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Trigonometrische Potenzreihe & Intervalle

Allg. A cos Potenzreihe $(0, 2)$ -ler potenzen ergibt versch. Werte.

Bew. endl: $\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

für $x \in [0, 2]$:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x &= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} + \dots = \\ &= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{3 \cdot 4}\right) - \frac{x^6}{6!} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{7 \cdot 8}\right) + \dots < \\ &< 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{12}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{0}$ $\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{positive Klammer kommt le}}$

$$\hookrightarrow \cos 0 = 1 > 0 > -\frac{1}{3} = 1 - 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = 1 - \frac{2^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{2^2}{12}\right) > \cos 2$$

folgt $\cos 0 > 0$ & $\cos 2 < 0$.

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x \quad \text{u.}$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots = x \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2 \cdot 3}\right) + \frac{x^5}{5!} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{6 \cdot 7}\right) + \dots > 0,$$

für $0 < x < \sqrt{6}$

weil $(\cos x)' = -\sin x < 0$ für $x \in [0, 2]$

$\Rightarrow \cos x$ ↓ auf $[0, 2]$ -ler + $\cos 0 > 0, \cos 2 < 0$

\Rightarrow potenzen 1. große von $(0, 2)$ -ler !

2)

Def. π -vel, jelöljük azt a valószínű, analitikus képletet
teljesül, hogy

$$0 < \frac{\pi}{2} < 2 \quad \text{és} \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

TELJES $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ nevezzen $\sin(z+2\pi) = \sin z$ és $\cos(z+2\pi) = \cos z$.

2π az a legkisebb pozitív szám, melyre a fenti két teljesül

$\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ teljesül.

Biz

$$\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} = \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} + 0 = 1$$

Mivel a fenti bizonyításban látható, hogy $\sin \frac{\pi}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1}$

Eml. additív képletek:

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \mp x\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos x \mp \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \sin x = \cos x$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \mp x\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos x \pm \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \sin x = \pm \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\pi+x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \left(\frac{\pi}{2}+x\right)\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+x\right) = -\sin x$$

$$\cos(\pi+x) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \left(\frac{\pi}{2}+x\right)\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+x\right) = -\cos x$$

$$\sin(2\pi+x) = \sin(\pi + (\pi+x)) = -\sin(\pi+x) = \sin x$$

$$\cos(2\pi+x) = \cos(\pi + (\pi+x)) = -\cos(\pi+x) = \cos x$$

3) indirekt: t.l.h. $\exists 0 < p < 2\pi$, melyre $\sin(x+p) = \sin x$
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

• $x=0 \leadsto \sin(0+p) = \sin p = \sin 0 = 0 \leadsto \boxed{\sin p = 0}$

• $\sin p = 2 \sin \frac{p}{2} \cos \frac{p}{2} = 0 \leadsto \sin \frac{p}{2} = 0$ vagy $\cos \frac{p}{2} = 0$

de láttuk, hogy $\sin x > 0$, ha $0 < x < \underbrace{\sqrt{6}}_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \leadsto \sin \frac{p}{2} > 0$

\Rightarrow csak $\cos \frac{p}{2} = 0$ lehet, de ehhez $p = \pi$ kell, hogy teljesüljön.

$\hookrightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi\right) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = -1$

\parallel
 $\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$

\downarrow

!

Keressük $\cos -n$.

Köv $\sin x = 0 \iff x = k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\cos x = 0 \iff x = \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

PÉTEL:

(i) A pozitív függvény pozitív monotonitása $\pi \in [(2k-1)\pi, 2k\pi]$ - a
 negatív monotonitása $\pi \in [2k\pi, (2k+1)\pi]$ intervallum

(ii) A negatív f neg. monotonitása $\pi \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right]$ intervallum
 neg. monotonitása $\pi \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right]$

ahol $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

intervallum,

Bew. (i) $x, y \in [0, \pi]$, $x < y$.

Niel $\cos y - \cos x = -2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \sin \frac{x-y}{2}$

da $\sin x > 0$, da $x \in (0, \pi) \rightarrow \cos y - \cos x < 0 \rightarrow \cos x > \cos y$,
da $x < y$

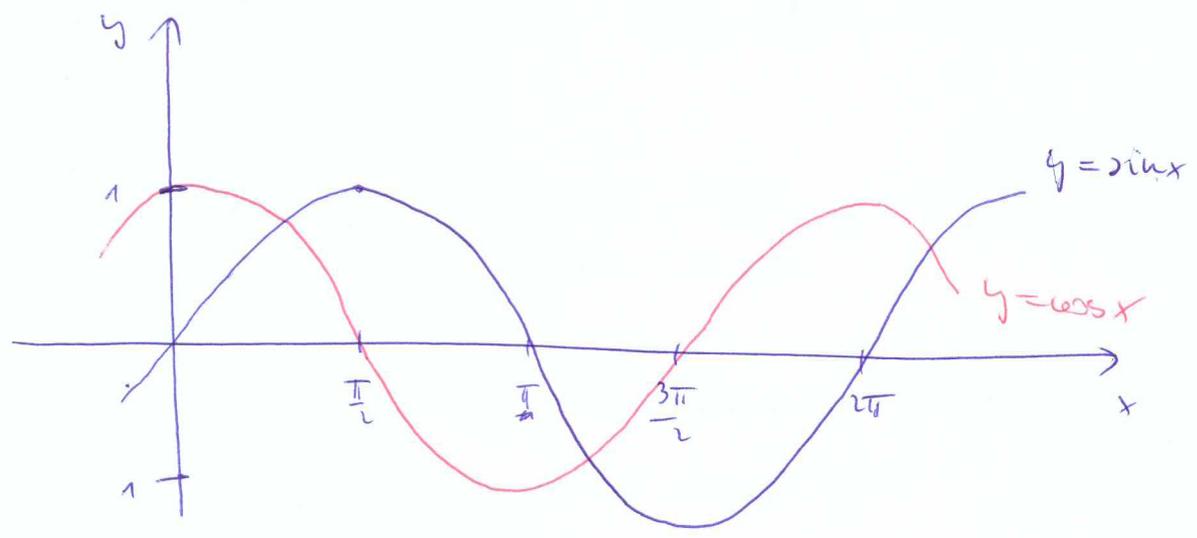
\Downarrow
 $\cos x \searrow$ nig $[0, \pi]$ -u

$\cos(-x) = \cos x \rightarrow$ pcos $\Rightarrow \cos x \nearrow$ nig $[-\pi, 0]$ -u

+ periodisch

(ii) Niel $\sin x = \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow$ (i) -löl korektheit

Ömepfleher.



Kepp
 $\cos n\pi = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{da } n \text{ ps} \\ -1, & \text{da } n \text{ pka} \end{cases} = (-1)^n, \quad \sin(2n+1) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = (-1)^n$

5)

Def. $\operatorname{tg} x := \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \left(2k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi : k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$ tangens μ

$\operatorname{ctg} x := \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{k\pi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ cotangens $-\mu$

l'itvch.

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

$$(\operatorname{ctg} x)' = -\frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -(1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 x)$$

A $\sin x$ s' $\cos x$ függvény hasznított felvezetéséből adódik.

① $\operatorname{tg} x$ s' $\operatorname{ctg} x$ páratlan μ

$$\operatorname{tg}(-x) = -\operatorname{tg} x \quad \forall x \in D_{\operatorname{tg}}, \quad \operatorname{ctg}(-x) = -\operatorname{ctg} x \quad x \in D_{\operatorname{ctg}}$$

② $\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = -\operatorname{ctg} x \quad x \in D_{\operatorname{ctg}}$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\operatorname{ctg} x \quad x \in D_{\operatorname{ctg}}$$

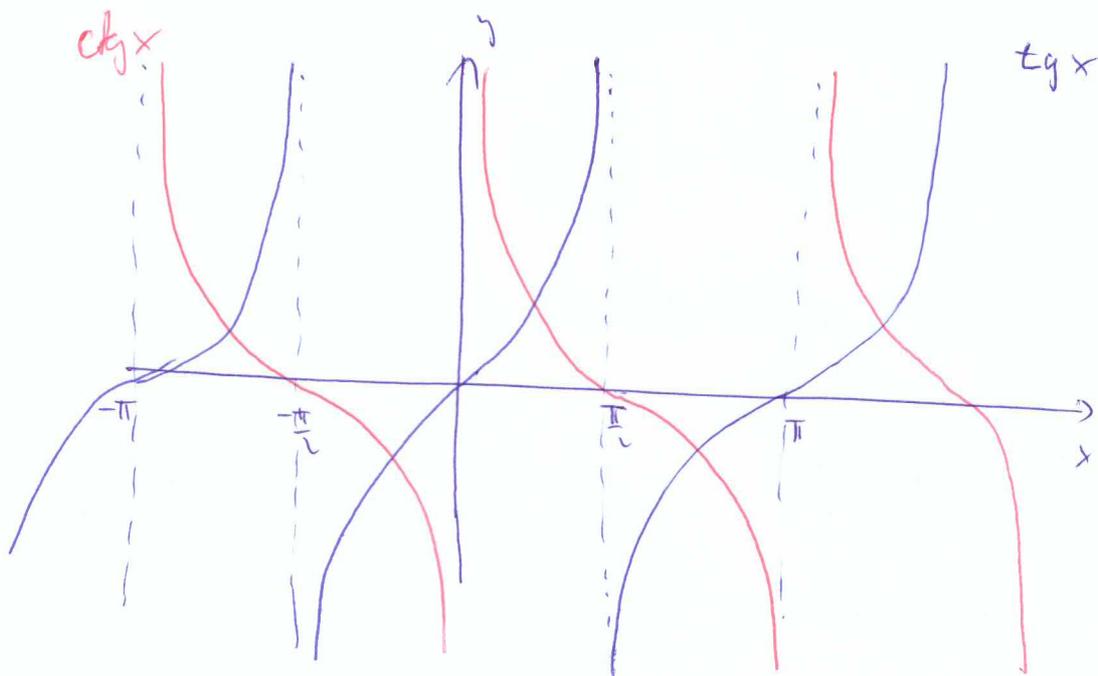
③ $\operatorname{tg}(x + 2k\pi) = \operatorname{tg} x, \quad \operatorname{ctg}(x + 2k\pi) = \operatorname{ctg} x \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

9
④ $\tan x$ $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ -ben növekvő \uparrow ∞

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}+0} \tan x = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} \tan x = +\infty$$

⑤ $\cot x$ $(0, \pi)$ -ben csökkenő \downarrow ∞

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \cot x = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi-0} \cot x = -\infty$$



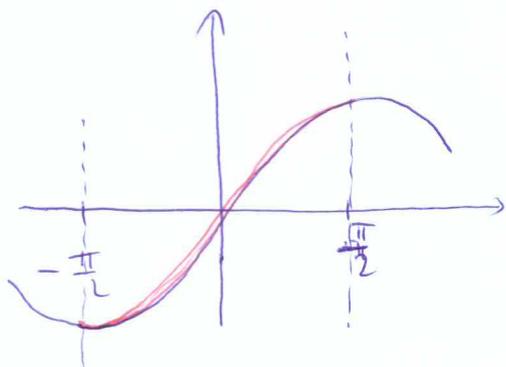
A függvények periódusosak \Rightarrow az értékkészletük \forall elemei
 ∞ sokszor van fel
(∞ van nyelvével)

\Downarrow
nem invertálható

Alkalmazás: nem határozható meg az inverz függvény!

A trigonometikus függvények inverzei - Arkusz függvények

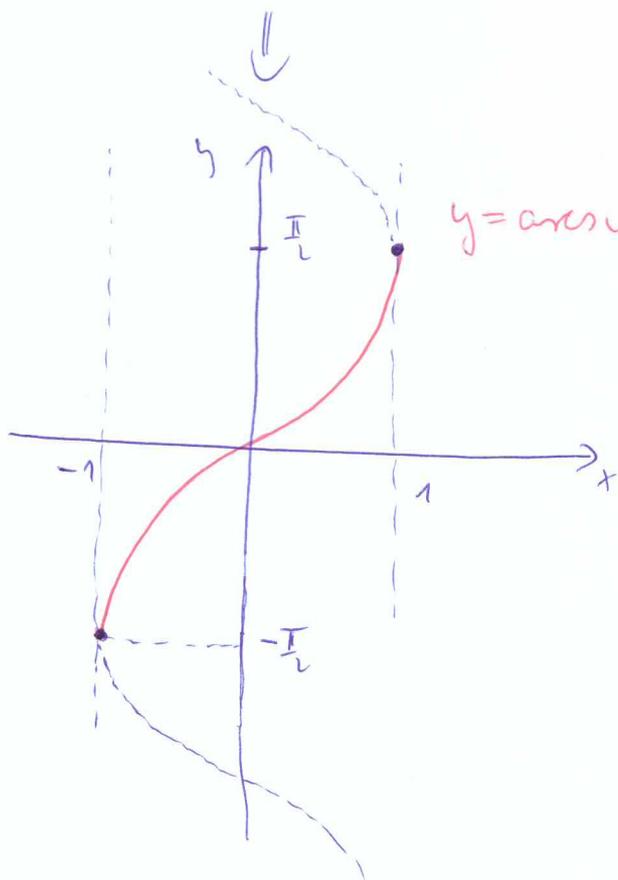
1



Itt mindig $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ -ben vizsgálunk monotonitást



Def. Itt mindig $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ intervallumon való leképezésként inverzét arkuszinusz függvénynek nevezzük, jele $\arcsin x$



• $D_{\arcsin} = [-1, 1]$

$R_{\arcsin} = [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

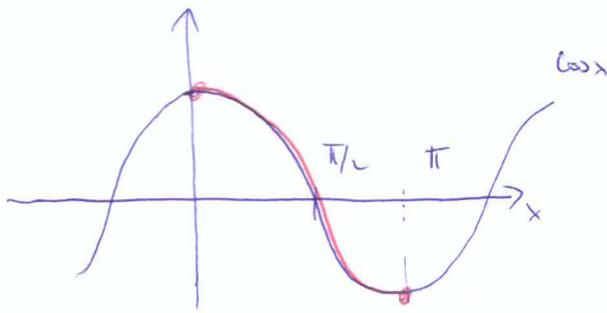
• $\sin(\arcsin x) = x$, ha $x \in [-1, 1]$

$\arcsin(\sin x) = x$, ha $x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

• $\arcsin x$ \nearrow níg.

$$\begin{aligned} \arcsin'(x) &= (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sin'(\arcsin x)} = \frac{1}{\cos(\arcsin x)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\arcsin x)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \quad x \in (-1, 1) \end{aligned}$$

2



at hominum $\forall [0, \pi]$ un

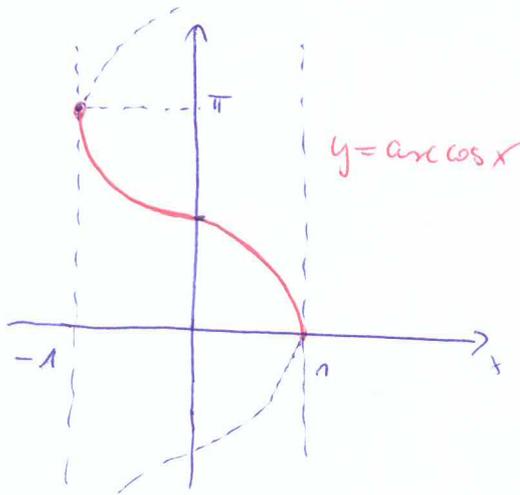
nipniam \downarrow

\Downarrow

invertibilit'

Def. at \cos $\forall [0, \pi]$ invertibilis ut' lenitatekret
niveriet arhun hominum p-vel uvertit.

Def: \arccos



• $D_{\arccos} = [-1, 1]$

$R_{\arccos} = [0, \pi]$

• $\cos(\arccos x) = x \quad x \in [-1, 1]$

$\arccos(\cos x) = x \quad x \in [0, \pi]$

• $\arccos x \downarrow$ nig

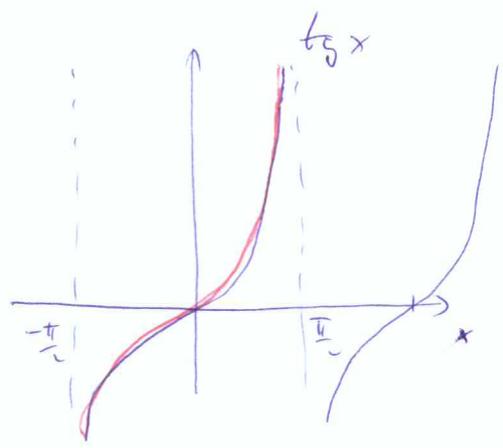
$$\arccos' x = (\arccos x)' = \frac{1}{\cos'(\arccos x)} = -\frac{1}{\sin(\arccos x)} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\arccos x)}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$x \in (-1, 1)$

$$\arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin x \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

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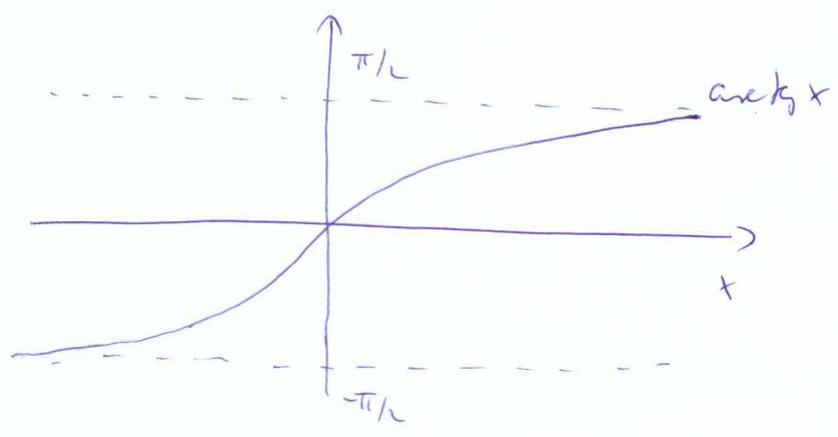
(3)



At tangens fu nig uowobu $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ -la

⇓
 ruckcheta'

Def. A tg fu $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ -re uld' limitieush ~~inwert~~ inwert arkenkuzus fu-uch uerwert,
 id: $\text{arctg} \equiv \text{arctan}$

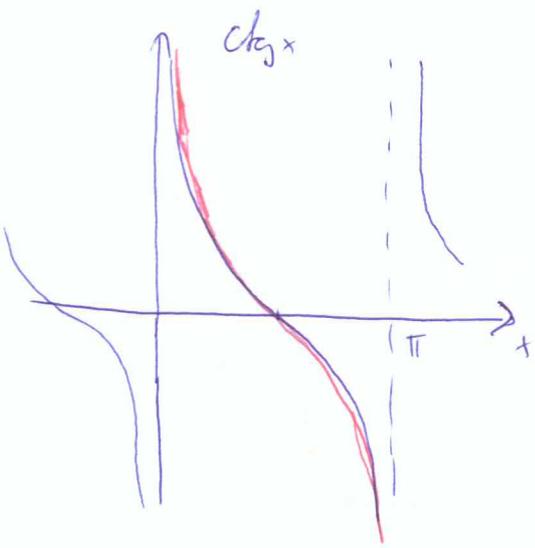


- Darch = $(-\infty, \infty)$
- Rarch = $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

- $\text{tg}(\text{arctg } x) = x \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty)$, $\text{arctg}(\text{tg } x) = x \quad x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$
- $\text{arctg } x$ P nig
- $\text{arctg}' x = (\text{arctg } x)' = \frac{1}{\text{tg}'(\text{arctg } x)} = \frac{1}{1 + \text{tg}^2(\text{arctg } x)} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$
 \uparrow
 $(\text{tg } x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \text{tg}^2 x$

10)

(4)

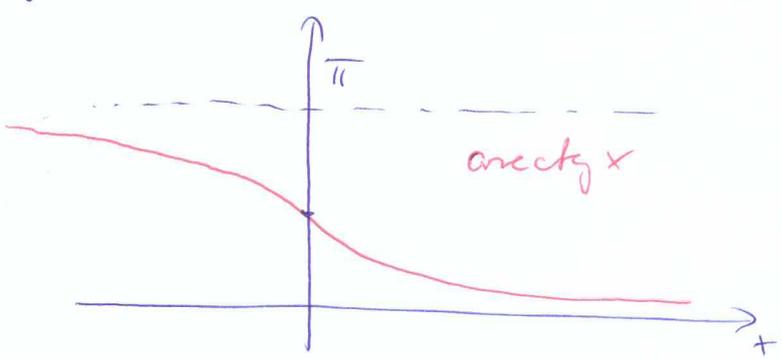


A kotangens $\text{für } \text{nie} \downarrow (0, \pi) - \text{u}$

\Downarrow

Def. Ist ctg für $(0, \pi) - \text{re}$
 voll monotonisch revers^t
~~to~~ an keinen kotangens für noch
 umkehrbar .

Jel: $\text{arccotg} \equiv \text{arctan}$



• $D_{\text{arccotg}} = (-\infty, \infty)$, $R_{\text{arccotg}} = (0, \pi)$

• $\text{ctg}(\text{arccotg } x) = x \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty)$

$\text{arccotg}(\text{ctg } x) = x \quad x \in (0, \pi)$

• $(\text{arccotg } x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\boxed{\text{arccotg } x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \text{arctg } x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}}$$

17)

Hyperbolikus függvények szimmetrik - Árcs függvények

Eml:

$$\operatorname{sh} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\operatorname{ch} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \bullet \operatorname{ch} x > 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad ; \quad \operatorname{sh} x > 0, \text{ ha } x > 0$$

$$\bullet \operatorname{ch}(-x) = \operatorname{ch} x \rightarrow \text{páros fn} \quad ; \quad \operatorname{sh}(-x) = -\operatorname{sh} x \rightarrow \text{páratlan fn}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \operatorname{sh} x = -\operatorname{sh}(-x) < 0, \text{ ha } x < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Mivel } (\operatorname{sh} x)' = \operatorname{ch} x > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \operatorname{sh} x \text{ P ngy } \mathbb{R}\text{-en}$$

$$\text{Mivel } (\operatorname{ch} x)' = \operatorname{sh} x > 0, \text{ ha } x > 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{ch} x \text{ P ngy } [0, \infty)\text{-en}$$

$$< 0, \text{ ha } x < 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{ch} x \text{ V ngy } (-\infty, 0]\text{-en}$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{ch} x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}} \quad , \quad \boxed{\operatorname{sh} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

KöV

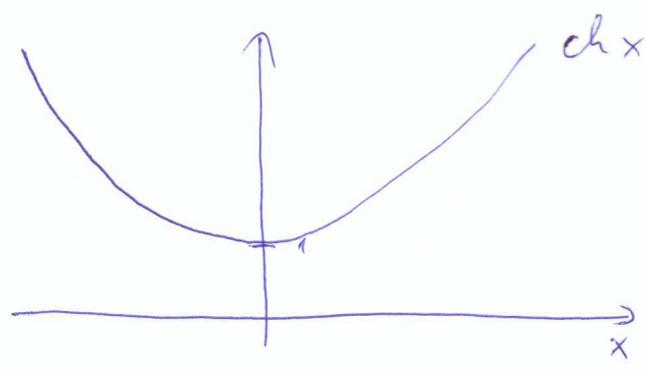
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{ch} x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \operatorname{ch} x = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \operatorname{sh} x = -\infty \quad , \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{sh} x = +\infty$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$R_{\operatorname{sh}} = \mathbb{R}, \quad R_{\operatorname{ch}} = [1, \infty)$$

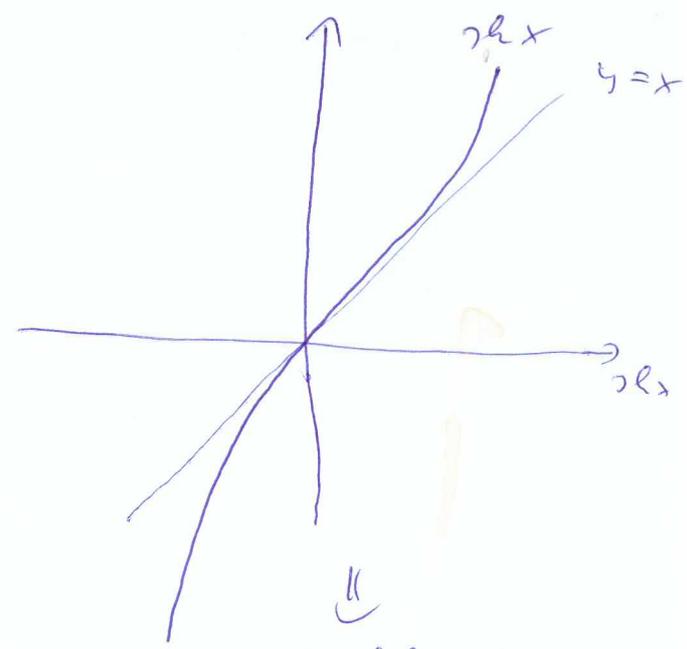
12/



„Lüchgörbe“



ch x nig \uparrow $[0, \infty)$ -n



„ \mathbb{R} -en“

Def. A ch függvény $[0, \infty)$ -n első lemezhelyzetű inverzét
 arcc konikus hiperbolikus függvénynek nevezzük. Jel: arsh
 A sh függvény inverzét arcc nikkus hiperbolikus függvénynek
 nevezzük. Jel: arsh

① $\text{Dom} = \mathbb{R}$, $\text{Ran} = \mathbb{R}$, $\text{Dom} = [1, \infty)$, $\text{Ran} = [0, \infty)$

② $\text{sh}(\text{arsh } x) = x$, $\text{arsh}(\text{sh } x) = x \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\text{arsh}(\text{ch } x) = x, x \in \mathbb{R}$; $\text{ch}(\text{arsh } x) = x \quad x \in [1, \infty)$

③ $\text{sh}(\text{arsh } x) = x \Rightarrow \text{sh}'(\text{arsh } x) \cdot (\text{arsh } x)' = 1$

$\hookrightarrow (\text{arsh } x)' = \frac{1}{\text{sh}'(\text{arsh } x)} = \frac{1}{\text{ch}(\text{arsh } x)}$

de $\text{ch}^2 x - \text{sh}^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \text{ch } x = \sqrt{1 + \text{sh}^2 x}$, így

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$$(\operatorname{arsinh} x)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}(\operatorname{arsinh} x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\operatorname{sh}^2(\operatorname{arsinh} x)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(\operatorname{arch} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \quad , \text{he } x > 1$$

gegenn:

$$\operatorname{ch}(\operatorname{arch} x) = x \quad , \text{he } x \in [1, \infty)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \operatorname{ch}'(\operatorname{arch} x) \cdot (\operatorname{arch} x)' = 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow (\operatorname{arch} x)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}'(\operatorname{arch} x)} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}(\operatorname{arch} x)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2(\operatorname{arch} x) - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x = 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \operatorname{sh} x = \sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 x - 1}$$

TEL:

$$\operatorname{arsinh} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \quad , \text{he } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\operatorname{arch} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2-1}) \quad , \text{he } x \geq 1$$

Biz:

$$x = \operatorname{sh}(\operatorname{arsinh} x) = \frac{e^{\operatorname{arsinh} x} - e^{-\operatorname{arsinh} x}}{2} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$t := e^{\operatorname{arsinh} x} \rightsquigarrow x = \frac{t - \frac{1}{t}}{2} \quad (t > 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow t^2 - 2tx - 1 = 0$$

diskriminans:

$$D = 4x^2 + 4$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{2x \pm \sqrt{4x^2 + 4}}{2} = x \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

Wiel $t = e^{\operatorname{arch} x} > 0 \Rightarrow t = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} = e^{\operatorname{arch} x}$

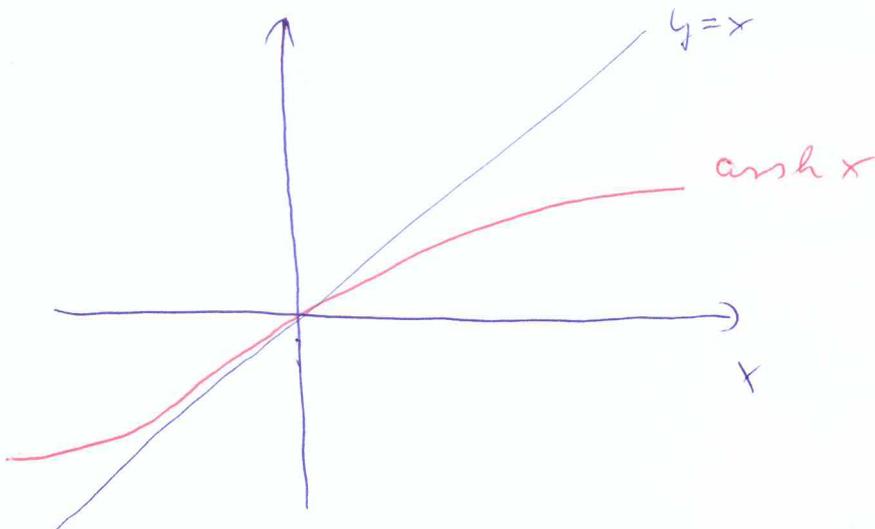
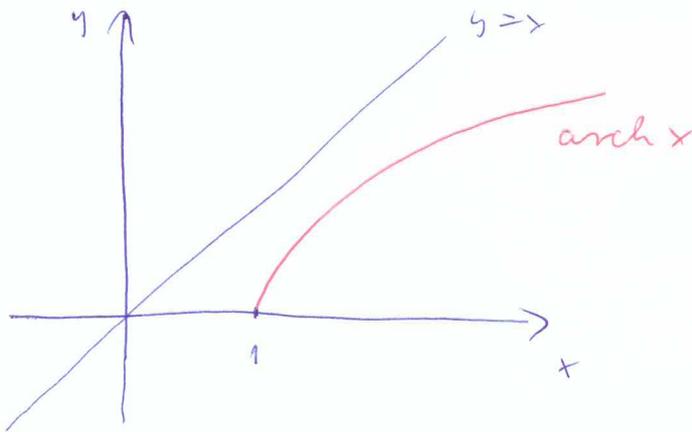
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$$\operatorname{arch} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \quad \checkmark$$

A másik kifejezés megemlékezésére

$$x = \operatorname{ch}(\operatorname{arch} x) = \frac{e^{\operatorname{arch} x} + e^{-\operatorname{arch} x}}{2} \quad x > 1 \text{ -ből}$$

(HF) \emptyset
o.



Def:

$$\operatorname{th} x = \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{tangens hiperbolik}$$

$$\operatorname{cth} x = \frac{\operatorname{ch} x}{\operatorname{sh} x} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq 0 \quad \text{kotangens hiperbolik}$$

Ar eddigjeh alygjan uglerduko, lgy:

$$(1) D_{\operatorname{th}} = \mathbb{R}, R_{\operatorname{th}} = (-1, 1)$$

$$D_{\operatorname{cth}} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, R_{\operatorname{cth}} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

$$(2) \operatorname{th} x \text{ pilykwo } \text{és} \text{ nig } \mathbb{P}$$

$$\operatorname{cth} x \text{ ~~fojto~~ nig } \downarrow \begin{matrix} (-\infty, 0) \text{-n} \\ \text{nig } \mathbb{P} \\ (0, \infty) \text{-n} \end{matrix}$$

$$(3) \operatorname{th} x \text{ p'etken, } \operatorname{cth} x \text{ p'etken}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{th} x = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \operatorname{th} x = -1$$

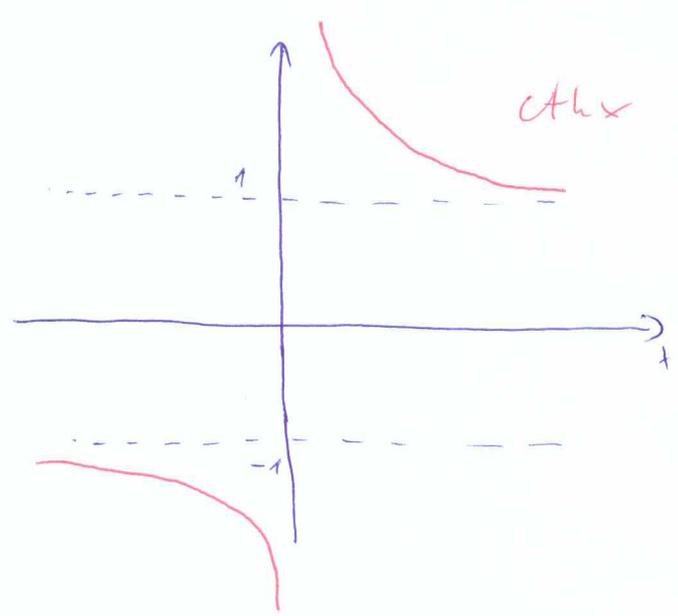
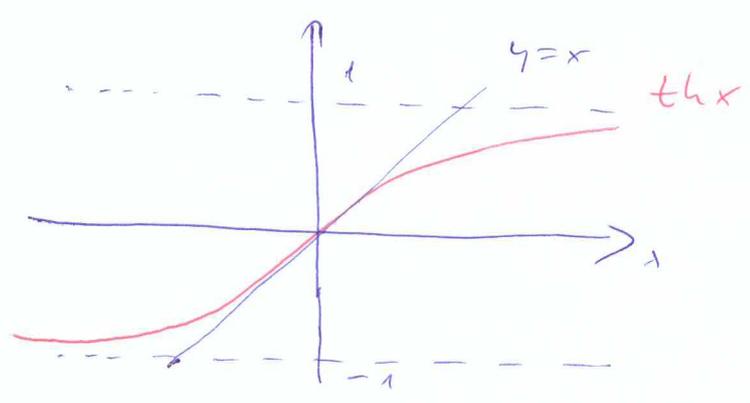
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \operatorname{cth} x = -1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} \operatorname{cth} x = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{cth} x = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \operatorname{cth} x = +\infty$$

$$(5) (\operatorname{th} x)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(\operatorname{cth} x)' = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq 0$$

16)



th regiona uoio \mathbb{R} -u \rightarrow invertibilita'

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Def. At th popy uoio' area tangens hiperbolikus

huzul. Jel: arth

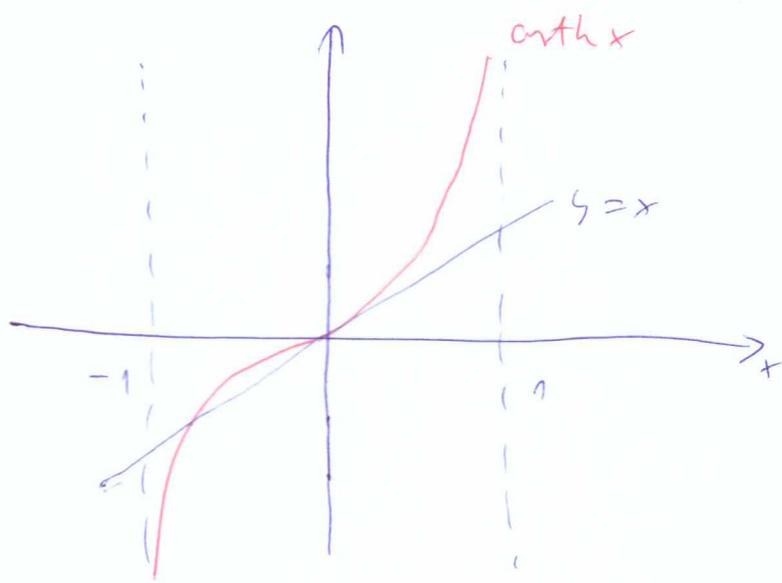
o $D_{arth} = (-1, 1)$, $R_{arth} = \mathbb{R}$

o arth \nearrow mig

o $(arth x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$ $x \in (-1, 1)$ (MF)

o $arth x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$ $x \in (-1, 1)$ (MF)

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A ctth nignawaku an c'itlunedi: kubucyca => iwertilhat'
inversi: area kokangshiperbolikusa jel: arctth

• $D_{\text{arctth}} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$

$R_{\text{arctth}} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

• parabola

• $(\text{arctth } x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$, ke $|x| > 1$

