

Al vizsgál, m.O.

(A) Az A, B halmazok mindeke az az halmaz, melynek elemei azon elemek, melyek A -nak is és B -nek is elemei. Jele: $A \cap B$

(B) Ha f integrálható $[a, b]$ -n, és F f primitív függvénye $[a, b]$ -n, akkor

$$\int_a^b f = F(b) - F(a).$$

(C) A $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ sor Leibniz típusú, ha $\{a_n\}$ valtozójeles, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ és $\{|a_n|\}$ monoton csökkenő.

(1) Legyen $z = a + bi$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. Ekkor $(\bar{z})^2 - z = 2 \Leftrightarrow (a - bi)^2 - (a + bi) = 2 \Leftrightarrow$

$$a^2 - 2abi - b^2 - a - bi = 2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 - b^2 - a = 2 \\ -2ab - b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b = 0 \text{ vagy } a = -\frac{1}{2}.$$
 Ha $b = 0$, akkor
 $a^2 - a - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} = 2, -1.$ Ha $a = -\frac{1}{2}$, akkor $\frac{1}{4} - b^2 + \frac{1}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow b^2 + \frac{5}{4} = 0$.

Tehát a megoldások: $z_1 = 2$; $z_2 = -1$.

(2)
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3n-2}{3n+1} \right)^{2n-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-3}{3n+1} \right)^{\frac{2n-1}{3n+1}} = (e^{-3})^{2/3} = e^{-2},$$
 mert $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-1}{3n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{n}}{3 + \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{2}{3}$

(3) $D_f = \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = (x-1)^2 \cdot x$, tehát zh.: $1; 0$. Nem páros, nem páratlan, nem periodikus. Folytonos \mathbb{R} -en, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x-1)^2 \cdot x = \infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x-1)^2 \cdot x = -\infty$.

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 1 = (x-1)(3x-1) \Rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = \frac{1}{3}.$$

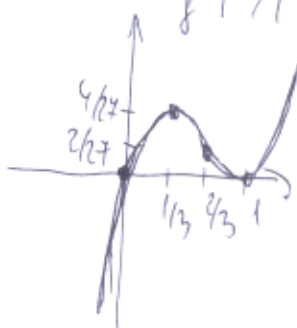
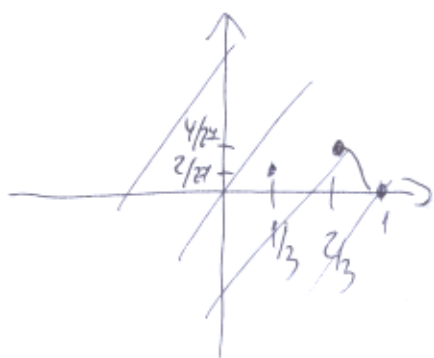
	$x < \frac{1}{3}$	$x = \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3} < x < 1$	$x = 1$	$1 < x$
f'	+	0	-	0	+
f	↑	lok. max.	↓	lok. min.	↑

$$f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{4}{27}, f(1) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = 6x - 4 \Rightarrow f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3}.$$

	$x < \frac{2}{3}$	$x = \frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3} < x$
f''	-	0	+
f	∩	inf. pont	∪

$$f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{27}$$



$D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} x}{\frac{\pi}{2} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\operatorname{ctg} x - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \cdot x}{-1} = \frac{-\frac{\pi}{2}}{-1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \int x \cdot e^{2x} dx = x \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \int 1 \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \cdot e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot e^{2x} + C$$

$f = x \quad f' = 1$
 $g' = e^{2x} \quad g = \frac{e^{2x}}{2}$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \int \frac{x}{(x+3)^2} dx = \int \frac{x+3-3}{(x+3)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{x+3} - \frac{3}{(x+3)^2} dx = \ln|x+3| - 3 \cdot \frac{(x+3)^{-1}}{-1} + C$$

(alternatív m.o.: parciális törtre bontás)

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} [\operatorname{arctg} x]_a^0 = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} (\operatorname{arctg} 0 - \operatorname{arctg} a) = 0 - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$