

Kalkulus 11. gyakorlat megoldások

November 2, 2025

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

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

3.feladat*

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

4.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 $f(x) < -K$.
- 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 $f(x) > K$.

5.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 $|f(x) - A| < \epsilon$

$$\text{a, } |3x + 4 - 7| = |3x - 3| = 3|x - 1| < \epsilon \rightarrow |x - 1| < \epsilon/3 \Leftarrow |x - 1| < \delta := \epsilon/3$$

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

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

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