lgaz-hamis kérdések

1.
$$\int (2x+2)e^x dx = (2x-2)e^x + C$$

2. Tetszőleges
$$A, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$
 esetén $\int \frac{A}{x+\alpha} dx = A \ln(|x-10|, \int \frac{1}{\sin^2(x)} dx = tg(x) + C$.

3.
$$\int \frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \coth(x) + C$$

4.
$$\int 3x^2 + 2x + 5 \, dx = x^3 + x^2 + 5 + C$$

5.
$$\int (3x+4)e^x dx = (3x+4)e^x + C$$

6. Ha
$$f: [a,b] \to \mathbb{R}$$
 folytonos $[a,b]$ -n, $f(x) \neq 0$ $(x \in [a,b])$, f differenciálható $]a,b[$ -n, akkor az 13 . $\int_{-1}^{1} x \, dx = 1$. $\frac{f'}{f}$ függvénynek létezik a primitív függvénye, és létezik olyan $C \in \mathbb{R}$, hogy $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln(|f(x)|) + vény$ akkor, é bármely $\epsilon > C$ $(x \in]a,b[)$.

7.
$$\int \sqrt{x} + \sqrt[4]{x} + \sqrt[4]{x} \, dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{4}{5} x^{\frac{5}{4}} + C$$

8.
$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

9.
$$-\int \sinh(x) dx = -\cosh(x) + C$$

10.
$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2(x)} dx = tg(x) + C$$

11. Legyen
$$f: [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$$
 egy folytonos függvény és jelölje $F: [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ az f függvény egy primitív függvényényét. Ekkor $\int_a^b f(x) dx = [F(x)]_b^a = F(a) - F(b)$.

12.
$$\int_0^{\pi} 1 \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi$$
.

13.
$$\int_{-1}^{1} x \, dx = 1$$
.

- 14. Legyen $f: [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ korlátos függvény. Az f függintervallumnak, melyre $\mathcal{O}(f, P) < \epsilon$ teljesül. bármely $\epsilon > 0$ esetén van olyan P felosztása az [a, b]vény akkor, és csakis akkor Riemann-integrálható, ha
- 15. Legyen $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ egy Riemann-integrálható függvény. Ekkor f monoton [a, b]-n.

1) csoport gar-hamis: 1.) Hamis, mert $\int (2x+2)e^{x} dx = (2x+2) \cdot e^{x} - \int 2 \cdot e^{x} dx = (2x+2) \cdot e^{x}$ Igar - hamis: = $(2x+2)e^{x} - 2e^{x} + C = 2x \cdot e^{x} + C$ 2.) Hamis, mert JA dx = A. In(1x+x1) + C 7.) Namis, mert]] x2+2x+5dx = x3+x2+5x+C 3.) Hamis, met [coth(x) + c) = (cosh(x) - sinh(x) - cosh(x) sinh(x) = (osh(x) - sinh(x) - cosh(x) sinh(x) = (osh(x) - sinh(x) - cosh(x) - sinh(x) = (osh(x) - cosh(x) $= \frac{\sinh^2(x) - \cosh^2(x)}{\sinh^2(x)} = \frac{-1}{\sinh^2(x)}$ 5.) Hamis, ment $\int (3x+4)e^{x}dx = (3x+4)e^{x} - \int 3\cdot e^{x}dx = (3x+4)e^{x}-3e^{x}$ + (= (3x+1)ex + C 7) $\int g a x$, $\int \sqrt{x} + 3 \sqrt{x} + 4 \sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}} + x^{\frac{1}{4}} dx =$ $=\frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2}+\frac{x^{4/3}}{4/3}+\frac{x^{5/4}}{5/4}+C=\frac{2}{3}x^{3/2}+\frac{3}{4}x^{4/3}+\frac{4}{5}x^{5/4}+C$ 9.) Igur, histen Jsinh led dx = cosh(x) + C 10.) Hamis, hisren $(t_{gx}) = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right) = \frac{(\sin x) \cdot \cos x - \sin x \cdot (\cos x)}{\cos x}$ $= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \text{Valoje's an} \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + C$ M.) Hamis, hisren a Newton-Leibuit forunda helyes alega: $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \left[F(x) \right]_{R_{a}}^{b} = F(4) - F(4)$ Ca

12.) Hamis, mert
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} 1 dx = [x]_{0}^{\pi} = \pi - 0 = \pi$$
 [-19-

13.) Hamis, mut
$$\int_{-1}^{1} x dx = \left[\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right]_{-1}^{1} = \frac{1^{2}}{2} - \frac{(-1)^{2}}{2} = 0$$

15.) Namis, mert pli as
$$f(x) = x^2$$
 friggreing Riemann.

14 regrailhabo' [-1, 1] -en, de oft nem monoton.

Descript Feladulos:

1.)
$$f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x+1}$$
 $(x \in |R|^{3} - 1)$ mono honilais stem for $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x+1} = \frac{(x+2)^{3} - (x+1)^{2} - (x+2) - (x+1)^{2}}{(x+1)^{2}} = \frac{(x+1) - (x+2)}{(x+1)^{2}} = \frac{(x+1)^{2} - (x+1)^{2}}{(x+1)^{2}} = \frac{1}{(x+1)^{2}}$

$$= \frac{1}{(x+1)^{2}}$$

of -nah mines Zernhese, ment sprim hilaja nem O.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 Type
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \left(O \right) \quad \text{minelin} \quad x \in |R| \left\{ -1 \right\} \quad \text{hire'theirel} \quad \text{, historical}$$

$$(x+1)^2 > 0$$

•
$$f'(x) = (e^{-x^2})' = e^{-x^2} \cdot (-2x)$$

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of zeinste Sui (star poutde):

$$e^{\times (x^{2}-2x-15)} = 0 / e^{\times}, \text{ mut } e^{\times} \neq 0$$

$$e^{\times (x^{2}-2x-15)} = 0$$

$$e^{\times} = -(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^{2}-44} \cdot (-15)} = 2 \pm \sqrt{64} \quad \text{ and } e^{\times} = \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\times 12^{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{64} \quad \text{ and } e^{\times} = \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\times 12^{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{64} \quad \text{ and } e^{\times} = \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

4.) a) \sex-7\sinx + 3\confx - \frac{7}{x} + x^3 dx = 8ex-7\cosx)+3\sinhx-7\lankl +\frac{4}{4}+C

b) $\int (6x+2) \cdot \frac{\sin h \times dx}{g!} = \frac{(6x+2) \cosh x}{g!} - \frac{16 \cdot \cosh x}{g!} dx = \frac{(6x+2) \cosh x}{g!} - \frac{16 \cdot \cosh x}{g!} dx = \frac{(6x+2) \cosh x}{g!} - \frac{16 \cdot \cosh x}{g!} dx = \frac{16 \cdot \cosh x}{g!} + \frac{16 \cdot \cosh x}{g!} + \frac{16 \cdot \cosh x}{g!} dx = \frac{16 \cdot \cosh x}{g!} + \frac{16 \cdot \cosh x}{g!} dx = \frac{16 \cdot \cosh x}{g!} + \frac{16 \cdot \cosh x}{g!} dx = \frac{16 \cdot \cosh x}{g!} + \frac{16 \cdot \cosh x}{g!} dx = \frac{16 \cdot \cosh x}{g!} + \frac{16 \cdot \cosh x}{g!} dx = \frac{16 \cdot \cosh x}{g!} dx = \frac{16 \cdot \cosh x}{g!} + \frac{16 \cdot \cosh x}{g!} dx = \frac{16 \cdot \cosh x}{g!} dx =$

c) $\int \frac{4 \cos x - 3 \sin x}{4 \sin x + 3 \cos x} dx = |u| 4 \sin x + 3 \cos x | + C$

Ly nevero derivallya. (4 sinx + 3 cosx) = 4 cosx - 3 sinx => / g alas

d) $\int (-7\cosh x + 8\cos x - 4)^{\frac{7}{4}} (-7\sinh x - 8\sin x) dx = (-7\cosh x + 8\cos x - 4)^{\frac{8}{4}} + C$ belso for eleminally: $(-7\cosh x + 8\cos x - 4)^{\frac{1}{4}} - 7\sinh x = -8\sin x$ => $\int g^{\frac{1}{4}} g' ala f$

 $e)\int \frac{x+2}{x^2-1} dx = \bigcirc$

CamScannerrel szkennelve

$$\begin{cases} P_{\text{ext}}(x, y) & \text{ for felow} \\ \frac{1}{x^{2}-1} & \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} = \frac{A(x+1) + B(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{x(A+B) + (A-B)}{x^{2}-1} \\ \Rightarrow e_{\text{grantleheurliner}} & 1 = A + B \\ 2 = A - B \end{cases} \qquad 1+2 = 2A$$

$$2 = A - B \qquad 1+2 = 2A$$

$$A = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{e^{x}+e^{-x}} dx = \int e^{x} + \frac{1}{e^{x}} dx - \int t + \frac{1}{t} t dx - \int t^{2} + 1 dx - \int t^{2} + \int t^{2} + 1 dx - \int t^{2$$

 $dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$