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$

$$\textcircled{4.} \int \ln(1+x^2) dx = x \ln(1+x^2) - \int x \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = x \ln(1+x^2) - 2 \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{x \ln(1+x^2) - 2x + 2 \arctan x + C}}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int \frac{1+x^2-1}{1+x^2} dx = \int 1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \underline{\underline{x - \arctan x + C_1}}$$

$$\textcircled{5.} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n}}{5^{n+3}} = \frac{1}{5^3} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n = \frac{1}{5^3} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{k+2} = \frac{1}{5^3} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^k$$

$$k=n-2 \\ n=k+2$$

$$= \frac{16}{5^5} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{4}{5}} = \frac{16}{5^4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{16}{625}}}$$

$|q| = \left|\frac{4}{5}\right| < 1$

Megj.: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n = \frac{1}{1-q}$, ha $|q| < 1$

Tj. $|q| < 1$, akkor $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^n = q + q^2 + \dots = q(1 + q + q^2 + \dots) = q \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n = \frac{q}{1-q}$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} q^n = q^2 + q^3 + \dots = q^2(1 + q + q^2 + \dots) = q^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n = \frac{q^2}{1-q}$$

$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} q^n = \frac{q^3}{1-q}, \text{ stb, ha } |q| < 1.$$

Megj.: A körv áll is hannaálható

Áll Ha $|q| < 1$, akkor $a_1 + a_1 q + a_1 q^2 + \dots = a_1(1 + q + q^2 + \dots) = \frac{a_1}{1-q}$.

Fenti pl-ban $\frac{1}{5^3} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n = \frac{1}{5^3} \left(\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^4 + \dots \right) =$

$$= \frac{1}{5^3} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{4}{5} + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \dots\right) = \frac{4^2}{5^5} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{4}{5}} = \frac{4^2}{5^5} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{4^2}{5^4} = \frac{16}{625}$$

$\frac{4^2}{5^5}$

1. $n^3 \ll 3^n \ll n! \ll \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^n \ll n^n$

Indoklás $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3}{3^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^2}{3^n \ln 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6n}{3^n (\ln 3)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6}{3^n (\ln 3)^3} = 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n}{n!} = 0$ mivel $\frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot n} \leq \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{n} \rightarrow 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^n}{n^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 0$

Legnagyobb:

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^n} = 0$, mis $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(n+1)!}{\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}}{\frac{n!}{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)}{\frac{n+1}{2}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{(n+1)^{n+1} \cdot 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{2}{e} < 1$
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

2.

a) IGAÉ, ha $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$, akkor $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ -hoz, $\exists N > 0$, h. $0 < \varepsilon = 1 - |A|$ is $\exists N > 0$, h.
 $|a_n - A| < \varepsilon$, azaz $a_n \in (A - \varepsilon, A + \varepsilon)$, ha $n > N$.

$m := \min\{a_1, \dots, a_N, A - \varepsilon\}$ also kezdője a sorozatnak.
 $M := \max\{a_1, \dots, a_N, A + \varepsilon\}$ jelölje

b) NEM pl. $(-1)^n$ konv, nem konv

c) NEM pl. $\frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ konv, de nem monoton

d) NEM pl. n monoton, de nem konv.

e) IGAÉ konv $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N > 0$, h. $n > N$ után $|a_n - A| < \varepsilon$

spec $\frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0$ -hoz is $|| - || < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$ ha $n, m > N$, akkor $|a_n - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, |a_m - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \Rightarrow |a_n - a_m| < \varepsilon$
 $\Delta \neq \text{elg}$

f) \mathbb{R} -ben igaz (\mathbb{Q} -ban nem)

Cauchy sorozat \Rightarrow kötöttség $\Rightarrow \exists$ konv. sorozat: $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k} = A$ (*)
 $(\exists n_k \uparrow, \exists A)$

Ehhez a teljes sorozat is A -ba tart, mivel $|a_n - A| \leq |a_n - a_{n_k}| + |a_{n_k} - A| < \varepsilon$

Meg: \mathbb{Q} -ban nem igaz.

pl. $a_n \nearrow \sqrt{2}$, $a_n \in \mathbb{Q}$ után
 a_n Cauchy, de $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \notin \mathbb{Q}$.

$< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$
 ha n és k elég nagy.
 a_n Cauchy, de $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \notin \mathbb{Q}$ miatt (*) miatt

3 a) 1. def $f(x)$ jv fjt $x=x_0$ -ben, ha $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \quad |x-x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)-f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$.
 2. def $f(x)$ —||—, ha $(x_0$ tot. pontja D_f -nek és $x_0 \in D_f$)
 és $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$.

b) NEH $f(x)=|x|$ $x=0$ -ben fjt, de nem diffható $f'_-(0)=-1 \neq f'_+(0)=1$
IGEN diffható \Rightarrow fjt

wis: diffható $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0} = f'(x_0) \in \mathbb{R} \exists$.

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) - f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \underbrace{(x-x_0)}_0 \cdot f'(x_0) = 0$$

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

4. Tjé f 's g diffható x_0 egy környezetben.
 Ha $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$ és $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A \in \mathbb{R}$, akkor $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A$.
 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$

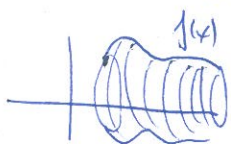
Ha $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \pm \infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \pm \infty$, —||—

Biz $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g = 0$ esetén

$f(x_0) := 0, g(x_0) := 0$, ha $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A$, ha $\lim_{t \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(t)}{g'(t)} = A$.
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{g(x) - g(x_0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(t)}{g'(t)} = A$.
 $\exists t$ x x_0 körül $\leadsto t \rightarrow x_0$, ha $x \rightarrow x_0$.
 (Cauchy-tétel)

5. Igat, wis $F(x) := \int_a^x f(t) dt$ primitív jv-e f -nek (a,b) -n, ha $f \in C(a,b)$,
wis $F'(x) = f(x)$

6. $A = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1+(f'(x))^2} dx$, ha $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ ~~...~~ fjt-an diffható.



Ébbs a két halmaz közzem tartotta minden
 blendmolva!

① $f(x) = e^{4x^3+3x^4}$, $D_f = \mathbb{R}$
 $f'(x) = e^{4x^3+3x^4} (12x^2+12x^3) = e^{4x^3+3x^4} 12x^2(1+x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x=0} \vee \underline{x=-1}$

Így $f'(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1+x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq -1$

Így

x	-1	0		
f'	⊖	0	⊕	⊕
f	↘	lok. min. hely	↗	↗

Innen adódik, h.

$[-1, +\infty)$ a maximális 0-t tartalmazó int, ahol f invertálható, mivel itt neg. monoton.

tableta mint éppen globális min. hely

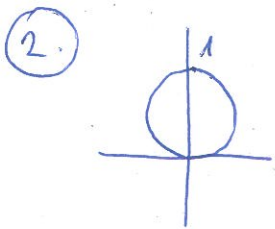
$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$, his $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 4x^3+3x^4 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^3)(4+3x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \underbrace{x^3}_{-\infty} \cdot \underbrace{(4+3x)}_{+\infty} = +\infty$

Így f -nek max. hely nincs, min. hely $x = -1$ -ben van.

Mivel f pft, $D_f = [f(-1), +\infty) = [e^{-1}, +\infty) = [\frac{1}{e}, +\infty)$

Invertálási nem tudjuk f -et képlettel nintén, de $f^{-1}(e^7)$ számolható:

$(f^{-1})'(e^7) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(e^7))} = \frac{1}{f'(1)} = \frac{1}{e^7 \cdot 24}$
 1, mivel $f(1) = e^7$



$x(\varphi) = r(\varphi) \cos \varphi = \sin \varphi \cos \varphi = \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{2}$, $x'(\varphi) = \cos(2\varphi)$
 $y(\varphi) = r(\varphi) \sin \varphi = \sin^2 \varphi = \frac{1 - \cos 2\varphi}{2}$, $y'(\varphi) = 2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi = \sin(2\varphi)$

$m = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\varphi}}{\frac{dx}{d\varphi}} = \frac{y'(\varphi)}{x'(\varphi)} = \frac{\sin(2\varphi)}{\cos(2\varphi)} = \tan(2\varphi) = \sqrt{3}$

$\varphi \in (0, \pi) \rightarrow 2\varphi \in (0, 2\pi) \Rightarrow 2\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} \vee \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi$

$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{6} \vee \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{4\pi}{6} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$



Így a $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}$ és a $\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ pontokhoz len. a jóse érintője $\parallel y = 1 + \sqrt{3}x$ -vel.

$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}$: $x_0 = \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$, $y_0 = \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{6})}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow$ érintőegyenlet: $y - \frac{1}{4} = \sqrt{3}(x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4})$

3. $y = f(x)$ $a \leq x \leq b$ görde köbuna : $s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$

Most $f(x) = \ln(\sin x)$, $f'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$ a) $s = \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}} dx =$
 $= \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}} dx = \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\sin x} dx$, mivel $\sin x > 0$ itt.
 $= \int_{\text{tg}(0)}^{\text{tg}(\pi/4)} \frac{1}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^1 \frac{1}{t} dt = [\ln t]_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^1 = \ln 1 - \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \ln \sqrt{3}$

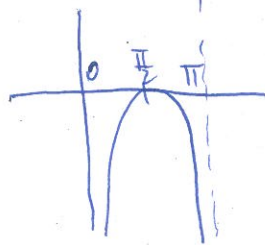
$$t = \text{tg}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

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

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2}{1+t^2}$$

all) $s = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int_{\text{tg}(0)}^{\text{tg}(\pi/4)} \frac{1}{t} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t} dt = [\ln t]_0^1 = \ln 1 - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \ln t$
 0-ban asymptotus van itt.
 $= +\infty$

Megf. Ez nemoldás nélkül is adódik, mivel $\ln(\sin x)$ nem monotonos görbe $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ -en.



b) $f(x) = \ln(\sin x)$, $f'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \text{ctg} x$, $f''(x) = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}$, $f'''(x) = \frac{2}{\sin^3 x} \cos x$
 $f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \ln(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$, $f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \text{ctg} \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$, $f''(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{-1}{1/2} = -2$, $f'''(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^3} = \frac{2}{(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}} = 4$

l'gy $T_3(x) = \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + (x - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{2}{2} (x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2 + \frac{4}{6} (x - \frac{\pi}{4})^3$
 mis $T_3(x) = \sum_{k=0}^3 \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k$

6.

$$(1+e^x) e^y y' = 1+e^y$$

szétválasztható DE

0. eset $y \equiv C \rightarrow y' = 0$

$$0 = 1+e^y$$

ilyen nincs.

1. eset $1+e^y \neq 0$ ($\forall y$)

$$\int \frac{e^y}{1+e^y} dy = \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^x &= s \\ x &= \ln s \\ \frac{dx}{ds} &= \frac{1}{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1+s)s} = \frac{a}{s} + \frac{b}{1+s}$$

$$1 = a(1+s) + bs$$

$$\begin{array}{l} s \mid 0 = a + b \\ 1 \mid 1 = a \end{array} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{b = -1}}$$

$1+e^y = t$
 $e^y = \frac{dt}{dy}$
helyettesítés

$$\ln|1+e^y| = \int \frac{1}{1+s} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{ds}{dx}} ds$$

v. $\int \frac{f'}{f} = \ln|f| + C$

$$\ln|1+e^y| = \int \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1} ds$$

alagján

$$\ln|1+e^y| = \ln|s| - \ln|s+1| + C_1$$

$$\ln|1+e^y| = \ln\left|\frac{s}{s+1}\right| + C_1$$

$$|1+e^y| = \left|\frac{s}{s+1}\right| e^{C_1}$$

$$|1+e^y| = C \frac{s}{s+1} = C \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} \text{ CEIR}$$

$$e^y = C \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} - 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = \ln\left(C \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} - 1\right)}}, \text{ CEIR on ált. mo}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(C \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} - 1\right) = \ln(C-1) = 0$$

$$C-1 = e^0 = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1+1/e^x} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{C=2}}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y(x) = 0$ feltét. kielégítő mo:

$$\underline{\underline{y = \ln\left(2 \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} - 1\right)}}$$

5.

a) $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \left[\frac{n^2-2}{(n-1)(n+1)} \right]^{\binom{n}{3} + \binom{n}{2}}$

$$a_n = \left(\frac{n^2-2}{n^2-1} \right)^{\frac{n(n^2-1)}{6}}$$

$$\binom{n}{3} + \binom{n}{2} = \frac{n!}{3!(n-3)!} + \frac{n!}{2!(n-2)!} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{6} (n-2+3) = \frac{n(n^2-1)}{6}$$

Így $\sqrt[n]{a_n} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2-1}\right)^{\frac{n^2-1}{6}} = \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2-1}\right)^{n^2-1}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}} \rightarrow (e^{-1})^{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[6]{e}} = L < 1$

Így a pozitív sorozat $\sum a_n$ konvergens.

b) $\sum \frac{n+1}{n^2+1}$ konv-e? $\frac{n+1}{n^2+1} \approx \frac{n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n}$ és $\sum \frac{1}{n} = +\infty$

így nemzetesebbé belátni, h. eredeti sor is div.
 első tesztés utáni

$\sum \frac{n+1}{n^2+1} \geq \sum \frac{n}{2n^2} = \sum \frac{1}{2n} = +\infty$ így $x=1-e$ a sor div.

$\sum \frac{n+1}{n^2+1} (-1)^n$ konv-e? Azt reméljük, h. Leibniz-sor, és így konv.

$\frac{n+1}{n^2+1} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{n + \frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 0$ ✓

vált előjelű a sor ✓

$\frac{n+1}{n^2+1}$ mon. fogy-e?

$\frac{n+1}{n^2+1} > \frac{n+2}{(n+1)^2+1} = \frac{n+2}{n^2+2n+2}$

$n^3 + 2n^2 + 2n + 2 > n^3 + n + 2n^2 + 2$

$n^2 + 2n > n$

$n^2 > -n$ ✓

Így a sor konvergens, de nem abs. konv., mivel $\sum \frac{n+1}{n^2+1}$ div.
 $x = -1-e$

$$c) \int_0^{1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} dx = \int_0^{1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx = \int_0^{1/2} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - (2x-1)^2}} dx$$

teljes négyzet
alakra

$$= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du = [\arcsin u]_{-1}^0 = \arcsin 0 - \arcsin(-1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$u = 2x - 1$
 $du = 2 dx$

Igy az int. konv.

Megf. Ha nem sikerül kitalálni, beszélhetünk.

$$x-x^2 = (1-x)x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=0 \vee x=1, \text{ így az int } \underline{x=0\text{-ban}} \text{ impugnus.$$

Itt $(x \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ esetén}) x \gg x^2$, azaz $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

Igy személytől, h. az int hasonlóan viselkedik, mint $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx < \infty$
($p = \frac{1}{2}$ miatt)

Igy $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} \leq C \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ perszé beszélhetünk 0 körül (x > 0 -ra)

$$\sqrt{x} \leq C \sqrt{x-x^2}$$

$$x \leq C^2 (x-x^2)$$

$$1 \leq C^2 (1-x)$$

Most $0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$, így $1-x \geq \frac{1}{2}$

Igy $C = \sqrt{2}$ megfelelő.

$$\int_0^{1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} dx \leq \sqrt{2} \int_0^{1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{2} [2\sqrt{x}]_0^{1/2} < \infty \Rightarrow \text{eredeti int is konv.}$$

