lgaz-hamis kérdések

- 1. Ha $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ folytonos [a,b]-n, $f(x) \neq$ 0 $(x \in [a, b])$, f differenciálható]a, b[-n, akkor az]tezik olyan $C \in \mathbb{R}$, hogy $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln(|f(x)|) + 9$. $\int \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4} dx = -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{3x^3} + C$ $\frac{1}{f}$ függvénynek létezik a primitív függvénye, és lé- 8. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \operatorname{arsinh}(x) + C$ $(x \in]a,b[)$.
- 2. Ha $f, F:]a, b[\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ \'es } F' = f, \text{ akkor } G:]a, b[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ olyan $C \in \mathbb{R}$, hogy F(x) - G(x) = C $(x \in]a, b[)$. 11. $\int_1^2 x - 1 \, dx = \frac{1}{2}$. pontosan akkor primitív függvénye f-nek, ha létezik
- 3. Ha az $f, g:]a, b[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ függvények differenciálhatóak $f'(x) \cdot g(x) - \int f'(x) \cdot g(x) dx + C$]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 $\int f(x) \cdot g'(x) dx =$ $(x \in]a,b[)$.
- 4. $\int (2x+2)e^x dx = (2x-2)e^x + C$
- 5. $\int 2x + 5 dx = x^2 + 5x + C$
- 6. $\int x \sin(x) dx = x \cos(x) + C$

- 7. $\int x \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} + C$

- 10. Legyen $a \neq 1$ egy adott pozitív valós szám, ekkor $\int a^x \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x + C.$
- 12. Van olyan $f: [a,b] \to \mathbb{R}$ monoton függvény, mely Riemann-integrálható
- 13. Legyen $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ egy Riemann-integrálható differenciálható az [a, b] intervallumon. függvény. Ekkor az f függvény felsőhatárfüggvénye
- 14. $\int_0^{\pi} \sin(x) dx = 0$.
- 15. $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$.

1-7-B. csoport Igar - hamis : 1.) Igert, a 4. felochet c) réspésen hasznolyink ext. 2) Igar 3.) Hamis, a parcialles integnités teitele lescen: If(m) ·g'(x)dx = f(x)·g(x) - [f'(x)·g(x)dx 4.) Hamis, mert [(2x-2)ex]= (2x-2)'ex+(2x-2)(ex)'= = $2e^{x} + (2x-2)e^{x} = 2x \cdot e^{x} \neq (2x+2)e^{x}$. De parciales integralaisal is latrail, hugy (2x+2)ex dx = (2x+2)ex- 12.ex dx= (2x+2)ex-2ex=2x.ex+C 5.) Igar: $\int 2x+5 dx = 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + 5x + C = x^2 + 5x + C$ 6.) Hamis, mut (x.coxx)= 1.coxx +x. (-sinx) = coxx -xsinx De parailis integralaissal is lebet: $\int x \sin x \, dx = f'' \cdot \frac{g'}{g'}$ = x. (-cosx) - /1. (-cosx) dx = -xcosx + /cosx dx = =- X wsx + Si4x + C 7.) Igan, hirren $\int \times \int x \, dx = \int x^{1/2} \, dx = \int x^{3/2} \, dx = \frac{x^{3/2}}{5/2} + C$ $=\frac{2 \cdot x^{5/2}}{5} + C$ 8.) $\int gar, minel \left(ar sunh(x)\right) = \frac{1}{sinh'\left(ar sunh(x)\right)} = \frac{1}{\cosh\left(ar sunh(x)\right)}$ = 1 \[\sum_{\text{th}}^2 \left(\arsinh \times \right) \] \[\sum_{\text{th}}^2 \] \[\sum_{\text{th}}^2 \] \[\text{CamScannerrel} \]

9.)
$$\begin{cases} |g_{a4}|, \text{ must} \qquad \int_{-x^{2}}^{4} + \frac{1}{x^{4}} dx = \int_{-x^{2}}^{-2} + x^{-4} dx = \frac{x^{2}}{-1} + \frac{x^{3}}{-3} + c \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{x} - \frac{1}{3x^{3}} + C$$

10.) $|g_{a4}| = \int_{-x^{2}}^{2} x - 1 dx = \left[\frac{x^{2}}{2} - x\right]_{x=1}^{2} = \left(\frac{c^{2}}{2} - 2\right) \cdot \left(\frac{12}{2} - 1\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

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

12.) $|g_{a4}| = \int_{-x^{2}}^{2} x - 1 dx = \left[\frac{x^{2}}{2} - x\right]_{x=1}^{2} = \left(\frac{c^{2}}{2} - 2\right) \cdot \left(\frac{12}{2} - 1\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

13.) $|f_{amis}| = \int_{-x^{2}}^{x} f(f) df = \int_{-x^{2}}^{x} f(f) df$

14.) Namis, $\int_{0}^{17} \sin x \, dx = \left[-\cos x \right]_{X=0}^{17} = -\cos (57) - \left(-\cos (61) \right) = -\cos (77) + \cos (77) = -\cos (77) + \cos (77) = -\cos (77) = -\cos$

15.) Igar, | 20 cosx dx = [sinx] 21 = sin(211) -sin(e) = =0-0 = 0.

Is croppet Feladulos 1.) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \ln(x)$ $\left(x \in \left]0, + \infty\right[\right]$ monobus bisa. $- f'(x) = \left(x^{-1} + \ln x\right)' = (-1) \cdot x^{-2} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{-1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{-1+x}{x^2}$ la stain lailoimh hell O-agé Cenni e^{i} Zeinshesei: $\frac{-1+x}{x^2} = 0$ -1+x = 0 • 12660l f monotonitaisa x]0,1[1]1,+D[

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csoll. 2.) f(x) = J1+x2 (xEIR) honvexita'sa $f'(x) = (\sqrt{1+x^2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = ((1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (1+x^2)^{\frac{-1}{2}} \cdot 2x = (1+x^2)^{\frac{-1}{2}} \cdot x$ $\int_{hillso} \int_{S^{1}} y^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{S^{2}} y^{\frac{1}{2}} dy = \int_{S^{2}} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy$ $\int_{hillso} \int_{S^{1}} y^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{S^{2}} dy = \int_{S^{2}} (1+x^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{S^{2}} dy = \int_{$ Listormet, esternt hell derivation (fig) = fig + fig' $= \left(-\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + x^{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, 2x \right) \cdot X + \left(1 + x^{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 1 = \left(1 + x^{2} \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left(-x^{2} \right)$ $+(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}=(1+x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(-x^2)+(1+x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(1+x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ $= (1+x^2)^{-3/2} \cdot (-x^2 + 1 + x^2) = (1+x^2)^{-3/2} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{1+x^2})^3}$

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3.)
$$f(x) = (x^{2} + 7x + 13) e^{x} | xull | sha completes | portion | os 2 - hi jourises | experience | f(x) = ((x^{2} + 7x + 13) e^{x}) | = (x^{2} + 7x + 13) \cdot e^{x} + (x^{2} + 7x + 13) \cdot e^{x} | = (x^{2} + 7x + 13) \cdot e^{x} | = (x^{2} + 7x + 13) \cdot e^{x} | = (x^{2} + 9x + 70)$$

$$= (2x + 7) \cdot e^{x} + (x^{2} + 7x + 13) \cdot e^{x} = e^{x} (x^{2} + 9x + 70)$$

$$= (x^{2} + 9x + 20) = 0 \qquad | \cdot e^{x} | = (x^{2} + 9x + 20) = 0$$

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$$= (x^{2} + 9x + 20) = 0 \qquad | \cdot e^{x}$$

d)
$$\int (7 \cosh x - h \arctan \log x)^{3} \cdot (7 \sinh x - \frac{h}{x^{2}+1}) dx = \frac{1}{x^{2}+1} \cdot \frac{$$

CamScannerrel szkennelve