${ m Analizis} \,\, 2.$

5. Előadás jegyzet

A jegyzetet BAUER BENCE készítette DR. WEISZ FERENC előadása alapján.

Megj:
$$f(\xi) = \eta$$

meredeksége: $f'(\xi) = m$
egyenlete: $y = mx + b \Rightarrow x = \frac{y-b}{m} \rightarrow \text{meredeksége: } \frac{1}{m}$
 $(f^{-1})'(\eta) = \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{f'(\xi)}$

Hatványsor deriváltja

<u>**Tétel**</u>: Legyen $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x-a)^n$ hatványsor konvergenciasugara R>0 és legyen

$$f(x) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x-a)^n \quad x \in K_R(a). \text{ Ekkor } f \in \mathcal{D}(x_0) \quad \forall x_0 \in K_R(a) \text{ és}$$

$$f'(x_0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n \cdot (x_0 - a)^{n-1} \quad \text{abol } x_0 \in K_R(a)$$

$$f'(x_0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n \cdot (x_0 - a)^{n-1}$$
, ahol $x_0 \in K_R(a)$

Bizonyítás: 1. lépés: Igazoljuk, hogy
$$\sum_{n=0} n \cdot \alpha_n \cdot r^n$$
 abszolút konvergens $\forall 0 < r < R$

Legyen
$$0 < r < r' < R$$
 és $x = a + r'$

x-ben konvergens a hatványsor $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n(r')^n$ konvergens $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \to +\infty} \alpha_n(r')^n = 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha_n(r')^n)$ korlátos

$$\Rightarrow \exists M > 0 : |\alpha_n(r')^n| \le M \Rightarrow |\alpha_n| \le \frac{M}{(r')^n} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0} |n \cdot \alpha_n \cdot r^n| \le M \cdot \sum_{n=0} n \cdot (\frac{r}{r'})^n$$

ez konvergens, hiszen a gyökkritérium miatt
$$\sqrt[n]{n \cdot (\frac{r}{r'})^n} = \sqrt[n]{n \cdot (\frac{r}{r'})} \rightarrow (\frac{r}{r'}) < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{n=0} n \cdot \alpha_n \cdot r^n \text{ abszolút konvergens}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n \cdot r^{n-1} \text{ is abszolút konvergens} \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N : \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} |n \cdot \alpha_n \cdot r^{n-1}| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\left| \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^{n-1} \right| = \left| \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x - a)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n}{x - x_0} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^{n-1} \right| \le \left| \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n}{x - x_0} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^{n-1} \right| \le \left| \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n}{x - x_0} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^{n-1} \right| \le \left| \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n}{x - x_0} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^{n-1} \right| \le \left| \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n}{x - x_0} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^{n-1} \right| \le \left| \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n}{x - x_0} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^{n-1} \right| \le \left| \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n}{x - x_0} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^{n-1} \right| \le \left| \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n}{x - x_0} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^{n-1} \right| \le \left| \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n}{x - x_0} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^{n-1} \right| \le \left| \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n}{x - x_0} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^n - \sum_{n=$$

$$\leq \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\alpha_{n}(x-a)^{n} - \alpha_{n}(x_{0}-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} - \sum_{n=1}^{N} n \cdot \alpha_{n}(x_{0}-a)^{n-1} \right|}_{(I)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n} - (x_{0}-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} \right|}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n} - (x_{0}-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} \right|}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n} - (x_{0}-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} \right|}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n} - (x_{0}-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} \right|}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n} - (x_{0}-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} \right|}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n} - (x_{0}-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} \right|}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n} - (x_{0}-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} \right|}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n} - (x_{0}-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} \right|}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n} - (x_{0}-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} \right|}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n} - (x_{0}-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} \right|}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n} - (x_{0}-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} \right|}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n} - (x_{0}-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} \right|}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n} - (x_{0}-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} \right|}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n} - (x_{0}-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} \right|}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n} - (x_{0}-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} \right|}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n} - (x_{0}-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} \right|}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n} - (x_{0}-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} \right|}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n}}{x - x_{0}} \right|}_{(II)} + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{n} \frac{(x-a)^{n}}{x$$

$$+ \underbrace{\left|\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^{n-1}\right|}_{(III)} = (I) + (II) + (III)$$

Tfh.
$$|x_0 - a| < r < R$$

Mivel
$$x \to x_0$$
 ezért feltehető, hogy $|x - a| < r \Rightarrow (III) \le \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} n \cdot |\alpha_n| \cdot r^{n-1} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$$(II) \le \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} |\alpha_n| \left| \frac{((x-a) - (x_0 - a))((x-a)^{n-1} + (x-a)^{n-2}(x_0 - a) + \dots + (x_0 - a)^{n-1})}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a))((x_0 - a)^{n-1} + (x_0 - a)^{n-2}(x_0 - a) + \dots + (x_0 - a)^{n-1}}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a))((x_0 - a)^{n-1} + (x_0 - a)^{n-2}(x_0 - a) + \dots + (x_0 - a)^{n-1}}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a))((x_0 - a)^{n-1} + (x_0 - a)^{n-2}(x_0 - a) + \dots + (x_0 - a)^{n-1}}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a))((x_0 - a)^{n-1} + (x_0 - a)^{n-2}(x_0 - a) + \dots + (x_0 - a)^{n-1}}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) - (x_0 - a)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left| \frac{(x_0 - a) -$$

$$= \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} |\alpha_n| \left| (x-a)^{n-1} + (x-a)^{n-2} (x_0-a) + \dots + (x_0-a)^{n-1} \right| = \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} |\alpha_n| \cdot n \cdot r^{n-1} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$(I) \le \sum_{n=1}^{N} |\alpha_n| \underbrace{\frac{(x-a)^n - (x_0 - a)^n}{x - x_0} - n \cdot (x_0 - a)^{n-1}}_{\to 0, \text{ ha } x \to x_0}$$

$$g(x)=(x-a)^n\Rightarrow$$
a tört határértéke $g'(x_0)=n\cdot(x_0-a)^{n-1}$ $(x\to x_0)$ $\Rightarrow \exists \delta>0, (I)<\varepsilon$, ha $|x-x_0|<\delta$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^{n-1} \right| < \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon \quad (\text{ha } |x - x_0| < \delta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim \left| \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n (x_0 - a)^{n-1} \right| = 0$$

$$f \in \mathcal{D}(x_0)$$
 és $f'(x_0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \alpha_n \cdot (x_0 - a)^{n-1}$

Elemi függvények deriváltja

1.
$$\exp exp(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \Rightarrow exp'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot x^{n-1}}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} = exp(x) \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$exp' = exp$$

2.
$$\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \Rightarrow \sin'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n+1) \cdot x^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \cos x$$

Hasonlóan $\cos' x = -\sin x$, ch'x = shx, sh'x = chx

3.
$$\ln = \exp^{-1}$$
, $\exp \xi = \eta \Rightarrow$
 $\ln'(\eta) = \frac{1}{\exp'\xi} = \frac{1}{\exp\xi} = \frac{1}{\eta} \quad (\eta > 0)$

4.
$$a^x = exp_a(x)$$
, $a > 0$
 $exp'_a(x) = (exp(x \cdot \ln a))' = exp(x \cdot \ln a) \cdot \ln a = a^x \cdot \ln a$

5.
$$\log_a = (exp_a)^{-1}$$
, $exp_a(\xi) = \eta$ $(a > 0, a \neq 1)$
 $\log'_a(\eta) = \frac{1}{exp'_a(\xi)} = \frac{1}{a^{\xi} \cdot \ln a} = \frac{1}{\eta \cdot \ln a}$ $(\eta > 0, a > 0, a \neq 1)$

6.
$$f(x) = x^{\alpha} \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, x > 0)$$

$$(x^{\alpha})' = (exp(\alpha \cdot \ln x))' = exp(\alpha \cdot \ln x) \cdot \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \alpha \cdot x^{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \alpha \cdot x^{\alpha-1}$$

7.
$$F(x) = f(x)^{g(x)} = exp(\ln(f(x)^{g(x)})) = exp(g(x) \cdot \ln \cdot f(x)) =$$
$$= exp(g(x) \cdot \ln \cdot f(x)) \cdot (g'(x) \cdot \ln f(x) + g(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot f'(x))$$

Egyoldali derivált

$$f(x) = |x| \quad f \notin \mathcal{D}(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0+0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0+0} \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0-0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0-0} \frac{-x}{x} = -1$$

Definíció: $f \in \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, $a \in \mathcal{D}_f$ és $\exists \delta > 0 : [a, a + \delta) \subset \mathcal{D}_f$

Ekkor: f jobbról deriválható a-ban, ha

$$f_{+}'(a) = \lim_{x \to a+0} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$
 határérték létezik és véges.

Hasonló az $f_{-}'(a)$ definíciója.

<u>Tétel</u>: $f \in \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, $a \in int\mathcal{D}_f$ Ekkor:

 $f \in \mathcal{D}(a) \Leftrightarrow f_{+}'(a)$ és $f_{-}'(a)$ léteznek és egyenlőek.

Többször deriválható függyvények

Definíció: f kétszer deriválható a-ban, ha $\exists K(a)$, hogy $f \in \mathcal{D}(K(a))$ és $f' \in \mathcal{D}(a)$

Jelölés: $f''(a) = (f')'(a), \quad (f \in \mathcal{D}^2(a))$

Definíció: Az f függvény (n+1)-szer differenciálható a-ban, ha

 $\exists K(a), \text{ hogy } f \in \mathcal{D}^n(K(a)) \text{ és } f^{(n)} \in \mathcal{D}(a)$

Jelölés: $f^{(n+1)}(a) = (f^{(n)})'(a), \quad (f \in \mathcal{D}^{n+1})(a)$

 $f^{(0)} = f$

Definíció: f végtelenszer deriválható a-ban, ha $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : f \in \mathcal{D}^n(a)$

<u>Tétel</u>: (Leibniz)

 $f,g \in \mathcal{D}^n(a) \Rightarrow f \cdot g \in \mathcal{D}^n(a) \text{ \'es } (f \cdot g)^{(n)}(a) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cdot f^{(k)}(a) \cdot g^{(n-k)}(a)$

Bizonyítás: Teljes indukcióval

 $\underline{n=0}$: $(f \cdot g)(a) = f(a) \cdot g(a)$

 $\underline{n=1:} \quad (f \cdot g)'(a) = 1 \cdot f(a) \cdot g'(a) + 1 \cdot f'(a) \cdot g(a)$

Folytatás Hf.

<u>**Tétel**</u>: Tfh. $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k (x-a)^k$, $x \in K_R(a)$

Ekkor: $f \in \mathcal{D}^n(x_0)$ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ és

 $f^{(n)}(x_0) = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \alpha_k \cdot k \cdot (k-1) \cdot \dots \cdot (k-n+1) \cdot (x_0 - a)^{k-n} \quad (x_0 \in K_R(a))$

Továbbá: $f^{(n)}(a) = \alpha_n \cdot n!$

Bizonyítás: Hf. Teljes indukcióval.