

KALKULUS MINTAZH2 MEGOLDÁS

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.) \quad & x - 2y + z = -10 \\
 & -2x + y + 3z = -14 \\
 & -x + 2y + 2z = -5
 \end{aligned}$$

Kibőv. eh. mátr: Gauss-elimináció

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & -10 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 & -14 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & -5 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & -10 \\ 0 & -3 & 5 & -34 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -15 \end{array} \right)$$

$\text{II} + 2 \cdot \text{I} \quad (3)$
 $\text{III} + \text{I} \quad (3)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow 3z &= -15 & \Rightarrow \underline{z = -5} \\
 -3y + 5z &= -34 & \Rightarrow -3y - 25 = -34 \Rightarrow -3y = -9 \Rightarrow \underline{y = 3} \\
 x - 2y + z &= -10 & \Rightarrow x - 2 \cdot 3 - 5 = -10 \\
 & & \Rightarrow \underline{x = -10 + 11 = 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Azaz $\begin{matrix} x=1 \\ y=3 \\ z=-5 \end{matrix} \quad (4)$

Mivel van melyik sor konstansmossa't adottunk másik sorhoz, így a g.-e. sorain nem véltörött meg a det. így det A = a főátlóbeli elemek mossa'ta a ∇ mátrix-ban

$$\det A = 1 \cdot (-3) \cdot 3 = -9 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}. \quad (3)$$

2.) a)

Geol: $A-B \cdot \frac{A+B}{A+B} = \frac{A^2-B^2}{A+B}$ (2)

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{2n^4+n} - \sqrt{2n^4+3n^3}) =$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n^4+n - (2n^4+3n^3)}{\sqrt{2n^4+n} + \sqrt{2n^4+3n^3}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-3n^3+n}{\sqrt{2n^4+n} + \sqrt{2n^4+3n^3}} =$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{n^3}{n^2} \cdot (-3 + \frac{1}{n^2})}{\sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{n^3}} + \sqrt{2 + \frac{3}{n}}} =$

$\frac{\sqrt{n^4} \cdot \sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{n^3}}}{n^2} + \frac{\sqrt{n^4} \cdot \sqrt{2 + \frac{3}{n}}}{n^2} =$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \cdot \frac{-3 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{n^3}} + \sqrt{2 + \frac{3}{n}}} = -\infty$

erre az algebra (2)
végezetül (2)

$\frac{-3}{2 \cdot \sqrt{2}}$

2. b)

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{5n-4}{5n+7} \right)^{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1 - \frac{4}{5n}}{1 + \frac{7}{5n}} \right)^{2n} =$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{4}{5n}\right)^{2n}}{\left(1 + \frac{7}{5n}\right)^{2n}} = \frac{e^{-4/5}}{e^{7/5}} = \left(e^{-11/5}\right)^2 = e^{-22/5}$

$$3.) \quad 2i \cdot z^3 + i - 3 = 3i - 1 \quad | -i + 3$$

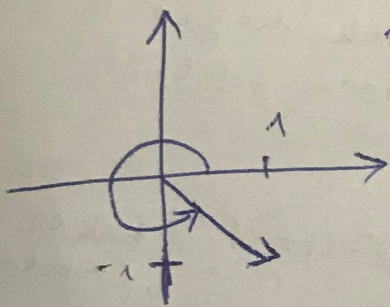
$$2i \cdot z^3 = 2(i+1) \quad | :2i$$

$$z^3 = \frac{i+1}{i} = \frac{i+1}{i} \cdot \frac{-i}{-i} = \frac{-i^2 - i}{1} = 1 - i \quad (7)$$

$-i^2 = 1$

$v = (1-i)$ harmadik gyökei lenne a megoldások

Kell: $1-i$ trigonometrikus alakja!



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

$$\varphi = \frac{7\pi}{4} \quad (\text{a'bra'rol is leolvashat'ol, vegy' ki'at'ol'hat'ol})$$

$$\Rightarrow 1-i = \sqrt{2} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{7\pi}{4} + i \cdot \sin \frac{7\pi}{4} \right) \quad (6)$$

A harmadik gyökök:

$$z_n = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{7\pi/4 + n \cdot 2\pi}{3} + i \cdot \sin \frac{7\pi/4 + n \cdot 2\pi}{3} \right)$$

Ha csak ezt írja fel: (3)

$$n = 0, 1, 2$$

Tehát

$$z_0 = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{7\pi}{12} + i \cdot \sin \frac{7\pi}{12} \right)$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{15\pi}{12} + i \cdot \sin \frac{15\pi}{12} \right)$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{23\pi}{12} + i \cdot \sin \frac{23\pi}{12} \right)$$

(7)

4.)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(5x^2)}{\operatorname{tg}(2x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(5x^2)}{\cos(5x^2)} \cdot \frac{\cos(2x^2)}{\sin(2x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x^2}{\sin 2x^2} \cdot \frac{\cos 2x^2}{\cos 5x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x^2}{\sin 2x^2} \cdot \frac{2x^2}{5x^2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos 2x^2}{\cos 5x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x^2}{5x^2} \cdot \frac{2x^2}{2x^2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos 2x^2}{\cos 5x^2}$$

Ötletre (8)

$\xrightarrow{x^2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{5}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{25}{4}$

$$5.) f(x) = \begin{cases} |x^2 - 1| & , \text{ ha } x < 0 \\ \frac{x^2 - 5}{x^2 + 4x - 5} & , \text{ ha } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Hol lehet szakadás? • Az illetékesi pontban: $x=0$ (1)
 • Ahol a nevező = 0 és $x \geq 0$.

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \dots \begin{matrix} 1 \\ -5 \end{matrix} \rightarrow x=1 \text{ (2)}$$

Tehát szakadási pont lehet: $x=0$ -ban, $x=1$ -ben.

Többi pontban f folytonos, mert folyt. fűvek hányadosa, komponensek. Tehát f $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0,1\}$ -n biztosan folyt. (2)

Vizsgáljat:

$x=0$ -ben:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} |x^2 - 1| = |0^2 - 1| = 1 \text{ folyt. (2)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 - 5}{x^2 + 4x - 5} = \frac{-5}{-5} = 1 \text{ folyt. (2)}$$

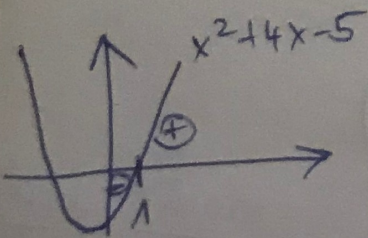
$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$$

és $f(0) = 1$,
 így f $x=0$ -ben folyt. (2)

$x=1$ -ben:

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

$x=1$ -ben f -nek
 lényeges
 szakadása van. (2)



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

Tehát f folytonos $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$ -en. (1)