hertranges of 
$$(x - x_0)^n$$
,  $x_0 = 0$ 
 $x = 0$ 

ha yados lite'im

$$\frac{\ln \left| \frac{C_{n+1}}{C_{n}} \right|}{\| \frac{1}{C_{n}} \|} = \frac{\ln 1}{(n+1)^{3}} \frac{1}{(n+1)^{3}} \frac{1}{(n+1$$

er alopja-

(-3,3) Cfl C[-3,3]

2 souvergenciatatoraing/lonergenciahaluar

$$=\frac{1}{3}\cdot\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{3}=\gamma$$

$$S = \frac{1}{y} = 3$$

al apja's lz (-3,3) ell c [-3,3]

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)^n}{n \cdot 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}, \text{ ez kouve-geus}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{$$

• 
$$\xi \frac{x^4}{u^2 \cdot 3} \rightarrow \xi = [-3,3]$$

$$\int_{-3}^{6} \frac{x^{4}}{x^{4}} \frac{1}{(-3)^{2}} \int_{-3}^{6} \int_{-3}^{6} \frac{1}{(-3)^{2}} \int_{-3}^{6} \frac{1}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} (n+1) = \infty = \gamma = \gamma \leq \frac{1}{3} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} - x, & x \in (0, \frac{1}{2}) \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ agy } x \in [-1], -\frac{1}{2} \cup [\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \\ -\frac{1}{2} - x, & x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \left( a_{\ell} \cos(\ell x) + b_{\ell} \sin(\ell x) \right)$$

a hol
$$x_{2} = \iint_{-\pi} f(x) \cos(\xi x) dx$$

8'= cir(ex) == (05(ex)

$$a_{\xi} = 0$$

$$T_{\xi}$$

$$= \int_{z}^{T} \int_$$

$$(2x)dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} hine \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\cos(\ell x)/\pi$$

$$\left( \overline{l}_{x}^{x} \right) \left( \overline{l}_{z}^{x} - x \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right) = 0$$

$$= -(os(\ell_x)(\overline{\ell_2} - x))^{\frac{\eta}{2}} - \frac{Sin(\ell_x)}{\ell_x^2}$$

$$=-\left[\frac{\cos\left(\frac{2}{2}\right)}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)-\frac{\cos\left(\frac{2}{2}\cdot 0\right)}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-0\right)\right]$$

$$-\left[\frac{\cos\left(\frac{2T}{2}\right)}{\frac{2}{2}}\left(\frac{T}{2}-\frac{T}{2}\right)-\frac{\cos\left(\frac{2}{2}\cdot 0\right)}{\frac{2}{2}}\left(\frac{T}{2}-0\right)\right]$$

$$-\left[\frac{\sin\left(\frac{2T}{2}\right)}{\frac{2}{2}}-\frac{\sin\left(\frac{2}{2}\cdot 0\right)}{\frac{2}{2}}\right]=\frac{T}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sin\left(\frac{2}{2}\cdot 0\right)}{\frac{2}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{R}}{\mathbb{R}} \xrightarrow{csoper} \frac{\mathbb{R}}{\mathbb{R}} \xrightarrow{T} \xrightarrow{T} \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_{x} = \int_{0}^{T/2} (T - x) \sin(2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{-\cos(\ell x)}{\ell} \left( \frac{1}{2} - x \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} -$$

 $b_{\xi} = \frac{1}{\xi} - \frac{2 \sin(\xi \overline{x})}{\xi^2 \overline{y}}$ araz  $\underset{g=1}{\overset{\infty}{\xi}} \left( \frac{\ell}{\varepsilon} - \frac{2 \sin(\ell \overline{\ell})}{\varepsilon^{2}} \right) sin(\ell x).$ B csopot 3., A coport lin xy+2x-7 (x,y1->(0,0) xy-2x-y Lin (x,y)->(0,0) Xy+x+3y  $\lim_{x\to 0} \left( \frac{1}{1 - x^2} \right) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x \cdot 0 + x - 3 \cdot 0}{x \cdot 0 + x + 3 \cdot 0} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{x}$ = lin 1 = 1 le tudtuul er art jelenti, hog eggne misiteri, ez azt jeleni, azaz az  $f(x,0) = \frac{x}{x} = 1$ , azaz az  $f(x,0) = \frac{x}{x} = 1$ \* tengel or 1-har tantoris
aintroval résie (ar is
letet, hay ar egéne)  $\lim_{y \to 0} \left( \frac{x - 3y}{x - 3y} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-3y}{3y} = \lim_{x \to 0} -1 = -1$ areit tudink leegsnems, ten; ment g(0,y) = -3y = -1, arai ar y tength a -1-ber tantoro crintumal reside

Telat ar 1-les es a -1-les tentoró sintravalal metariz egymást re ouigibar,

Here  $\frac{xy+x-3y}{xy+x+3y}$ it a figueig nen fortous. h., Mutassul meg, hogy or u(t,x)= extat + (x-at)2 21 = a 2 2 hellameger letet, ahol a EIR.  $\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} = e^{x+at} \cdot a + 2(x-at) \cdot (-a)$  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t^2} = e^{X+at} \cdot a \cdot a + 2 \cdot (-a) \cdot (-a) = a^2 \left(e^{X+at} + 2\right)$ ez re-élletoileg  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{x+at} + 2.(x-at)$ telit valoiben D'u = e X+at + Z  $\frac{Ju}{3t^2} = a^2 \frac{\Omega u}{2x^2}$ B cs010-+  $u(t,x) = (x+at)^2 - x-at$ Brogot 5., A copart f(x, y) = -x2 +y2+ 2xy  $f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2 + 2xy$ Keressi 2 meg art ar (xo.7.) portot, alul ar -4x+8y+ == 2 e'nitosil pa'onhuzanos 8x-hy+z-17 sibral.

$$8x - 4y + z = 12$$
nomálieto  $u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$\frac{2J}{2\times}(x_0,y_0)(x_0) + \frac{2J}{2}(x_0,y_0) - (z_0,y_0) = 0$$

$$\frac{2J}{2\times}(x_0,y_0)(x_0,y_0) + \frac{2J}{2J}(x_0,y_0) = 0$$

$$\frac{2J}{2\times}(x_0,y_0)(x_0,y_0) + \frac{2J}{2J}(x_0,y_0) = 0$$

$$8 = c \frac{\Im f(x_0, y_0)}{\Im x} = -\frac{\Im f(x_0, y_0)}{\Im x} (x_0, y_0)$$

$$-4 = c \frac{\Im f(x_0, y_0)}{\Im y} = -\frac{\Im f(x_0, y_0)}{\Im y} (x_0, y_0)$$

$$1 = -c = > c = -1.$$

$$\frac{2J}{2x} = 2x + 2y$$

$$\frac{2J}{2y} = -2y + 2x$$

arar leressil art ar  

$$(x_0, y_0)$$
 portot, melye  
 $8 = -(2x + 2y_0)$   $7 \times = -1$   
 $-y = -(-2y_0 + 2x_0)$   $y = -3$ .