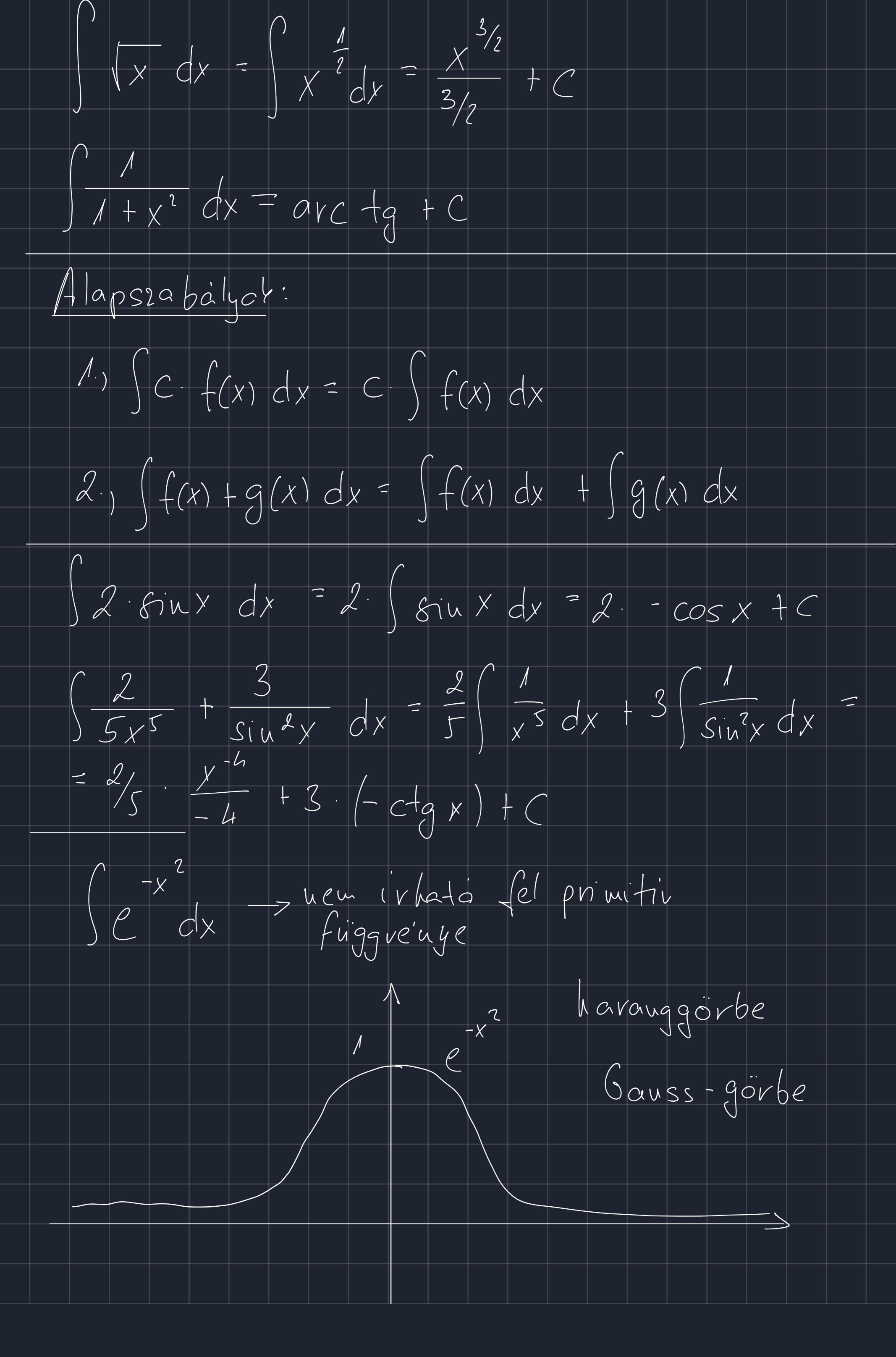
Euliaben 60 pout + 40 pout vizsgadolgazat 1. el badas 6-9-12. heten (18 pour) -> 6 pourt min 3 Nagy 2H 5 Lis ZH 2 poutos Molso heten lehet Wagy ZH-Lat javitani. 1 smetles, denivalas $2 \cdot x = 2 \cdot \left[x \right] = 2 \cdot \left[x \right] = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x = 14x$ Te cosx = [ex] cosx + e cosx + e cosx + e'(-6iu x) $f(g(x)) = f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$ J 47 = 69 $\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left(\frac{1}{1} \right) \right] - \frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \right] \right] - \frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \right] \right] - \frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \right] \right] - \frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \right] \right] - \frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \right] \right] - \frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \right] \right] - \frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \right] \right] - \frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{1} \right] \right] - \frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{$

Integralas Mit derivaljunt, hogy az adott függveint kapjut? [-ccs X] = (-1)[ccs X] - (-1).[-8iu X] = 8iu X[e'+2] = [e'] +[2] = e' [X'-d] = 2x [primitiv függveinge] Loustaus Det: A2+ mondjut, hogy a f függveinnet a F függveing egy primitiv függveinge, ha F=f. Tetel: Ha Fegy primitiv függveige f-veb, aktor F(x)+c.
is primitiv fv.e. f-veb. Ha G(X) is primitiv függveinge f(X)-nek, affor von olyan C allando, amellyel G(X) = F(X)+C Vet: At fgv. hatávozatlan integrálja az f primitiv függvernyeinel összesége



1 utegraltipusch F(g(x)) $= \frac{1}{1} \left(\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \right)$ $Sin(x^2) \cdot 2x dx = -ccs(x^2) + c$ Q(X) $\int x \cdot e^{-x^2} \int g(x) = \int -\frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-x^2} + e^{-x^2}$ 1.1 Lineanis belsio függveing: g(x) = ax + b $\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \int f(ax+b) \cdot a dy =$ $-\frac{1}{a} \cdot F(ax+b) + C \qquad g(x) \qquad g'(x)$ $=\frac{\pi}{a}\cdot F(\alpha x+6)+C$

$$\int (3-8x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{(3-8x)^{\frac{3}{8}}}{8}$$

$$\int (y) = y^{\frac{1}{2}} F(y) = \frac{y^{\frac{3}{8}}}{8}$$

$$\int \cos^{2}x \, dx$$

$$\cos^{2}x + \sin^{2}x = A \qquad \text{? asomossingely}$$

$$\int \cos^{2}x \cdot \sin^{2}x = \cos 2x$$

$$\int \cos^{2}x \cdot \sin^{2}x = \cos 2x$$

$$\int \cos^{2}x \cdot \sin^{2}x = \frac{A + \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\int \sin^{2}y = \frac{A + \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\int \cos^{2}x \, dx = \int A + \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{A}{2} \int A + \cos 2x \,$$

$$\int \frac{c}{dy} \, dx = \int \frac{c}{\sin x} \, dx = \int \frac{dx}{2} \frac{2(x+t)}{x^2+2x+2} \, dx = \int \frac{dx}{2} \frac{2(x+t)}{x^2+2x+2} \, dx = \frac{dx}{2} \int \frac{dx}{2} \frac{d$$