

# KALKULUS MINTAZH 1 MEGOLDÁS

1.) (20p)

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & -1 & 24 \\ 6 & 4 & -2 & 70 \\ -1 & 10 & 5 & -25 \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & -1 & 24 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 10 & \frac{9}{2} & -13 \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & -1 & 24 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 20 & 9 & -26 \end{array} \right)$$

II - 3 · I (2)

III +  $\frac{1}{2}$  · I (2)

2 · III (2)

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & -1 & 24 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -16 \end{array} \right)$$

III - 5II (2) ↓

$2x - z = 24 \rightarrow 2x + 4 = 24 \Rightarrow x = 10$  (2)  
 $4y + z = -2 \rightarrow 4y - 4 = -2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}$  (2)  
 $4z = -16 \rightarrow z = -4$  (1)

$\det A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 = 16$  (5) (ahogy helyesen nézd ki)

(mivel a 3. sort 2-vel osztom, így  
 vissza kell osztani 2-vel a végén!  
 $\det \Delta =$  főátlóban lévő elemek szorzata.

2 a) (13p)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{2n} - 2n^4 + 5 \cdot 10^{4n+1}}{10 - 5^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{2} \cdot \sqrt[4]{n} - 2n^4 + 5 \cdot 10^1 \cdot 10^n}{n^{10} \cdot 5^n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{10^n}{5^n} \cdot \left( \frac{\sqrt[4]{2n}}{10^n} - 2 \cdot \frac{n^4}{10^n} + 50 \right)}{\frac{n^{10}}{5^n} - 1} = +\infty \cdot \left( \frac{50}{-1} \right) = -\infty$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{10}{5} \right)^n \rightarrow +\infty$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 2^n \rightarrow +\infty$   
 $a^n \rightarrow +\infty$  ha  $a > 1$   
 és végül:  $n^x \ll a^n$  ha  $a > 1$   $\Rightarrow \frac{n^x}{a^n} \rightarrow 0$

2b)

$$0 \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq 3u^2$$

$$1 \leq n^{10} \\ n^2 \leq n^{10}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{2n^{10}} \leq \sqrt[n]{2n^{10} + 3n^2 + 1} \leq \sqrt[n]{2n^{10} + 3n^{10} + n^{10}} =$$

$$\sqrt[n]{2 \cdot (\sqrt[n]{n})^{10}} \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \wedge \quad \wedge^{10} \\ \underbrace{\hspace{2em}} \\ 1$$

$a_n =$

$$= \sqrt[n]{6n^{10}} = \sqrt[n]{6} \cdot (\sqrt[n]{n})^{10} \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \wedge \quad \wedge^{10} \\ \underbrace{\hspace{2em}} \\ 1$$

Revolör elv:

$$b_n \leq a_n \leq c_n \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \wedge \quad \wedge$$

avför  $a_n \rightarrow 1$  mäter.

$$3) (20p) \quad 2i \cdot z^4 - 2i - 2 = 0 \quad |:2$$

$$i \cdot z^4 - i - 1 = 0 \quad (+i+1)$$

$$i \cdot z^4 = i + 1 \quad |:i$$

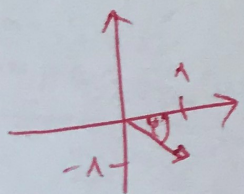
$$z^4 = \frac{i+1}{i} = \frac{i+1}{i} \cdot \frac{-i}{-i} = \frac{-i^2 - i}{-i^2} = \frac{1-i}{1} = 1-i \quad (7)$$

$i^2 = -1$

Tehát  $1-i$  negyedik gyökai lennének a mo-k.

Kell:  $1-i$  trigonometrikus alakja!

$$r = |1-i| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$



$$\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

(vagy  $\frac{7\pi}{4}$ )

(az e-brehol is leolvasheto,  
vagy kiemelhetes)

$$\Rightarrow 1-i = \sqrt{2} \cdot \left( \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right) \quad (6)$$

A negyedik gyökök:

$$z_n = \sqrt[4]{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left( \cos\left(\frac{-\pi/4 + n \cdot 2\pi}{4}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{-\pi/4 + n \cdot 2\pi}{4}\right) \right), n=0,1,2,3$$

Tehát

$$z_0 = \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot \left( \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{16}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{16}\right) \right) \quad (3)$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot \left( \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{16}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{16}\right) \right)$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot \left( \cos\left(\frac{15\pi}{16}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{15\pi}{16}\right) \right)$$

$$z_3 = \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot \left( \cos\left(\frac{23\pi}{16}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{23\pi}{16}\right) \right)$$

4.) (14p)  
 lim  
 $x \rightarrow 3$

$$\frac{x^2 - 6x - 10}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{-10}{0^+}$$

behely:  $\frac{3^2 - 6 \cdot 3 - 10}{(3-3)^2} = \frac{-19}{0^+} = -\infty$

$(x-3)^2 > 0$ , ha  $x \neq 3$

nem = "vegytelen"

"0" = "vegytelen"

$\frac{0}{0^+} = 0^-$

5.) a) (10p)

örveg

$$\left( x^2 + \tan\left(\frac{x}{5^x - 4}\right) \right)' = \underbrace{(x^2)'}_{2x} + \left( \tan\left(\frac{x}{5^x - 4}\right) \right)'$$

$\tan\left(\frac{x}{5^x - 4}\right)$  deriváltja:

kompoz. fv.  $x \xrightarrow{g} \frac{x}{5^x - 4} \xrightarrow{f} \tan\left(\frac{x}{5^x - 4}\right)$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)' = \frac{a' \cdot b - a \cdot b'}{b^2}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{5^x - 4}$$

g képező fv.

$$f(x) = \tan(x) \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{(x)' \cdot (5^x - 4) - x \cdot (5^x - 4)'}{(5^x - 4)^2} = \frac{5^x - 4 - x \cdot 5^x \cdot \ln 5}{(5^x - 4)^2}$$

$(f \circ g)'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$  így a végeredmény:

$$2x + \frac{1}{\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{5^x - 4}\right)} \cdot \left( \frac{5^x - 4 - x \cdot 5^x \cdot \ln 5}{(5^x - 4)^2} \right)$$

5. b) (10p)

szorzatfr:  $(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x} - 2\right)^2 \cdot (2 \sin x - 3 \sqrt{x})$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{x^{1/2}}$

$\left(\frac{1}{x} - 2\right)^2$  deriváltja:

kompoz. fr:  $x \xrightarrow{g} \frac{1}{x} - 2 \xrightarrow{f} \left(\frac{1}{x} - 2\right)^2$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 2 = x^{-1} - 2 \rightarrow g'(x) = -x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2x$$

így  $(f \circ g)'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$  alapján:

$$\left(\left(\frac{1}{x} - 2\right)^2\right)' = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} - 2\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

Az eredeti feleletet:

$$\left(\left(\frac{1}{x} - 2\right)^2 \cdot (2 \sin x - 3 x^{1/2})\right)' =$$

$$\left(\left(\frac{1}{x} - 2\right)^2\right)' \cdot (2 \sin x - 3 x^{1/2}) + \left(\frac{1}{x} - 2\right)^2 \cdot (2 \sin x - 3 x^{1/2})' =$$

$$2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} - 2\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cdot (2 \sin x - 3 x^{1/2}) + \left(\frac{1}{x} - 2\right)^2 \cdot (2 \cos x - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2})$$

↑

A deriválás feladatnál arra kell gondolni,

hogy lehet a deriválás.

Nem kell a derivált fr-t népíteni,

egyszerűsíteni. (De lehet.)