

# Kalkulus 10. gyakorlat megoldások

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## 1.feladat

a,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = -\infty$  ( $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ):  $a$  torlódási pontja  $D_f$ -nek, és  $\forall K > 0$ -ra  $\exists \delta > 0$  hogy ha  $x \in D_f$  és  $x \in K_\delta(a)$  akkor  $f(x) < -K$ .c

b,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ :  $D_f$  nem alulról korlátos, és  $\forall K > 0$ -ra  $\exists P > 0$  hogy ha  $x \in D_f$  és  $x < -P$  akkor  $f(x) > K$ .

## 2.feladat

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A$ :  $a$  torlódási pontja  $D_f$ -nek, és  $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$  hogy ha  $x \in D_f$  és  $0 < |x - a| < \delta$  akkor  $|f(x) - A| < \epsilon$

a,  $|3x + 4 - 7| = |3x - 3| = 3|x - 1| < \epsilon \rightarrow |x - 1| < \epsilon/3 \Leftrightarrow |x - 1| < \delta := \epsilon/3$

b,  $|\frac{8-2x^2}{x+2} - 8| = |\frac{-2x^2-8x-8}{x+2}| = |\frac{-2(x+2)^2}{x+2}| = 2|x+2| < \epsilon \rightarrow |x+2| < \epsilon/2 \Leftrightarrow |x+2| < \delta := \epsilon/2$

c,  $|\sqrt{1-5x} - 4| = |\frac{1-5x-16}{\sqrt{1-5x}+4}| = \frac{5|x+3|}{\sqrt{1-5x}+4} < \frac{5|x+3|}{4} < \epsilon \rightarrow |x+3| < 4\epsilon/5 \Leftrightarrow |x+3| < \delta := 4\epsilon/5$

d,  $|\frac{1-2x}{x+3} + 2| = \frac{7}{x+3} < \epsilon \rightarrow 7/\epsilon - 3 < x \Leftrightarrow x > K := 7/\epsilon - 3$

## 3.feladat

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-x^4 - 2x^2}{2x^3 + 1} = -1$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (\sin x + \tan(2x)) = 0$

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{70}{2x - 10} \nexists$

d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{1}{(2x - 10)^2} = +\infty$

e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x - 1} = -1$

f)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 6}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \nexists$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 5x}{2x - x^2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$h) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{2x - 2x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 10}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = -\infty$$

$$j) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 10}{(x^2 - 4)^2} \nexists$$

$$k) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{3x^2 + 1} - 2x} = -2$$

$$l) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} (2 + 5\{x\}) = 2$$

$$m) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} (2 + 5\{x\}) = 7$$

$$n) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4}} + \frac{1}{x - 2} \nexists$$

#### 4.feladat

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^3 - 2x + 3) = +\infty$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^3 - 2x + 3) = -\infty$$

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

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x^4 - 2x^2}{3x^3 + 1} = -\infty$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^5 - 3x^2 + 1}{x^7 + 4x^3 + 5} = 0$$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x^5 - 3x^2 + 1}{x^7 + 4x^3 + 5} = 0$$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 10}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = 0$$

$$h) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^3 - 3}{5x - 4x^3 + 1} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^7 - 5x^4 - x^2}{10x - 3x^5 + 11x^2} = -\infty$$

$$j) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \left( \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - 3} \right) = 2$$

## 5.feladat

$$\text{a, } a_n := \frac{1}{n2\pi}, b_n := \frac{1}{n2\pi+\pi} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos(n2\pi) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(b_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos(n2\pi + \pi) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0$$

$$\text{b, } a_n := n2\pi, b_n := n2\pi + \pi \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \infty \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin^2(n2\pi) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(b_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin^2(n2\pi + \pi) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1$$