

$$1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{2}-1)^{2n} \cdot (\sqrt{2}+1)^{n \cdot 0} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{2}-1)^n \cdot (\sqrt{2}+1)^n$$

$$[\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{2}+1)]^n = (2-1)^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{2}-1)^n \cdot 1 = 0$$

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

3) zeigen $-1 < q < 1$ dann

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+q+q^2+\dots+q^n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q} = \frac{1}{1-q}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_n &= 1+q+q^2+\dots+q^n \\ d_n \cdot q &= q+q^2+q^3+\dots+q^{n+1} \end{aligned} \right\} : -q$$

$$a_n(1-q) = 1-q^{n+1} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q}$$

$$4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$$5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{100} + \frac{3}{1000} + \dots + \frac{3}{10^n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{10} (1 + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10^2} + \dots) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{10})^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{10}} = \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{9}{10}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

FÜGGEVÖNYEK
MATHÉMATIKAI

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x+3}{4x-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{n}) + 3}{4(1 + \frac{1}{n}) - 1} = \frac{5}{3} \quad (x_n = 1 + \frac{1}{n} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x+3}{4x-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+3}{4n-1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (x_n = n \quad n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = +\infty$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x+3}{4x-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(-n)+3}{4(-n)-1} = \frac{-2}{-4} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (x_n = -n \quad n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = -\infty$$

$$2) f(x) = \frac{3x^3 - 2x^2 + 1}{x-1} \quad \begin{aligned} a) x_0 &= 2 \\ b) x_0 &= +\infty \\ c) x_0 &= -\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x^3 - 2x^2 + 1}{x-1} = \frac{3 \cdot 2^3 - 2 \cdot 2^2 + 1}{2-1} = \frac{24-8+1}{1} = 17$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 - 2x^2 + 1}{x-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^3 - 2n^2 + 1}{n-1} = +\infty \quad x_n = n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^3 - 2x^2 + 1}{x-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3(-n)^3 - 2(-n)^2 + 1}{-n-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-n)^3 [3 - 2\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{(-n)^3}]}{(-n)(1 - \frac{1}{n})} = -\infty$$

3 a, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (\sqrt{x+5} - \sqrt{x+1}) = \sqrt{7} - \sqrt{3}$

b, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x+5} - \sqrt{x+1}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+5} - \sqrt{n+1}) = \frac{(\sqrt{n+5} - \sqrt{n+1})(\sqrt{n+5} + \sqrt{n+1})}{\sqrt{n+5} + \sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{(n+5) - (n+1)}{\sqrt{n+5} + \sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{n+5} + \sqrt{n+1}} = 0 \quad x_n = n \in \mathbb{N}$

4 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 3x - 1} - x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + 3n - 1} - \sqrt{n^2}) = \frac{n^2 + 3n - 1 - n^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n - 1} + \sqrt{n^2}} = \frac{3n - 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n - 1} + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - \frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}} + 1} = \frac{3}{2}$
 $(x_n = n, n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = +\infty$

5 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2x+3}{2x-5} \right)^{4x} = \left(\frac{5}{-3} \right)^4$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2x+3}{2x-5} \right)^{4x} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n+3}{2n-5} \right)^{4n} = \dots$
 $x_n = n, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\frac{0}{0}$ set $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 5}{x^2 - 7x + 10} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x-5)(x+1)}{(x-5)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x+1}{x-2} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$

$x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0 \quad x^2 - 4x - 5 = (x-5)(x+1)$
 $x_{1,2} = \begin{matrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \quad x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$
 $x_{1,2} = \begin{matrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$

2 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 3x - 10}{x^2 - 2x - 15} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x-5)(x+2)}{(x-5)(x+3)} = \frac{7}{8}$
 $x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0 \quad x_{1,2} = \begin{matrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{matrix}$
 $x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0 \quad x_{1,2} = \begin{matrix} 5 \\ -3 \end{matrix}$

$\frac{0}{0}$ set $\begin{cases} \sin x \\ \tan x \end{cases}$ set $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$

1 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{4} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} = \frac{3}{4}$

2 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 7x}{\tan 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 7x}{7x} \cdot \frac{5x}{\tan 5x} = \frac{7}{5} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{7}{5}$

$\frac{1}{0}$ set $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x-2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2 \times \frac{1}{n} - 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{2}{n} - 2} = +\infty \quad x_n = 2 + \frac{1}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N}$

we also $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x-2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2 - \frac{1}{n}} \right) \cdot (-1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-n) = -\infty \quad x_n = 2 - \frac{1}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N}$

Elemi képletek deriválása

deriválási szabályok

$$(x^a)' = a \cdot x^{a-1} \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$(f+g)' = f' + g'$$

$$(x^1)' = 1 \cdot x^0 = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$(\lambda f)' = \lambda \cdot f'$$

$$(1)' = (x^0)' = 0 \cdot x^{-1} = 0$$

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

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f' \cdot g - f \cdot g'}{g^2}$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(f \circ g)' = (f' \circ g) \cdot g'$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$[f'(g(x))]' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(\log a^x)' = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln a}$$

$$1, f(x) = 3x^5 - 2x^2 + 5 \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = 15x^4 - 4x (+5 \cdot 1 = 1 = 0)$$

$$2, f(x) = 4x + \frac{1}{x^2} - 3 = 4x + x^{-2} - 3$$

$$f'(x) = 4 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot x^{-3} = 0$$

$$3, f(x) = 7 - \frac{4}{x} + \sqrt{x} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{x^2}} = 7 - 4 \cdot x^{-1} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3 \cdot x^{-\frac{2}{2}}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 - 4(-1)x^{-2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 3 \cdot (-\frac{2}{2})x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$4, f(x) = 3 \cdot 5^x + 4 \cdot \sin x - 2 \ln x + 7$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \cdot 5^x \cdot \ln 5 + 4 \cos x - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$5, f(x) = 3 \times \sqrt{x} - \frac{3}{x} + 4 \frac{x^3 \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x^3}} = 3 \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3 \cdot x^{-1} + 4 \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3 \cdot (-1)x^{-2} + 4 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$6, f(x) = x^2 \cdot \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \sin x + x^2 \cdot \cos x$$

$$7, f(x) = (x^2 + 2\pi \cdot x + 3) \cdot 4^x + 2$$

$$f'(x) = (2x + 2\pi) 4^x + (x^2 + 2\pi x + 3) \cdot 4^x \cdot \ln 4$$

$$8, f(x) = \frac{x+1}{2x-1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1 \cdot (2x-1) - (x+1) \cdot 2}{(2x-1)^2}$$

$$4) h(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x} \cdot \cos x}{4x-1} = \frac{f}{g} \quad f' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \cos x + \sqrt{x} \cdot (-\sin x)$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{f'g - f \cdot g'}{g^2} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cos x - \sqrt{x} \sin x) \cdot (4x-1) - \sqrt{x} \cos x \cdot 4}{(4x-1)^2}$$

$$5) h(x) = \frac{2x \cdot 3x^2 - 1}{\pi + \cos x} = \frac{f}{g} \quad f' = 2^x \ln 2 (3x^2 + 1) + 2^x - 6x$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{f'g - f \cdot g'}{g^2} = \frac{(2^x \ln 2 (3x^2 + 1) + 2^x - 6x)(\pi + \cos x) - 2^x (3x^2 + 1) \cdot (-\sin x)}{(\pi + \cos x)^2}$$

$$6) h(x) = \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x - \cos x} = \frac{f}{g}$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\sin x - \cos x) - (\sin x + \cos x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{(\sin x - \cos x)^2}$$

$$7) h(x) = \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{1-\sqrt{x}} \quad \sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (x^{\frac{1}{2}})' = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$8) h(x) = \sin(2x+3) \quad f(x) = \sin x \rightarrow f'(x) = \cos x \\ g(x) = 2x+3 \rightarrow g'(x) = 2$$

$$h = (f \circ g)' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = \cos(2x+3) \cdot 2$$

$$9) h(x) = \cos(x^2) \\ h'(x) = -\sin(x^2) \cdot 2x$$

$$10) h(x) = \cos^2 x = (\cos x)^2 \\ h'(x) = 2 \cdot \cos x \cdot (-\sin x)$$

$$(x^2)' = 2x$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \rightarrow f' = 2x \\ g(x) = \cos \rightarrow g' = -\sin x$$

$$h'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$11) h(x) = (4x^5 + 7)^{10} \rightarrow f(x) = x^{10} \quad f' = 10x^9 \\ g(x) = 4x^5 + 7 \quad g' = 20x^4 \\ h'(x) = 10(4x^5 + 7)^9 \cdot 20x^4$$

$$12) h(x) = \log_2(2x+1) \rightarrow f(x) = \log_2 x \quad f' = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln 2} \\ g(x) = 2x+1 \quad g' = 2$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{(2x+1) \ln 2} \cdot 2$$

$$13) h(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x^2+1}{2x-1}\right) \rightarrow f(x) = \ln x \quad f' = \frac{1}{x} \\ g(x) = \frac{x^2+1}{2x-1} \quad g' = \frac{2x \cdot (2x-1) - (x^2+1) \cdot 2}{(2x-1)^2}$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{x^2+1}{2x-1}} \cdot \frac{2x \cdot (2x-1) - (x^2+1) \cdot 2}{(2x-1)^2}$$