Igaz-hamis kérdések

1.
$$\int \frac{4}{3x-5} \, dx = \frac{4}{3} \ln(|3x-5|) + C.$$

2.
$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} dx = -tg(x) + C$$

- 3. Ha az $f,g:]a,b[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ függvények differenciálhatóak $f'(x) \cdot g'(x) - \int f'(x) \cdot g(x) dx + C. \quad (x \in]a, b[)$ a, b[-n, és létezik $\int f' \cdot g$, akkor létezik $\int f \cdot g'$ is, és létezik olyan $C \in \mathbb{R}$ konstans, hogy $\int f(x) \cdot g'(x) dx =$
- 4. Legyen F(x) = |x| ($x \in \mathbb{R}$). Ekkor minden $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ 12. $\int_{-1}^{1} x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$. esetén F'(x) = sign(x). Ezért az F függvény a sign függvény primitív függvénye ℝ-en
- 5. Legyen $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow$ hogy $\int f(\alpha x + \beta) dx = \frac{F(\alpha x + \beta)}{\beta} + C \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}),$ 0 tetszőlegesek. Ha létezik $\int f$, akkor létezik ahol F jelöli az f függvény egy primitív függvényét. $\int f(\alpha x + \beta) dx$ is, és létezik olyan $C \in \mathbb{R}$ konstans, \mathbb{R} függvény, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\alpha \neq$

6.
$$\int \ln(x) dx = \frac{1}{x} + C$$

7.
$$\int \frac{7}{3x+4} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{7}{3} \ln(|3x+4|) + C.$$

8.
$$\int \sqrt{x} + \sqrt[4]{x} + \sqrt[4]{x} \, dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{3}{4}} + \frac{4}{5} x^{\frac{4}{5}} + C$$

9. Ha $f, F:]a, b[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ és F' = f, akkor $G:]a, b[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ olyan $C \in \mathbb{R}$, hogy F(x) - G(x) = Cpontosan akkor primitív függvénye f-nek, ha létezik $(x \in]a,b[)$

10.
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4} \, dx = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

11.
$$\int_0^1 x + 1 \, \mathrm{d}x = 1$$
.

12.
$$\int_{-1}^{1} x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$
.

- 13. Legyenek $f,g:[a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Riemann-integrálható teljesül, akkor $\int f(x) dx \le \int g(x) dx$. függvények. Ha minden $x \in [a, b]$ esetén $f(x) \le g(x)$
- 14. Legyen $\varphi: [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ egy folytonos függvény és forgassuk meg az x tengely körül az $a \le x \le b$, $0 \le$ tok egy S forgástestet alkotnak, melynek térfoga $y \le \varphi(x)$ tartományt. A forgás során súrolt ponta $V(S) = \pi \int_a^{\infty} \varphi^2(x) dx$.
- 15. Legyen $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ egy Riemann-integrálható folytonos az [a, b] intervallumon. függvény. Ekkor az f függvény felsőhatárfüggvénye

(coport

1-12-

Igut - hamis:

1.) Igut, histen
$$\int \frac{4}{3x-5} dx = 4 \cdot \int \frac{1}{3x-5} dx = 4 \cdot \ln|3x-5| \cdot \frac{1}{3} + C$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \ln(|3x-5|) + C \quad (linearing lefebrs. History of the second o$$

- 2.) Namis, hissen Jaszx dx = tgx + C
- 3.) Hamis, mert a parcialis in legenda's teitele hegesen: $\int f(x) g'(x) dx = f(x) \cdot g(x) \int f'(x) \cdot g(x) dx + C$
- h.) Hamis, minel |x| nem differencialla lo O-lan, igg
 hem belet sign(x) primo h'u fgv-e at egesse
 IR-en.
- S.) Nami's, mirel $\int f(dx+\beta)dx = F(dx+\beta) \cdot \int_{d}^{d} + C = \frac{F(dx+\beta)}{d} + C$
- 6.) Hamis, histen $\int \ln x \, dx = x \cdot \ln x x + C$. Assol is likely hopy hamis, hopy $\left(\frac{1}{x} + C\right) = \left(x^{-1} + C\right)^{1} = -x^{-2} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \neq \ln x$.
- 7.) Igua, histen $\int \frac{7}{3x+4} dx = 7 \cdot \int \frac{1}{3x+4} dx = 7 \cdot \ln[3x+4] \cdot \frac{1}{3} + C = \frac{7}{3} \ln[3x+4] + C$
- 8.) Hamis, hiszen $\int x + \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[4]{x} dx = \int x^{1/2} + x^{1/3} + x^{1/4} dx = \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} + \frac{x^{4/3}}{4/3} + \frac{x^{5/4}}{5/4} + C = \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} + \frac{3}{4}x^{4/3} + \frac{4}{5}x^{5/4} + C$
- 9.) Igaz
- 10.) Hamis, mivel \[\int_{\times^2} + \frac{1}{\times^4} dx = \int_{\times^2} + \times^4 dx = \frac{\times^1}{-1} + \frac{\times^3}{-3} + C = \]

2.)
$$f(x) = \ln(1+x^{2})$$
 (x \in R) however this a $\frac{1-hh-1}{1-hh-1}$

• $f'(x) = \left(\ln(1+x^{2})\right)' = \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{1+x^{2}}$

• $f''(x) = \left(\ln(1+x^{2})\right)' = \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{1+x^{2}}$

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

C)
$$\frac{10x + \frac{2}{x^2}}{5x^2 + 4\sqrt{x} - 99} clx = |n| 5x^2 + 4\sqrt{x} - 99| + C$$

$$L_{5} \text{ however} clean to ally a. } (5x^2 + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 99) = 10x + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 10x + \frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9!}{9} clash$$

$$closo \text{ for classically a.} } (-75i \text{ think } + 5e^x + 9)^{\frac{1}{9}} clx = \frac{(-75i \text{ think } + 5e^x + 9)^{\frac{10}{10}}}{10} + C$$

$$closo \text{ for classically a.} } (-75i \text{ think } + 5e^x + 9)^{\frac{1}{9}} - 7\cos hx + 5e^x + 9$$

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