

Bevezetés

28 May 2022 19:56

**Ezt a jegyzetet Eredetileg Tatai Áron
(G07ZOE) (aron.tatai@gmail.com) Készítette
az ELTE IK BSc 2021/ii. féléves Analízis II F
tárgyhoz.**

2. Differenciál számítás II.

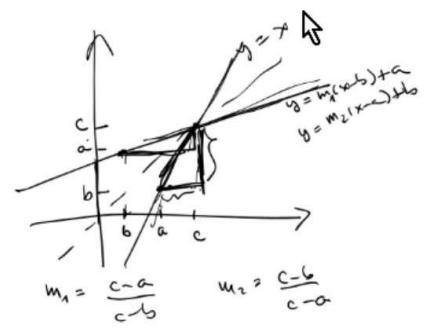
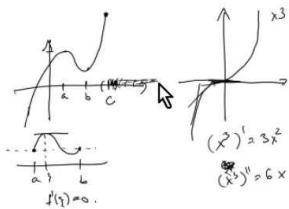
13 September 2021 08:12

Függvénytulajdonságok Deriváttal

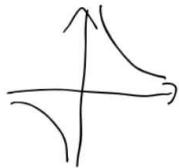
Lokális maximum (/hely) + Lokális minimum (/hely) == lokális szélsőérték / szélsőhely

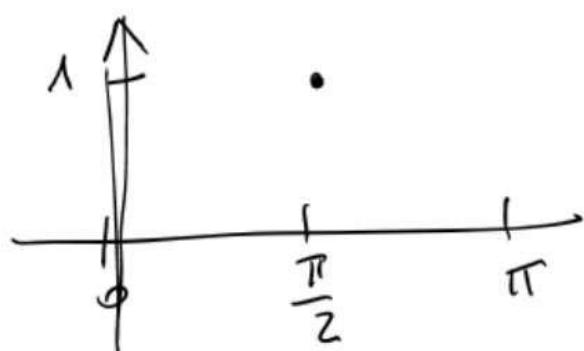
"elsőrendű" -> 1 derivált kell
Lokális szélsőértékre vonatkozó elsőrendű szüks. Feltétel:::

Inflexiós pont::: x^3 $x=0$ -ban



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0 \quad (\text{N} \neq 0)$$





$$\cos x = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\sin' x = \cos x$$

$$\sin'' x = -\sin x$$

$$\cos' x = -\sin x$$

$$\cos'' x = -\cos x$$

$\arcsin x = y \iff \sin y = x.$
$(x \in [-1, 1]) \quad (y \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}])$

Fv tulajdonság és Derivált 2.

22 September 2021

12:25

Aszimptota

L' Hospital-szabály

Differenciál számítás is jó Határérték kiszámolásához!

Nevezetes határértékek:

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1}$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1}$$

Deriválás

Pontbeli derivált

Belső pont: a eset belső pont, ha

$$- A \neq \emptyset \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$- \exists k(a), \text{ hogy } k(a) \subseteq A$$

jelöl: $\text{int } A$

$$\begin{aligned} P1: \quad [0,1] &\rightarrow (0,1) \\ (5,6] \cup \{7\} &\rightarrow (5,6) \\ \{2,3,4\} &\rightarrow \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

Differenciálhatóság

$f \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ deriválható, ha

$$f \text{ véges}, \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \text{ határérték}$$

jelle: $f'(a)$

$$\text{akkor: } f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \boxed{f \in D\{a\}}$$

$$\text{ más felirás: } f'(-) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} : \text{ differenciálfüggvény}$$

Tétel

Ha egy tétel deriválható a pontban, akkor folytonos.

$$f \in D\{a\} \Rightarrow f \in C\{a\}$$

(fordítva nem igaz)

Az Elülső

Az Elintő

$f \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, ha $f \in D(a)$ akkor

$(a, f(a))$ pontban Elintője és ez az egyenes:

$$y = f'(a) \cdot (x - a) + f(a)$$

$$\overbrace{f'(a) \cdot x}^{Ax} + \overbrace{(f(a) - f'(a) \cdot a)}^{-b}$$

Deriválási szabályok

$$(f+g)'a = f'(a) + g'(a)$$

$$(cf)'a = c \cdot f'(a)$$

$$(f \cdot g)'a = f'(a) \cdot g(a) + f(a) \cdot g'(a)$$

$$\frac{f'(a) \cdot g(a) - f(a) g'(a)}{g^2(a)}$$

Összetett függvény

(o)

$$(f \circ g)'(a) = f'(g(a)) = f'(g(a)) = g'(a)$$

Invert fü

(f⁻¹)

$$(f^{-1})'(b) = \frac{1}{f'(a)} \Rightarrow (f^{-1})'(b) = \frac{1}{f'(a)} = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(b))}$$

Hatványos deriváció

$$\text{Leggen } h = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \alpha_n (x - a)^n \quad (x, a, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$kH(r) > 0$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \alpha_n (x - a)^n \quad x \in K_R(a)$$

$$\text{daher: } f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underline{n} \cdot \alpha_n (x - a)^{n-1}$$

Derivatfriktion

für Intervall/Intervallumfang derivierbar: $f \in D(A) / f \in D(a, b)$

Derivatfriktion: $x \mapsto f'(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} m := x &\in \text{int } D_f \\ - f &\in D\{x\} \end{aligned}$$

gle: f'

Konstante \boxed{c}

$$f(x) = c \rightarrow f'(x) = 0$$

Höchstens $\boxed{x^n}$

$$f(x) = x^n \rightarrow f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$$

exponentiell $\boxed{e^x}$ kennst

$$\exp(x) = e^x \rightarrow e^x$$

Logarithmus $\boxed{\ln x}$

$$\ln x \rightarrow (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

Exponentiell \rightarrow
 derivatfria \rightarrow
 deriva \rightarrow $\ln x$

$$\text{Hart: } \ln = \exp^{-1}$$

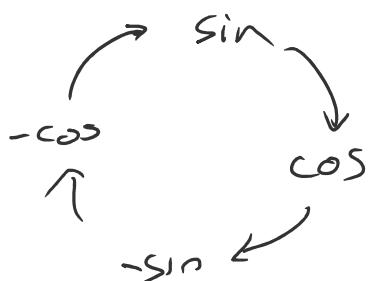
$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{\exp'(\ln x)} = \frac{1}{\exp(\ln x)} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$\boxed{a^x}$

$\boxed{\log x}$

$$\exp_a^x = a^x \rightarrow a^x \ln a$$

$$\log_a x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$



#

1. Feladat. A differenciálhányados fogalmának segítségével határozzuk meg az $f(x) = x^2$ függvény görbüjéhez az $x_0 = 1$ abszcisszájú pontban húzott érintőegyenlesetét!

eIF

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad x_0 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \underset{\approx}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\overset{\circlearrowleft}{f(a+h) - f(a)}}{h} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\underset{h \rightarrow 0}{\lim} \right) &= \frac{(a+h)^2 - a^2}{h} = \frac{a^2 + 2ah + h^2 - a^2}{h} = \\ &= \frac{2ah + h^2}{h} = \frac{h(2a+h)}{h} = 2a + h = \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (a=1, h \rightarrow 0) = \underline{\underline{2}} = m$$

$$y = f'(1)(x-1) + f(1) = \quad f(1) = 1^2 = 1$$

$$y = 2x - 1$$

1P

A definíció alapján lássuk be, hogy $f \in D(a)$, és számítsuk ki $f'(a)$ -t

a) $f(x) = x^4 ; a = 1$

$\frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} ; \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} =$

$= \frac{(1+h)^4 - 1^4}{h} =$

$= \frac{a^4 - b^4}{a^h - b^h} = (a-b)(a^3 + a^2b + ab^2 + b^3)$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{Definíció: } f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \\ f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} \end{array}}$

$(1+h>1) \left((1+h)^3 + \frac{(1+h)^2 \cdot 1 + (1+h) \cdot 1 + 1}{(1+h)-1} \right) =$

$$\frac{(1+h)^3 + (1+h)^2 \cdot 1 + (1+h) \cdot 1 + 1}{h} =$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+h)^3 + (1+h^2) + (1+h)}{h} + 1 = 4$$

Tsch! + den verbliebene 1-ben

$$f'(1) = 4$$

$$x^4 - h \cdot x^3 \stackrel{x=1}{=} 4$$

\approx

b)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad \text{es} \quad a = 2 \quad \text{def. always } \geq 0$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2+h} - \sqrt{2}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2+h} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2+h} + \sqrt{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{2+h-2}{h(\sqrt{2+h} + \sqrt{2})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+h} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

c)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} : a=3; \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \frac{f(3+h) - f(3)}{h} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3+h} - \frac{1}{3}}{h} = \frac{3-(3+h)}{3(3+h)} \cdot \frac{1}{h} =$$

$$= \frac{-1 \cdot h}{3(3+h)} \cdot \frac{1}{h} = \frac{(-1)}{3 \cdot (3+h)} =$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{1}{q+3h}}{h} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{q}$$

=

$$\text{d}f \quad f(x) = |x| \quad a = 0$$

$$\frac{f(a+h) + f(h)}{h} = \frac{f(0+h) + f(0)}{h} =$$

$$\frac{|h| + 0}{h} = |h| = 0$$

2)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x & h < x < 0 \\ x^2 - x + 1 & h > x > 0 \end{cases} \quad a = 0$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} =$$

$$= \frac{-h \cdot 1}{h} = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

$$f'(0) \quad \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \frac{h^2 - h + 1 - 1}{h} =$$

$$= \frac{h(h-1)}{h} = h-1 = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

2P

Függvények deriválása

$$\begin{aligned} a/ \quad f(x) &= 6x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 3 \\ &= 12x^2 - 4x + 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b/ \quad \sqrt{x \sqrt{x \sqrt{x}}} &= \left(x \cdot \left(x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \\ &\quad \downarrow \\ &\left(x \cdot \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\left(x \cdot x^{\frac{3}{4}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \left(x^{\frac{7}{4}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \underline{\underline{x^{\frac{7}{8}}}} \end{aligned}$$

2. deriválás

$$f_1 = x^{\frac{7}{8}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{7}{8} x^{\frac{7}{8}-1} = \frac{7}{8} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{8}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{7}{8\sqrt[8]{x}}}}$$

c)

$$c = x^3 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{5x^5} =$$

$$= 3x^2 - \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{\cancel{1}}{\cancel{5}x^6} = \underline{\underline{3x^2 - \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^6}}}$$

d) parameterisch:

$$x^a + a^x + ax + \frac{x}{a} + \frac{a}{x} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$ax^{a-1} + a^x \ln a + a + \frac{1}{a} - \frac{a}{x^2}$$

→

3. Derivative:

$$\text{a)} \quad x^2 \cdot \sin x = \boxed{f'g + fg'}$$

$$2x \cdot \sin x + x^2 \cos x$$

$$\text{b)} \quad e^x \left(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + e^2 \right) \quad \sqrt[3]{x^2} = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$e^x \left(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + e^2 \right) + e^x \left(x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{e^2}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \right) \quad \boxed{e^2 = 0}$$

$$+ \cdot \frac{2e^x}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

$$\text{c)} \quad \frac{x^3 + 2}{x^2 + x + 5} = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$$

$$\frac{(3x^2)(x^2 + x + 5) - (x^3 + 2)(2x + 1)}{(x^2 + x + 5)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{3x^4 + 3x^3 + 15x^2}{2x^4 + x^3 + \underbrace{17x^2}_{17x^2}} - (4x + 2)$$

$$\frac{x^4 + 2x^3 + 15x^2 - 4x - 2}{(x^2 + x + 5)^2}$$

d)

$$\frac{2^x + 1}{2 + \sin x} = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$$

$$= \frac{2^x \cdot \ln 2 \cdot (2 + \sin x) - (2^x + 1) \cos x}{(2 + \sin x)^2}$$

4. fóldaf

$$(f \circ g)'(\alpha) = f'(g(\alpha)) \cdot g'(\alpha)$$

$$a) f(x) = (5x^2 + 3x)^{2020}$$

$$2020 (5x^2 + 3x)^{2019} \cdot (10x + 3)$$

$$b = \underbrace{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}^{f} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)$$

$$\underbrace{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}_{\text{P}} \quad \underbrace{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}_{\text{Q}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)$$

$$c = \sin\left(\frac{x^2+1}{x+3}\right) \quad f'$$

$$\cos \frac{x^2+1}{x+3} \cdot \left(\frac{2x(x+3) - (x^2+1)A}{(x+3)^2} \right) =$$

$$= \cdot \left(\frac{2x^2+6x - x^2-1}{x^2+6x+9} \right) =$$

$$\cos \frac{x^2+1}{x+3} \cdot \frac{x^2+6x-1}{x^2+6x+9}$$

∂f

$$\sin^2 \left(\ln \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} + 1 \right)$$

$$2\sin(\ln \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} + 1) \cdot (\sin(\ln \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} + 1))' =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cos(\ln \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} + 1) = (\ln \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} + 1)' \\ & -1 - -1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x}} \cdot (1+\cos^2 x)' \\ & 2\cos x \cdot -\sin x = \end{aligned}$$

$$2\sin x \cos x = \sin 2x$$

$$\frac{2\sin(\ln \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} + 1) \cdot \cos(\ln \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} + 1) \cdot 2\cos x \cdot -\sin x}{\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} \cdot 2\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x}} =$$

$$2\sin x \cos x = \underline{\sin 2x}$$

$$\frac{\sin 2 \left(\ln \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} + 1 \right) \cdot \sin 2x}{2(1 + \cos^2 x)}$$

$\exists f$

$$f(x) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1-x}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{-x} \rightarrow \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x}$$

$$f(x) = G^H \quad e^{\ln G^H} = e^{H \cdot \ln G} \quad \boxed{a = e^{\ln a}}$$

$$e^{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot (1-x)} =$$

$$= \exp \left(\underbrace{(1-x) \cdot \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}_{t} \right)^1 =$$

$$\exp((1-x)(\ln(1+\frac{1}{x})) \cdot \overbrace{-1 \cdot \ln(1+\frac{1}{x}) + (1-x) \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x}}}^{\text{TODO}})$$

$f(x)$

$$(\ln x)^{x+1} = a = e^{\ln a}$$

$$G^H = e^{H \cdot \ln G} -$$

$$\overbrace{\exp((x+1) \cdot \ln^2 x)}$$

$$f' \Rightarrow \exp'((x+1) \cdot \ln^2 x) \cdot ((x+1) \cdot \ln^2 x)' =$$
$$= \cancel{\exp((x+1) \cdot \ln^2 x)} \cdot 1 \cdot \ln^2 x + (x+1) \cdot \ln^2(x)' \cdot \ln x'$$
$$= \cancel{\ln x^{x+1}} \cdot \ln^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot (x+1)$$

Finde

Egyoldali pontbeli deriváltak

$$f(x) = |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{ha } x > 0 \\ -x & \text{ha } x < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \frac{-x - 0}{x - 0} = \frac{-x}{x} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \frac{x - 0}{x - 0} = \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

Tehát $f(x) = |x|$ nem differenciálható $x=0$ pontban

jobb / baloldali derivált

$$f'_+ \quad f'_-$$

$$\xrightarrow{\gg\gg} \underset{|}{\underset{\swarrow\searrow}{\underset{\parallel}{\mid}}} \xleftarrow{\ll\ll}$$

AII tagban:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} b(x) & \text{ha } x < a \\ A & \text{ha } x = a \\ g(x) & \text{ha } x > a \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^-} b = \\ A = \\ \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} g \end{cases} \quad \text{I. feltétel}$$

$$\boxed{b'_- = g'_+ \quad \text{I. feltétel}}$$

(1P)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x & \text{ha } x \leq 0 \\ e^{-x} & \text{ha } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = f(0) = 1-0 = 1$$

$$b(x) = 1-x \rightarrow b' = -1$$

$$g(x) = e^{-x} \rightarrow g' = -1 \cdot e^{-x} \rightarrow$$

$$\text{I: } b(0) = g(0) = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{II: } b'(0) = g'(0) = -1$$

$$\text{aztán } f \in D\mathcal{E} \text{ és } f'(0) = -1$$

Magasabb rendű deriváltak

$$\dots, f''' \rightarrow f^{(n)}$$

Magasabb rendű deriváltak

$f''(a) := (f'(a))'(a)$:= második deriváltak

Végzettségi deriválható: $f \in D^\infty$ (pl. polinom, cos, sin)

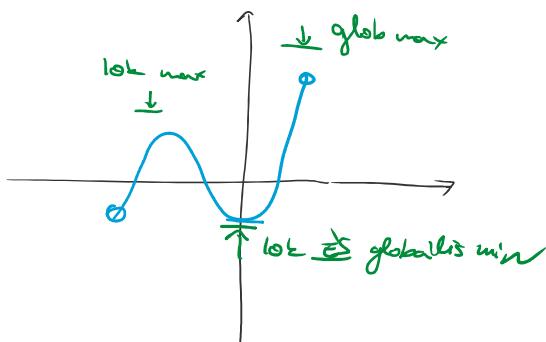
$$\int \begin{aligned} f+g &\in D^n(a) \text{ és } (f+g)^{(n)}(a) = f^{(n)}a + g^{(n)}a \\ \text{Leibniz-szabály} \quad f \cdot g &\text{ az } f \cdot g^{(n)}a = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} f^{(k)} g^{(n-k)}(a) \end{aligned}$$

FÜGGVÉNYTUDOMÁNSÁG + DERIVÁLT

Lokális Szűrők

$\exists k(a) \subseteq D_f : \forall x \in k(a) \subseteq D_g \text{ esetén } f(x) \leq f(a)$

"a" pont illetvek lok. maximum, $f(a)$ pedig lok. min



Lokális Szűrők

Sűrűséges feltétel:

$\rightarrow f \in D\{a\}$ valamelyen $a \in \text{int } D_f$ -ben

$\rightarrow f$ -nek a-ban lokális szűrőkkel van

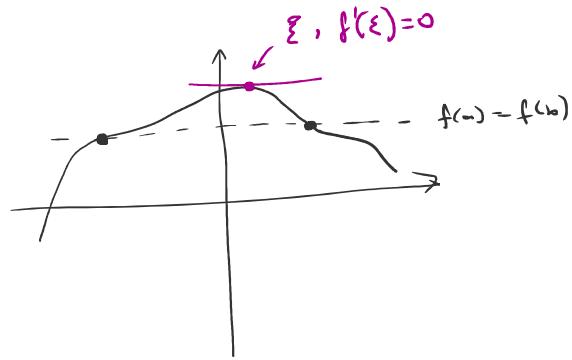
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Elteker $f'(a) := 0$

Stacionáris pont $\Leftrightarrow a \in D_f$, ha $f'(a) = 0$

Rolle közelítőtétel

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f \in C[a,b] \\ f \in D(a,b) \\ f(a) = f(b) \\ a < b \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a,b) : f'(\xi) = 0$$

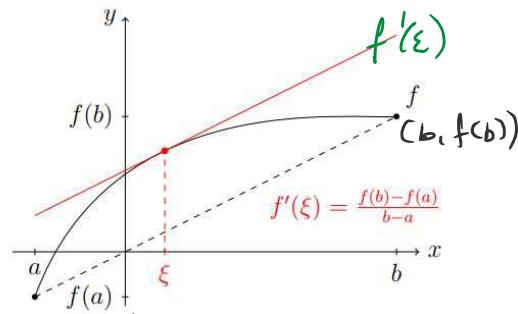


Cauchy-féle közelítőtétel

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f,g \in C[a,b] \\ f,g \in D(a,b) \\ \forall x \in (a,b) : g'(x) \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a,b) : \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)}$$

Lagrange-féle közelítőtétel

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f \in C[a,b] \\ f \in D(a,b) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a,b) : f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$$



Következményei:

1: $f : (a,b) \rightarrow , f \in D(a,b)$

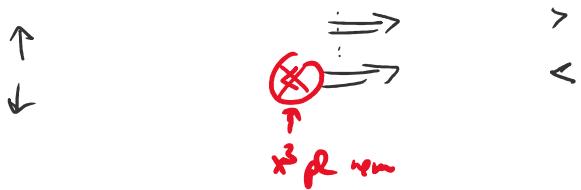
$$f' = 0 \text{ } (a,b) \iff f \text{ = állandó } (a,b) - w$$

2: $f, g \dots$

$$f' = g' \text{ } (a,b) - w \iff \exists c \in \mathbb{R}, \forall x \in (a,b) : f(x) = g(x) + c$$

Monotonitás

$$\begin{array}{lll} f \nearrow (a,b) - w & \iff & f' \geq 0 \quad (a,b) - w \\ \searrow & \iff & \leq \\ \uparrow & \iff & > \\ \downarrow & \text{X} \iff & < \end{array}$$



Lok. Stet. Erst. ableitbares gilt.

Erläutert wird als derivativer -> + ($g(t)$, $\exists \delta > 0$ wgs. nach
 $g < 0$ $(t-\delta, t) -n$ es
 $g > 0$ $(t, t+\delta) -n$

$$f \in D(a, b)$$

$$\exists c \in (a, b) \text{ aho } f'(c) = 0 \text{ es}$$

f' stetig ist \Rightarrow



$$\ominus \rightarrow \ominus$$

Lokalminimales



$$\oplus \rightarrow \oplus$$

Lokalmaximales

ZF

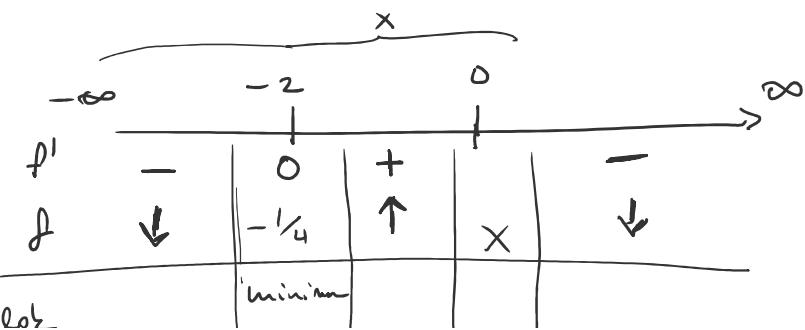
$$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^2} . \quad f'(x) = \frac{1 \cdot x^2 - (x+1) \cdot 2x}{x^4} =$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 2x^2 - 2x}{x^4} =$$

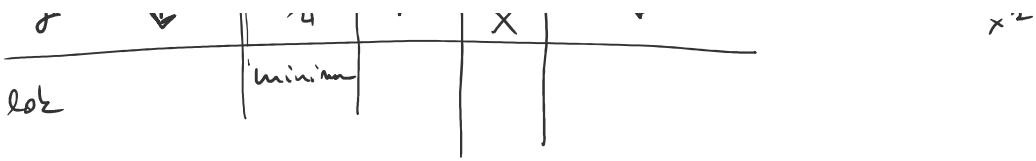
$$= \frac{-x^2 - 2x}{x^4} = -\frac{x^2 + 2x}{x^4} =$$

$$= -\frac{x(x+2)}{x^4} = -\frac{x+2}{x^3}$$

Zur Koeffiz.: $x+2=0$
 $x=-2$



$$\frac{x+1}{x^2} = \frac{-1}{4}$$



Maximales lokales Minimum

$$f \in D^2(a)$$

$$f'(c) = 0 \quad \wedge \quad f''(c) \neq 0$$

\Downarrow lok-sulsoorten

$$f''(c) > 0 \quad \begin{matrix} f''(c) < 0 \\ \text{lokmax} \end{matrix}$$

lokmin

$(a, f(a))$ -re van érintője, ha $f \in D[a]$. Ez f és grafikának a $(a, f(a))$ pontbeli érintője

$$y = f'(a) \cdot (x - a) + f(a)$$
 egyenes

$$\textcircled{1.} \quad f(x) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{(x^2+1)^5} \right)' = ? \quad \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2} =$$

=

$$\sqrt{1+x} = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \frac{(x^2+1)^5}{2\sqrt{x+1}} - \underbrace{\sqrt{x+1} \cdot 5(x^2+1)^4 \cdot 2x}_{(x^2+1)^{10}}$$

Ötlet $\frac{a}{b} = \ln a - \ln b$

az
jebb an
driválható

$$\ln \sqrt{1+x} - \ln (x^2+1)^5 = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{x^2+1} - 5 \ln (x^2+1)}$$

$$\ln(f(x))' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot 1x^0 - 5 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+1} \cdot 2x = \left(\frac{1}{2(1+x)} - \frac{10x}{x^2+1} \right)$$

$$f'(x) = f(x) \cdot \underbrace{\ln(f(x))'}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{(x^2+1)^5} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2(1+x)} - \frac{10x}{x^2+1} \right)$$

b) drinnt, cygnes asymptote.

$$\underline{y = Ax + B} \quad \rightarrow \text{Van c'urto", her } f \in \mathbb{S}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{G}$$

Mivel

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A \\ (f(x) - Ax) = B \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{VAGY} \\ | \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} y = f'(a) \cdot (x - a) + f(a) \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(x - 0) + 0 = \frac{x}{2} + 1 \end{array} \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{l} f(0) = 1 \\ f'(0) = \frac{1}{2} \end{array}}$$

Logarithmikus Deriválás

$$f(x) = g(x)^{h(x)} \rightarrow$$

$$\ln(f(x)) = h(x) \cdot \ln(g(x)) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = h(x) \ln g(x) + h'(x) \cdot \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}$$

↓

$$f'(x) = f(x) \cdot \left(\dots \right)$$

Inverz füg deriváláshoz

f^{-1} invertálható $b = f(a)$ pontban, eis

$$\underline{(f^{-1}(b))'} = \underline{\frac{1}{f'(a)}} = \underline{\frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(b))}}$$

- ② lg.6c :
 - invertálható
 - invertálható
 - számitsuk ki f^{-1} st b-ben

a) $f(x) = x^3 + x \quad b = -2$

- $f \in D(\mathbb{R})$ -ban

- $f' = 3x^2 + 1 > 0$

$$f' = 3x^2 + 1$$

$\hookrightarrow f$ szigorúan növő függvény, így invertálható

$\hookrightarrow f$ folytonos, minden deriválható

II - keressük a-t, ahol $f(a) = -2$

\hookrightarrow ötlet: $a = -1$

$$\underbrace{x^3}_{-1} + \underbrace{x}_{-1} = -2$$

$f'(a) = f'(-1) \Rightarrow 3 \cdot (-1)^2 + 1 = 4$

- Invertálás előtti számítási törlesztések

$$\oplus \quad (f^{-1}(b))' = \frac{1}{f'(a)} = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(b))}$$



$$(f^{-1}(-2)) = (f^{-1})'(b) = \frac{1}{f'(a)} = \frac{1}{f'(-1)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

⑥ $f(x) = 2x + \ln(x^2 + 1) \quad b := 2 + \ln 2$

$$f'(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \cdot 2x > 0 \quad \rightarrow \text{ezért szigorúan növő, ezért invertálható}$$

- ötlet $a=1$

$$f(a) = f(1) = 2 + \ln 2$$

$$f'(a) \Rightarrow f'(1) = 2 + \frac{2+1}{1^2+1} = 3$$

kl. minnen

$$(f^{-1})'(2 + \ln 2) = (f^{-1})'(b) = \frac{1}{f'(a)} = \frac{1}{f'(1)} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

Egyoldali Pontbeli derivált

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} bcx & x < a \\ A & x = a \\ f(x) & x > a \end{cases}$$

$f \in D\{a\}$, ha : - $f \in C\{a\}$ es

$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} f(a)$ $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} f(a)$ is evez megoldók

$$- b'(a) = f'(a) = f'(a)$$

(4) F Differenciálható a pontban:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2+1 & x < 0 \\ \ln(x^2+1) & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad a = 0$$

$$A = f(0) = \ln(0^2+1) = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$b = x^2+1 = 0+1 = 1$$

$$b, f \in C\{0\} \quad \checkmark$$

$b(x) = 1 \neq g(x) = 0$ erwartet 1. fkt. neu
tayessil, erwartet $g \notin C\{x_0\}$

1b

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2^x & x < 1 \\ 2 & x = 1 \\ \sqrt{x^3 + 3} & x > 1 \end{cases} \quad a = 1$$

0 - $2^1 = 2 = \sqrt{1^3 + 3} = \checkmark$
 $b(1) = g(1) = A$

1 - $b'(x) = 2^x \cdot \ln 2$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^2}{2\sqrt{x^3 + 3}}$$

Mittel derivabilität, erwartet b, f folgt aus 1-ben

2 - $b'(1) \stackrel{?}{=} g'(1)$

$$2^1 \cdot \ln 2 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{4}}$$

0 $\neq \frac{3}{\sqrt{4}}$! erwartet 11. Mittelteil neu tayessil,

erwartet $g \notin D\{x_0\}$.

c/

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos^2 x & x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 & x > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \quad a = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

0 - $b(a) = \cos^2(a) \stackrel{?}{=} g(a) = \left(a - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2$

$$\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \stackrel{?}{=} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

0 = 0 \checkmark

I. Mittelteil korrekt $b(a) = A = g(a)$

I. - deriváltak, határérték.

$$b'(x) = 2\cos(x) \cdot -\sin(x) = 2\cos x \sin x$$

$$g'(x) = 2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot 1 = 2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

II. függelék leírás, pont

$$b'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0, \quad g'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0, \quad \text{és } b, g \in D\{\pi/2\} - \text{ban}$$

Tezett $f \in D\{\pi/2\}$, és $f'(\pi/2) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \begin{cases} x^3 + 1 & \text{ha } x \leq 0 \\ \frac{\sin x}{x} & \text{ha } x > 0 \end{cases} \\ &\quad a = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$b(x) = x^3 + 1 \quad b(0) = 0^3 + 1 = 1$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} \quad g(0) = \frac{1}{0}$$

nevezetes határértékek,
tudjuk hogy
leírunk

I. felvetel ok: $b(0) = g(0) = A = 1$

$$(ab)' = a'b + ab'$$

$$b' = 3x^2 \Rightarrow b'(0) = 3 \cdot 0^2 = 0$$

$$g' = \frac{f'g - gf'}{g^2} = \frac{\cos x \cdot x - \sin x}{x^2} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\frac{\cos x - \sin x \cdot x + \cos x}{2x} = \frac{-\sin x \cdot x}{2x} = \frac{-\sin x}{2} = 0$$

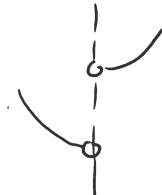
$$f'(0) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\lim} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1}{x} = \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\lim} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^2} = \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\lim} \frac{\left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots\right)}{x^2} =$$

$$f'(0) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \right) - x}{x^2} =$$

$$= \lim (\sin x \text{ hatragsora}) = 0$$

5 a/b paramétert késünk, hogy differenciálhatók legyenek a függvények

$$f(x) \begin{cases} x^2 + b & \text{ha } x < 1 \\ \frac{a}{x} & \text{ha } x > 1 \end{cases}$$



$$b(1) = f(1)$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 + b}_{=} = \frac{a}{x}$$

$$2x = -\frac{a}{x^2} - b \text{ en } \text{is}$$

$$x^2 + b = -\frac{2x^3}{x} =$$

$$\underbrace{a = -2x^3}_{(x=1)}$$

$$= x^2 + b = -2x^2$$

$$a = -2$$

$$b = -3x^2$$

$$(x=1)$$

$$b = -3$$

$$\not \rightarrow b = \sin ax + b \quad x \leq 0$$

$$f = e^{x^2} + x \quad x > 0$$

$$x=0 - t \text{ nézük}$$

akkor hogy deriváltat
kérjen,

$$b(0) = f(0) \quad \text{es} \quad b'(0) = f'(0).$$

$$\sin ax + b = e^{x^2} + x \quad \text{es} \quad (\sin ax + b)' = \cos ax \cdot a$$

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

$$\underline{b=1}$$

$$\cos a \cdot 0 - a =$$

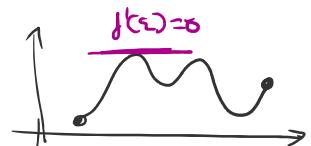
$$1 \cdot a = 1 \cdot 2x + 1$$

$$a = 2 \cdot 0 + 1 = \underline{a=1}$$

Középpontkételek

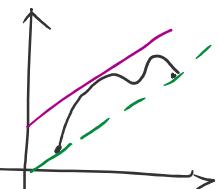
- Rolle

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f \in D, C(a,b) \\ f(a) = f(b) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a,b) : f'(\xi) = 0$$



- Lagrange

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f \in D, C(a,b) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a,b) : \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(\xi)$$

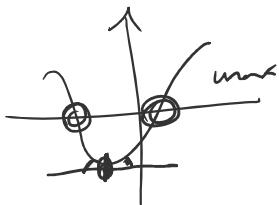


⑥ Leggen $a, b \neq 1 \in \mathbb{N}^+$

$$\text{igazolniuk} \quad f(x) = a^x + b^x - 2$$

funkció max

2 db zárt-e kör

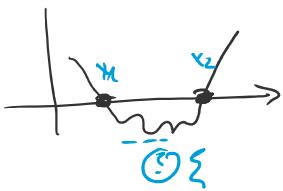


- Rolle miatt, ha $f \in D(a,b)$ lát zérushelye van,

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$$

$x_1 < \xi < x_2$

zur 2.



$$f'(x) = a^x \cdot \ln a + b^x \ln a$$

$$f''(x) = \underbrace{a^x \ln^2 a}_{+} + \underbrace{b^x \ln^2 a}_{+} > 0 \rightarrow |zH| = 0$$

$$|zH| = 1 \text{ (max)}$$



eniorit f-vel

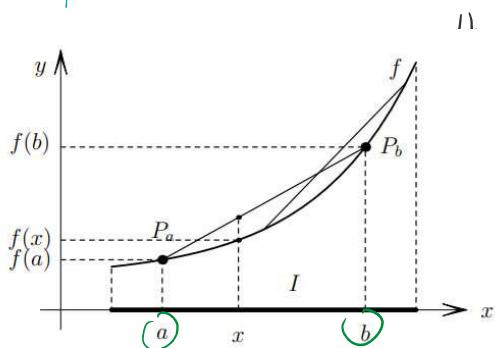
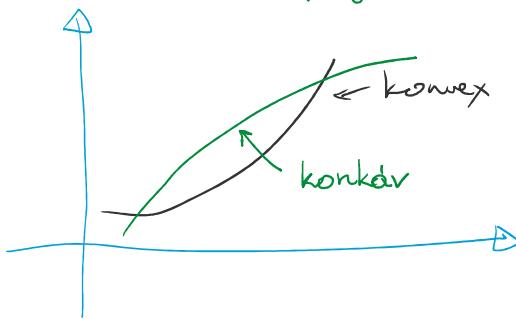
mint 2 zH-e lehet

(*) igazoljuk a következő egyszerűsítésről !

$$x - \frac{x^2}{2} < \underbrace{\ln(x+1)}_{1.} < x$$

TODD
STILL

Konvex, Konkáv függvények



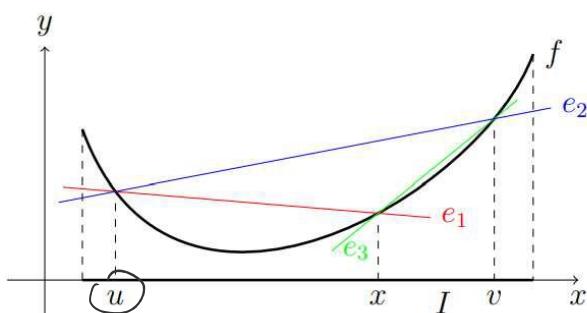
Egyenes egyenlet:

$$y = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a) + f(a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &\leq y & \rightarrow & \text{konvex} \\ f(x) &\geq y & \rightarrow & \text{konkáv} \end{aligned}$$

(rigorizan)

Meredekségek



$$e_1 \leq e_2 \leq e_3$$

$$\frac{f(x) - u}{x - u} \leq \frac{f(v) - u}{v - u} \leq \frac{f(x) - f(v)}{x - v}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} f \text{ konvex } (a, b) -n & \Leftrightarrow & f'' \geq 0 \quad (a, b) -n \\ \text{konkáv} & & \leq \\ \text{szig.-konv} & & \geq \\ \text{szig.-konkáv} & & < \end{array}$$

Inflexiós pont

$$(a, b) \subseteq \mathbb{R}, f \in D(a, b).$$

Inflexiós pont, ha $\exists \delta > 0 : f$ konvex $(c - \delta, c]$ -n és konkáv $[c, c + \delta]$ -n. (vagy fordítva)

(1P) Konvexität, infl. punkt. $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^2}$: $\frac{1}{x^3}' = -\frac{2}{x^3} \rightarrow$

$$\left(\frac{x+1}{x^2}\right)' = \frac{1 \cdot x^2 - (x+1)2x}{x^4} = \frac{x^2 - 2x^2 - 2x}{x^4} = \frac{-x^2 - 2x}{x^4} = \frac{x(2+x)}{x^4}$$

$$= \frac{x+2}{x^3}$$

$$\left(\frac{x+2}{x^3}\right)' = \frac{1 \cdot x^3 - ((x+2)3x^2)}{x^6} = \frac{-2x^3 + 6x^4}{x^6} = \frac{2x+6}{x^4}$$

ZH: $x = -3$ $-3+6=0 \quad \checkmark$

f''

f

$\frac{-3+1}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$

Asymptoten

$a \in \mathbb{R}$ o.s. $f: (a, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. f-wert van

Asymptoten, hm $\exists l(x) = Ax + B \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$, angenommen

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - l(x)) = 0$$

dann $y = Ax + B$ asymptote ($+\infty$) zu f-wert

Asymptote Werte iff.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} \doteq A \quad \text{os} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - Ax) \doteq B$$

dekor $f(x) = Ax + B$ az f aszimptotja x -ben

L'Hospital-szabály (0/0)

$$f, g \in D(a, b)$$

$$\forall x \in (a, b), g'(x) \neq 0^*$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} g = \infty^*$$

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{g'}{f'} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f}{g} \text{ eis } \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f}{g} \doteq \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f'}{g'}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} +\infty \\ +\infty \end{array} \text{ esetben } \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} g = +\infty$$

$$\begin{array}{c} +\infty \\ -\infty \end{array} \rightarrow \infty$$

Teljes Forrásgalat

① Kezdeti vizsgálat

- Deriváltak
- Zérushely
- Előjelvizsgálat, Paritás, Periodicitás

② Lokális szűrőkkel ③ Monotonitás

④ Konvektans ⑤ infl. pontok

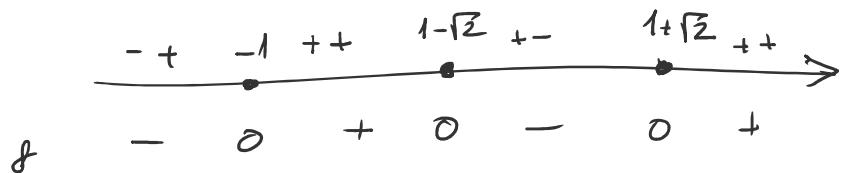
⑥ Hatalomtérök és aszimptotikák

⑦ Füg. grafikonok

(#2) TSV: $f(x) = x - 1 - \frac{4x}{1+x^2} = 0 \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$ $\frac{(x+1)(x^2-2x-1)}{x^2+1}$

1) $f(x) = 0 \iff x = -1$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \iff x = 1 - \sqrt{2} \\ x = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$



2) Monotonies

$$f(x) = x - 1 - \frac{4x}{1+x^2} \rightarrow f'(x) : 1 - \frac{4(1+x^2) - 4x(2x)}{(1+x^2)^2} =$$

~~$= \frac{4 + 4x^2 - 8x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} =$~~

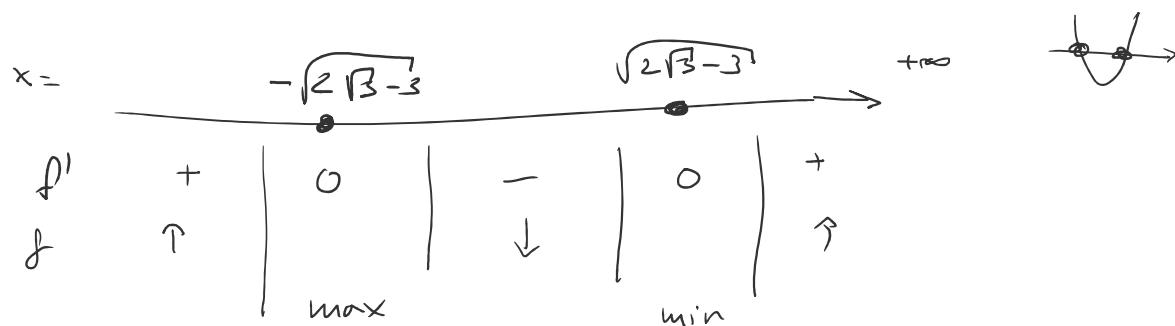
$\therefore x^4 + 6x^2 - 3 = 0$

$t = x^2 \rightarrow t^2 + 6t - 3 = 0$

$t = -3 - 2\sqrt{3}$

$x^2 = 2\sqrt{3} - 3 \quad \leftarrow \quad t = -3 + 2\sqrt{3}$

$x_1 = \sqrt{2\sqrt{3} - 3} \quad \text{vom} \quad x_2 = -\sqrt{2\sqrt{3} - 3}$



3 Konvexität

$$f'' = \frac{x^4 + 6x^2 - 3}{(x^2+1)^2} = \left(\frac{fg' - fy'}{g^2} \right) = \frac{(4x^3 + 12x)(x^2+1)^2 - (x^4 + 6x^2 - 3) \cdot 2(x^2+1) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+1)^4} =$$

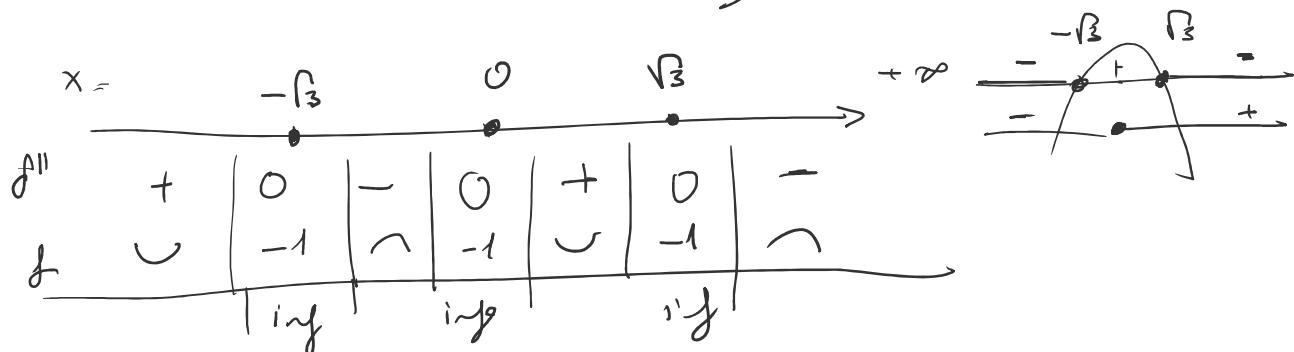
$$= \frac{8x(3-x^2)}{(x^2+1)^3}$$

mit $f''(x) > 0 \iff$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$x_3 = -\sqrt{3}$$



4 Hauptsätze & Asymptote

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{4}{1+x^2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \pm\infty \\ +\infty \end{array} \right) \stackrel{\text{Hop}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{4}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2}{x} = 0$$

es

$$\lim f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(x - 1 - \frac{4x}{1+x^2} \right) = \pm\infty - 1 - 0 = \pm\infty$$

also körneretzig

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{x}} \div x$$

$$\lim \frac{f(x)}{x} = A \rightarrow \lim \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{4}{1+x^2} \right) = 1 - 0 - 0 = A$$

$$\lim (f(x) - Ax) = B \rightarrow f(x) - Ax = \lim \left(1 - \frac{4x}{1+x^2} \right) = -1 \quad B$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - Ax) = B \Rightarrow f(x) - Ax \underset{x \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{4x}{1+x^2} \right) = -1B$$

$$y = Ax + B \quad \text{asymptote} \quad \underline{\underline{y = x}}$$

Monotonitás \leftrightarrow Deriválás Kapsolata

$$f \nearrow \iff f' \geq 0$$

: stb

① legbőrebb intervallum, ahol f monoton

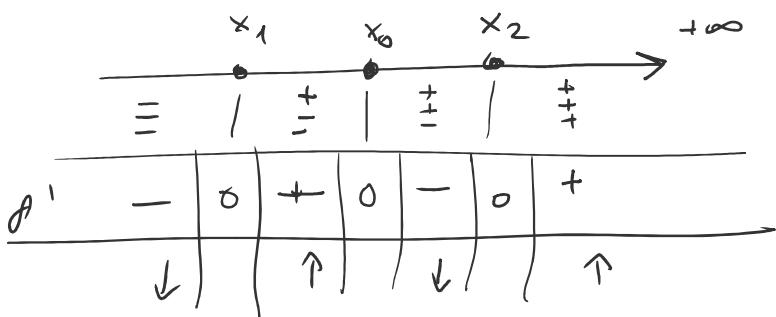
$$f(x) = 3x^4 - 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 2 \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$f'(x) = 12x^3 - 12x^2 - 24x$$

$$12x(x^2 - x - 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &x^2 - x - 2 \\ &(x-2)(x+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x_0 = 0 \\ x_2 = +2 \\ x_1 = -1 \end{array} \right.$$



Szignáció: $(-1, 0) \cup (2, +\infty)$

Szignáció csökken: $(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 2)$

$$1/b \quad \frac{x}{x^2 - 10x + 16} \left(\frac{f}{g} \right) \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2, 8\} \quad \leftarrow \text{Harm.} \dots$$

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{fg' - g'f}{g^2} \right) = \frac{(x^2 - 10x + 16) - x(2x - 10)}{(x-2)(x-8)^2} =$$

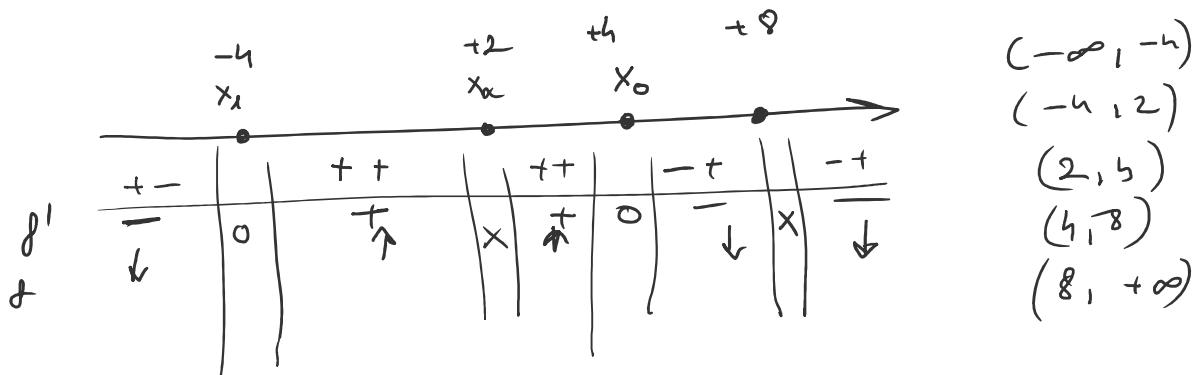
$$\frac{x^2 - 10x + 16}{(x-2)(x-8)} = \frac{x^2 - 10x + 16 - 2x^2 + 10x}{(x-2)(x-8)} =$$

$$= \frac{-x^2 + 16}{(x-2)(x-8)} =$$

$$x_1 = 4$$

$$x_2 = -4$$

$$\frac{(4-x)(4+x)}{(x-2)(x-8)^2} \rightarrow \text{mindestens positiv}$$



Lokalis Stabiliték

I. r. Szűkeleges $a \in \text{int } D_f$, $f \in D\{a\}$. $\rightarrow f'(a) = 0$

I. r. szűkeleges f' -nak elögalakulása van $(- \rightarrow +)$
 $(+ \rightarrow -)$

vissza

II. r. szűkeleges f $f'' > 0$ \cup lokális hely
 $f'' < 0$ \cap lokális hely

(2F) Számitás bei a $f(x) = x^5 - 5x^4 + 5x^3 + 1$ für lok. Stabilitéit

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 - 20x^3 + 15x^2 \quad \text{hun... hnn.}$$

König's:

$$\begin{aligned} I: \quad & 5x^2(x^2 - 4x + 3) \\ & (x-1)(x-3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x_0 = 0 \\ x_1 = +1 \\ x_2 = +3 \end{array} \right.$$

erste stationäres
punkt.

$$\text{II. dss. felt.: } f'' : 20x^3 - 60x^2 + 30x$$

II. dsgs. fkt.: $f'' : 20x^3 - 60x^2 + 30x$
 $(10x)(2x^2 - 6x + 3)$

$$f''(x_0) = 0 \quad !$$

$$f''(x_1) = 2 \cdot 9 - 6 \cdot 3 + 3 = 10 \cdot 3(3) > 0 \quad \checkmark \text{ lok. minimum}$$

$$f''(1) = 10 \cdot 1 - 6 \cdot 1 + 3 = -1 < 0 \quad \text{lok. maximum}$$

Absolut stetig

$$\alpha \in D_f$$

f -fkt. \exists absolut maximum, ha $\forall x \in D_f$ punktum $f(x) \leq f(\alpha)$.

α : absz maxpnt

$f(\alpha)$: absz maximum

Weierstrass kritik

Korlatos zart $[a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$ intervallumon $f \in C[a, b]$

lezerule szövödtelkei α os β , ha $\forall x \in D_f$ $f(x) \leq f(\alpha) \leq f(\beta)$

(a, b) -n stacionarius pontok \hookrightarrow absolut szövödtelkek

(8P) határozunk meg $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$ -t $(x \in [-\frac{1}{2}, 2])$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left(\frac{fg - g'f}{g^2} \right) = \frac{x^2+1 - 2x \cdot x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1-x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} = 0, \text{ ha } 1-x^2=0 \\ &\quad \downarrow \\ &\quad \text{stacionarius pontok: } \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

f.v. értékek: $-1 \notin [-\frac{1}{2}, 2]$

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$f(2) = \frac{2}{5}$$

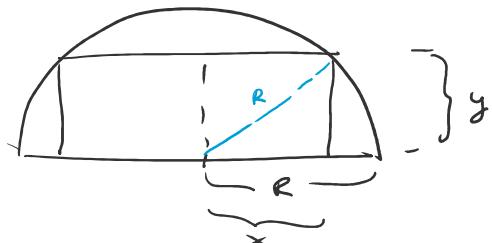
ezért csak körül: f absz minhely $-\frac{1}{2}$, minimuma $-\frac{2}{5}$

f absz maxhely 1, maximuma $\frac{1}{2}$

Szöveges Szabó felkérés feladatai

(5F)

Határozzuk meg egy R sugarú félkörbe írt legnagyobb területű téglalap méreteit, ha a téglalap egyik oldala a félkör átmérőjén fekszik!



$$T = 2 \times y$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$$

$$\text{ezért } T = 2 \times \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$$

$$T = 2 \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} \quad x > 0$$

T max. ha f max.

Keresünk meg $f(x) = 2\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$ maximumát!

$$\begin{cases} f'(x) = 2R^2 x - 4x^3 \\ f''(x) = 2R^2 - 12x^2 = 2(R^2 - 6x^2) \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x(R^2 - 2x^2) = 0$$

$(0, R)$ -en

$$R^2 = 2x^2$$

$$\frac{R^2}{2} = x^2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}$$

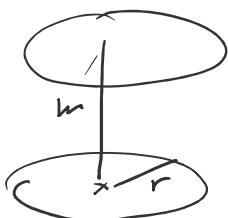
$$f''\left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 2R^2 - 12 \frac{R^2}{2} = 2R^2 - 6R^2 = \underbrace{-4R^2}_{<0}$$

f'' negatív \Rightarrow 2. rendű szint
lokális maximum.

$$T \text{ legnagyobb ha } x = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} \quad . \quad y = \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{R^2}{2}} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{azaz } x = y$$

6. Feladat. Hogyan kell megválasztani egy 1 liter térfogatú, henger alakú konzervdoboz méreteit, hogy a gyártási költsége minimális legyen?



$$\text{terfogat} = 1000$$

$$A = \underbrace{2r\pi}_\text{palást} + \underbrace{2\pi rm}_\text{száj}$$

$$V = \pi r^2 m = 1000 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1000}{\pi r^2}$$

$$A = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r \frac{1000}{\pi r^2} \rightarrow \text{keressük a minimumot}$$

$$f(r) = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r \cdot \frac{1000}{\pi r^2} \rightarrow \frac{2\pi \cdot 1000}{\pi r^2} = \frac{2000}{r}$$

$$f'(r) = 4\pi r - \frac{2000}{r^2} \quad A \in D^2(0, +\infty)$$

$$f''(r) = \underbrace{4\pi + \frac{4000}{r^3}}$$

$$f'(r) = 0 : 4\pi r - \frac{2000}{r^2} = 0 \quad r \neq 0$$

$$2\pi r - \frac{1000}{r^2} = 0 \quad | : r$$

$$r = \frac{10}{\sqrt[3]{2\pi}}$$

$$2\pi - \frac{1000}{r^3} = 0$$

$$r^3 = \frac{10}{2\pi}$$

$$2\pi r^3 - 1000 = 0$$

$$2\pi r^3 = 1000$$

$$2\pi r^3 = 1000 \quad | : 2\pi$$

$$r = \frac{1000}{2\pi}$$

$$2\pi r = 1000$$

$$r^3 = \frac{1000}{2\pi}$$

$$r = \frac{10}{\sqrt[3]{2\pi}}$$

$$\rho''\left(\frac{10}{\sqrt[3]{2\pi}}\right) = 4\pi + \frac{4000}{r^3} = 4\pi + \frac{4000}{\left(\frac{1000}{2\pi}\right)}$$

$$4\pi + 4000 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{10^3} > 0$$

Wurzeldreieck. c.f. steekt $r = \frac{10}{\sqrt[3]{2\pi}}$ a f.r. l.h.m. hela.

Er abstr.m. hela s, wert $A \in D^2(0, \rightarrow \infty)$ es $A(x) = 0$
eigehetnes lde megoblaan van

$$m = \frac{1000}{\pi r^2} = \underbrace{\frac{1000}{\pi}}_{\sim} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{2\pi}}{10}\right)^2 =$$

$$a^x = \exp_a(x) \rightarrow (\exp_a(x))'' = \exp_a(x) \cdot \ln a = \underbrace{\exp_a(x)}_{\oplus} \cdot \underbrace{\ln a}_{\oplus} > 0$$

Szigorúan konvex (ír $a=1$)

$$\log_a x \rightarrow (\log_a x)'' = \frac{1}{x \ln a} = \frac{1}{x^2 \ln a} \rightarrow \begin{cases} < 0 & \text{ha } a > 1 \\ > 0 & \text{ha } a < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x^\alpha \rightarrow (x^\alpha)'' = (\alpha x^{\alpha-1})' = \underbrace{\alpha(\alpha-1)x^{\alpha-2}}_{\oplus}$$

? előzékel

- $\alpha > 1, \alpha < 0 \rightarrow$ szkonvex
- $0 < \alpha < 1 \rightarrow$ szkoncav
- $\alpha = 0, \alpha = 1 \rightarrow$ konkávt konvex

TRIGONOMETRIKUS FUNKCIÓK

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \sin & \cdots & \cos \\ | & & | \\ \cos^2 + \sin^2 = 1 & & \\ \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & & \end{array}$$

$C = CCSS$ $\cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y$

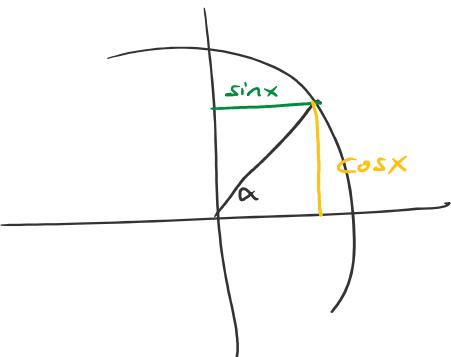
$S = SC + CS$ $\sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y$

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

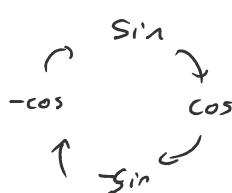
$$\begin{aligned} \sin(-x) &= -\sin(x) \\ \cos(-x) &= \cos(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin(2x) = 2\sin x \cos x$$

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$



α	0	30°	45°	60°	90°	180°	270°
x	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$
\sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	0	-1
\cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1	0



$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\sin 3x = 3 \sin x \cos^2 x - \sin^3 x \quad (1)$$

$$\cos 3x = \cos^3 x - 3 \sin^2 x \cos x$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 2 \sin^2 x \cos x$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \quad \operatorname{ctg} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\cos 3x = \cos^3 x - 3 \sin^2 x \cos x$$

\sin, \cos Hatringspunkt

$$\sin x = \sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} x^{2k+1}$$

$$\cos x = \cos(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} x^{2k}$$

$\sin \uparrow [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, $\downarrow [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$, szkawik $[0, \pi]$, 0 infl. punkt elengett

TG & CTG

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \quad \text{periakan függvénnyel, II sterint periodikus}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x = 0 \quad x = k\pi$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \operatorname{tg} y, \text{ ha } x = y + k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$
$$\sin(x-y) = 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg}' x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \quad \operatorname{tg}'' x = 2 \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x}, \quad \operatorname{ctg} x = -\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

Trigonometrikus Fülek Inverzi (ARC*)

$$(\sin|[-\pi, \pi])^{-1} \quad (\cos|[0, \pi])^{-1} \quad (\operatorname{tg}|(-\pi, \pi))^{-1} \quad (\operatorname{ctg}|(0, \pi))^{-1}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 (\sin|[-\pi, \pi]) & (\cos|[\pi_0, \pi]) & (\operatorname{tg}|(-\pi, \pi)) & (\operatorname{ctg}|(0, \pi)) \\
 \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
 \arcsin & \arccos & \arctg & \operatorname{arcctg}
 \end{array}$$

$$\arcsin x = y \iff \sin y = x$$

$$\arcsin' x = \frac{1}{\sin'y} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\arccos' x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\arctg' x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}'y} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \mp \infty} \arctg x = \mp \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \leftarrow \text{Ar. asymptotica}$$

$$\arctg' x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}'y} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\arctg x + \operatorname{arcctg} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Hiperbolikus Fkt

$$\operatorname{sh}(x) = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

$$\operatorname{ch}(x) = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2k}}{2k!}$$

$$\operatorname{qx} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \quad \text{plus für}$$

$$\operatorname{ch}(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \quad \text{passt für}$$

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x = 1$$

$\operatorname{sh}' x = \operatorname{ch} x, \quad \operatorname{ch}' x = \operatorname{sh}(x)$

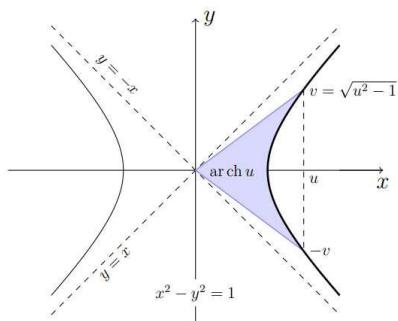
$$\operatorname{th} x = \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x} \quad \operatorname{cth} x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{th} x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{th} x = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \operatorname{cth} x = +\infty$$

↗

Arcus-Funk

$$\begin{array}{cccc} (\operatorname{sh})^{-1} & (\operatorname{ch}_{[0,+\infty)})^{-1} & (\operatorname{th})^{-1} & (\operatorname{cth})^{-1} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \operatorname{arsh} & \operatorname{arch} & \operatorname{arth} & \operatorname{arcth} \end{array}$$



$\operatorname{arsh} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$	$(x \in \mathbb{R}),$
$\operatorname{arch} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$	$(x \in [1, +\infty)),$
$\operatorname{arth} x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$	$(x \in (-1, 1)),$
$\operatorname{arcth} x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)$	$(x > 1).$

Elemen: Funk helyettesítési erkelei

$$\left. \begin{array}{c|c|c} x \mapsto 1 & x \mapsto x & x \mapsto \sin x \\ x \mapsto e^x & x \mapsto \ln x & x \mapsto \arctan x \end{array} \right\}$$

$\underbrace{}$



$+ - \times \div$



L'Hospital szabály

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g = 0, +\infty, -\infty, \text{, } \exists \lim \frac{f'}{g'}$$

(1)

/a

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{5x^3 - 8x + 3}{x^7 + x - 2} = \frac{5 - 8 + 3}{1+1-2} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ kritikus határválé}$$

$$\stackrel{\downarrow}{=} L'Hop = \frac{f'}{g'}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f' = \frac{15x^2 - 8}{7x^6 + 1} = \frac{7}{8} \quad \text{L'Hospital miatt,}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g'(x) = \frac{7}{8}$$

/b

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^3 - 8x + 3}{x^7 + x - 2} = \left(\frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \text{ L'Hospital} \right) = \frac{15x^2 - 8}{7x^6 + x - 2} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \text{ L'H} =$$

$$\lim \frac{30x}{76x^5 + 1} = (L'H) = \lim \frac{30}{5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7x^4} = \frac{30}{+\infty} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

/c

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5} - 3}{x^3 - 8} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{9} - 3}{8 - 8} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ kritikus határválé} \right) \Rightarrow L'Hosp =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+5}} \cdot 2x}{3 \cdot x^2} = \frac{2x}{6x^2\sqrt{x^2+5}} = \lim \frac{1}{3x\sqrt{x^2+5}}$$

$$\underset{\approx}{=} \underset{x \rightarrow 2}{=} \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{4+5}} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{4+5^x}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{18}{\sqrt{3}}$$

1/d $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x} = \left(\frac{0-0}{0-0} \text{ kritikus határérték} \right) \Rightarrow L'Hospital =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1}{1 - \cos x} =$$

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

$$= \frac{1 + \cos x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1+1}{1} = 2$$

② L'Hospital határérték

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = \frac{1}{0} - \frac{1}{0} ? \rightarrow \text{közös nevező!} =$$

$$= \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x(e^x - 1)} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ kritikus határérték} \rightarrow L'Hospital =$$

$$= \frac{e^x - 1}{(e^x - 1) + x \cdot e^x} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ kritikus h.} \rightarrow L'Hospital =$$

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

1b

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x e^{\frac{1}{x}} - x \right) = ? \quad ? - \infty - \infty ? =$$

$$= x \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right) \rightarrow \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (krit.)} \quad \text{L'Hop} =$$

$x \cdot 0 = \frac{0}{\frac{1}{x}}$

$$= \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^1}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0^0 = 1 \quad \underline{\underline{=}}$$

k

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \ln x \cdot \ln(1-x) = (0 \cdot -\infty) \quad [\text{krit. unbestimmt}]$$

$$a \cdot b \quad \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{\ln(1-x)}} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{L'Hospital} =$$

$$\frac{\ln(1-x)}{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{1-x} \cdot (-1)}{\frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot (-1)}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{\ln^2 x \cdot x}} = \frac{x \cdot \ln^2 x}{1-x} =$$

$\underbrace{\lim x}_{\lim \frac{\ln^2 x}{1-x}} \cdot \lim \frac{\ln^2 x}{1-x} =$

$$1 \cdot \underbrace{\lim_{1-0} \frac{0}{0}}_{\text{L'Hospital}} \text{ L'Hospital} =$$

$$= \frac{\overbrace{2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}^{\rightarrow -1}}{-1} = \frac{0}{-1} = \underline{0} = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

1d $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \cdot \underbrace{\tan \frac{\pi}{2} x}_{0 \cdot +\infty} = 0 \cdot \infty$ Kritikus limitáció.

$$(1-x) \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x} =$$

$$= \underbrace{\lim \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x}_{1 \cdot} \cdot \lim \frac{1-x}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} x)} \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ L'Hospital} =$$

$$= \frac{-1}{-\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{\pi}}}$$

(3)

$$f(x)^{g(x)} = e^{\ln f(x) \cdot g(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = f^g = e^{\ln f \cdot g} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = e^{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot x} = e^{\ln x} \quad e \text{ signum nő!}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} h = ?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot x = (+\infty)(-\infty) = \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \text{ L'Hosp.} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{1+0} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

Asymptote

$$f(x) = x^4 + x^3$$

$$y = Ax + B$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - Ax) = B$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 + x^3}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^3 + x^2 \quad \exists, \text{ da } +\infty, \text{ evrt. hincs}$$

asymptote

$$b = \frac{x^2}{(x-1)^2} = (\text{LH}) = \frac{2x}{2(x-1) \cdot 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x-1} =$$

$$= LH = \frac{1}{1} = B = 1$$

$$t=0$$

TELESES FUU. LAT

$$f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 10$$

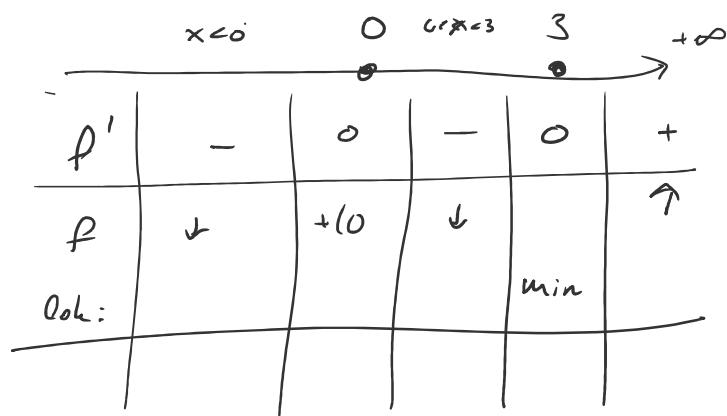
① Kézdeti vizsgálatok

- nem páros / páratlan, nem periodikus

② Monotonitás

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2(x-3) \Leftrightarrow$$

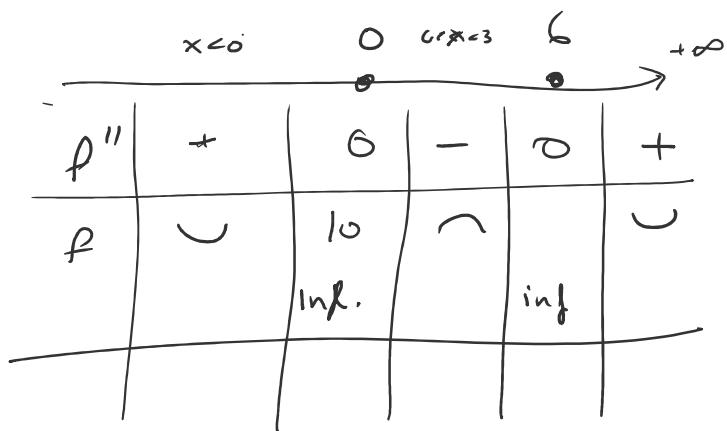
$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 0 \\ x_1 = 3 \end{cases}$$



③ Konvexitás

$$f'' = (4x^3 - 12x^2)'' = 12x^2 - 24x = 12x(x-2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 0 \\ x_1 = 2 \end{cases}$$



④ Hat x⁴ als Asymptote

$\pm\infty$, $-\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} = x^4 - 4x^3 + 10 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x^4 \left(1 - \underbrace{\frac{4}{x} + \frac{10}{x^4}}_{\rightarrow 0}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x^4 = \underline{\underline{+\infty}}$$

Asymptote: $\frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{x^4 - 4x^3 + 10}{x} = x^3 \left(\dots\right) = \underline{\underline{+\infty}}$

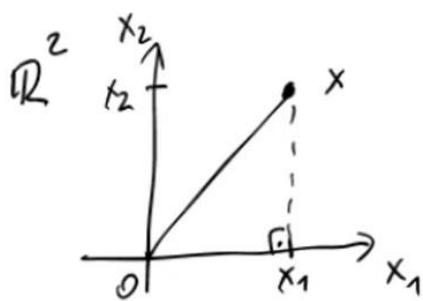
Lim, da kein vgl.

TO DO: T, F, V

6. f(x) auf

7. Integrálszámítás Alk.

13 November 2021 11:25



$$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$$

$$\|x\|_1 = |x_1| + |x_2|$$

$$\|x\|_\infty = \max\{|x_1|, |x_2|\}$$

↓

$$\|x_0\|_1 \geq \|x\|_2$$

$$\geq \|x\|_\infty \geq \frac{1}{2} \|x_0\|_1$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad e_1 = (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$e_2 = (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$e_n = (0, 0, 0, \dots, 0, 1)$$

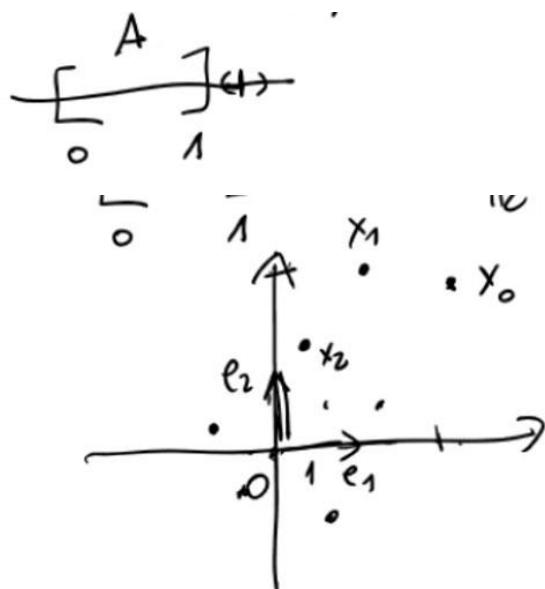
$$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i$$

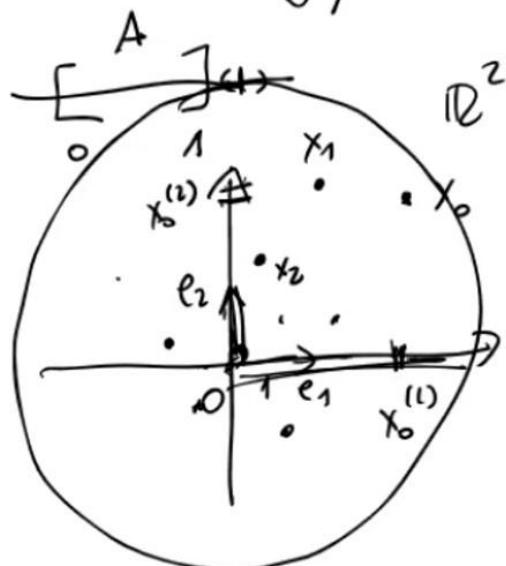
↓

~~0 1~~ (ii) $A = [0, 1)$

$$0 \notin \text{int } A$$



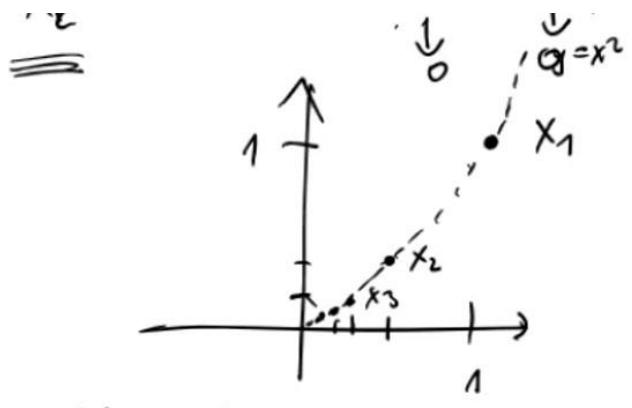
$$A = [0, 1] \quad 0 \notin \text{int } A$$



$$x = (x_1, x_2) = x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2$$

$$x_k^{(i)} \quad x_k = \left(\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{k^2} \right)$$

≡



$$x_k \rightarrow (0,0)$$

$$a_k \rightarrow 0$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists k_0 \in \mathbb{N}: k > k_0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{|a_k - 0|}_{|a_k|} < \varepsilon$

$$h = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ \vdots \\ h_n \end{pmatrix}_{n \times 1} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

$$f = F$$

3. Definíció. Az $f \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ ($n, m \in \mathbb{N}^+$) függvény totálisan deriválható az $a \in \text{int } \mathcal{D}_f$ pontban (jelben: $f \in D\{a\}$), ha

$$\exists A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}: \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|f(a + h) - f(a) - A \cdot h\|}{\|h\|} = 0.$$

Ekkor $f'(a) := A$ az f függvény deriváltmátrixa az a pontban.

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$f(x,y) = \left(\underbrace{e^{xy} \cdot y}_{f_1(x,y)}, \underbrace{(\sin x) \cdot y^x}_{f_2(x,y)} \right)$$

$$f_1: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_2: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$h = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ \vdots \\ h_n \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

$$A \cdot h \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} \text{ mit } h \text{ ist ein vektor.}$$

$$\frac{L(f(x_k)) - f(x_k) - Ah_k}{\|h_k\|} = \frac{\|f(x_k) - f(x_k) - Ah_k\|}{\|h_k\|} = E(h_k)$$

Derivationalix

$$f(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 y \\ f_1 \\ f_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$f'(x_{14}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_4 & x^2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ (? hopp leket est derivatini ?)

10. Magasabb rendű deriváltak

05 December 2021 15:50

2. Definíció. Ha az $f \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}^+$) függvény kétszer deriválható az $a \in \text{int } \mathcal{D}_f$ pontban, akkor

$$f''(a) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_{11}f(a) & \partial_{12}f(a) & \dots & \partial_{1n}f(a) \\ \partial_{21}f(a) & \partial_{22}f(a) & \dots & \partial_{2n}f(a) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \partial_{n1}f(a) & \partial_{n2}f(a) & \dots & \partial_{nn}f(a) \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

az f függvény a pontbeli Hesse-féle mátrixa, ahol

$$\partial_{ij}f(a) = \partial_j(\partial_i f)(a) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j = 1, 2, \dots, n).$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, y) &= x^2y + y & \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \partial_1 f(x_1, y) &= 2x & \partial_2 f(x_1, y) = x^2+1 \\ \partial_{11} f &= 2 & \partial_{12} f = 2x \\ \partial_{21} f &= 1 & \partial_{22} f = 2x+1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, y) &= x^2y + y & \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \partial_1 f(x_1, y) &= 2xy & \partial_2 f(x_1, y) = x^2+1 \\ \partial_{11} f &= 2y & \partial_{12} f = 2x \\ \partial_{21} f &= 2x & \partial_{22} f = 0 \\ f''(x_1, y) &= \begin{pmatrix} 2y & 2x \\ 2x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

1. Tétel (Young-tétel). Ha $f \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ($2 \leq n \in \mathbb{N}$) és $f \in D^2\{a\}$, akkor

$$\partial_{ij}f(a) = \partial_{ji}f(a) \quad \forall i, j = 1, \dots, n \quad \text{indexre.}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow Q(h) = \underbrace{h_1^2 + h_2^2}_{> 0}, \quad h \neq (0, 0)$$

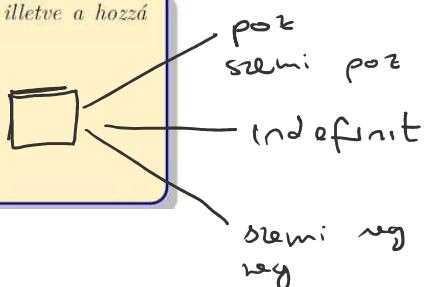
pozitív definit

Itt helyettesítjük a $f''(0, 0)$ -t

$$Q(h) = (h_1 - h_2)^2 = h_1^2 - 2h_1h_2 + h_2^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{lehet } 0 \text{ is szemidefinit}$$

7. Definíció. Azt mondjuk, hogy az $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ szimmetrikus mátrix, illetve a hozzá tartozó $Q(h) = \langle A \cdot h, h \rangle$ ($h \in \mathbb{R}^n$) kvadratikus alak

- pozitív definit, ha $\forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ esetén $Q(h) > 0$,
- negatív definit, ha $\forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ esetén $Q(h) < 0$,
- indefinit, ha Q pozitív és negatív értéket is felvesz.



4. Tétel (Másodrendű elégéges feltétel a lokális szélsőértékre). Legyen $f \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}^+$), $a \in \text{int } \mathcal{D}_f$ és $f \in C^2\{a\}$. Tegyük fel, hogy

- $f'(a) = 0$,
- az $f''(a)$ Hesse-féle mátrix pozitív (negatív) definit.

Ekkor az f függvénynek az a pontban lokális minimuma (maximuma) van.

Hesse mátrix ✓

... ...

Példa. Legyen

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + xy + 2y^2 \quad ((x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2).$$

Ekkor $f \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$. Továbbá minden $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ esetén

$$\partial_x f(x, y) = 2x + y = 0, \quad \partial_y f(x, y) = x + 4y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = y = 0.$$

Ez azt jelenti, hogy f -nek csak a $P(0, 0)$ pontban lehet lokális szélsőértéke. Másrészt

$$\partial_{xx} f(x, y) = 2, \quad \partial_{xy} f(x, y) = \partial_{yx} f(x, y) = 1, \quad \partial_{yy} f(x, y) = 4 \quad ((x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2).$$

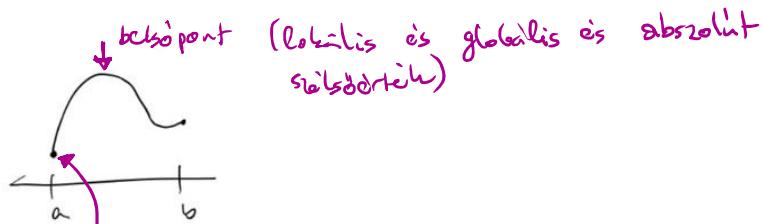
Mivel

$$D(0, 0) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = 7 > 0 \quad \text{és} \quad \partial_{xx} f(x, y) = 2 > 0,$$

így f -nek a $P(0, 0)$ pontban lokális minimuma van.

11

Azaz. Szélsők

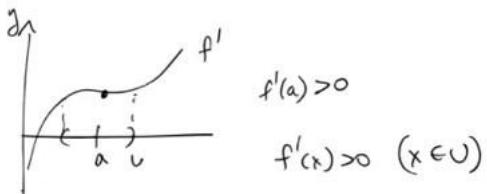


→ l. stacionáriusnak kell lenni } a legmagasabb pontban absz. max.
④ háti pontok

Az inverzfüggvény-tétel

A valós-valós függvények inverzére vonatkozó deriválási szabály azt mondja ki, hogy ha az I nyílt intervallumon értelmezett, és ott szigorúan monoton és folytonos f függvény egy $a \in I$ pontban differenciálható, és $f'(a) \neq 0$, akkor a létező f^{-1} függvény differenciálható a $b = f(a)$ pontban és

$$(f^{-1})'(b) = \frac{1}{f'(a)} = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(b))}.$$



1. Tétel (Inverzfüggvény-tétel). Legyen $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ nyílt halmaz és $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$. Tegyük fel, hogy,

- a) f folytonosan deriválható Ω -n,
- b) az $a \in \Omega$ pontban $\det f'(a) \neq 0$.

Ekkor

1. f lokálisan invertálható, azaz van olyan $a \in U$ és $f(a) \in V$ nyílt halmazok, hogy az $f|_U : U \rightarrow V$ függvény bijekció (következésképpen invertálható),
2. az f^{-1} inverz függvény folytonosan deriválható V -n és

$$(*) \quad (f^{-1})'(y) = [f'(f^{-1}(y))]^{-1} \quad (y \in V).$$

↓ ↓
inverzf.
deriváltmatrixnak ≈ inverte

NEM
KELL

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx & x \leq 1 \\ \cos\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right) - \frac{2}{a} & x > 1 \end{cases} \quad a, b = ? \Rightarrow f \in D\{1\}$$

$$g(x) = ax^2 + bx$$

$$h(x) = \cos\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right) - \frac{2}{a} \Rightarrow a \neq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathcal{D}_g = \mathbb{R}, \quad g \in D(\mathbb{R}) \\ \mathcal{D}_h = \mathbb{R}, \quad h \in D(\mathbb{R}) \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f \in D(\mathbb{R}) \Leftrightarrow f \in D\{1\} \\ \Updownarrow \end{array} \right.$$

$$(i) \quad g(1) = h(1)$$

$$(ii) \quad g'(1) = h'(1)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} i) \quad g(1) = a \cdot 1^2 + b \cdot 1 = a + b \\ h(1) = \cos\left(\frac{1-1}{2}\right) - \frac{2}{a} = 1 - \frac{2}{a} \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a+b = 1 - \frac{2}{a} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} ii) \quad g'(x) = 2ax + b \Rightarrow g'(1) = 2a + b \\ h'(x) = \sin\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 0 \Rightarrow h'(1) = \sin\left(\frac{1-1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 2a + b = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$2a + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -2a$$

$$a + b = 1 - \frac{2}{a} \Rightarrow a - 2a = 1 - \frac{2}{a} \Leftrightarrow -a = 1 - \frac{2}{a} \Leftrightarrow -a^2 = a - 2$$

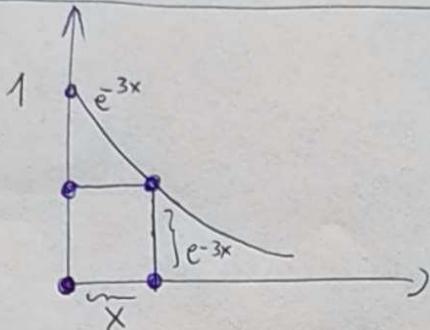
$\Leftrightarrow a^2 + a - 2 = 0$

$$a_{112} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2)}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$

2 Megoldás:

$$\begin{aligned} a=1 \text{ és } b=-2 & \quad \text{vagy} \\ a=-2 \text{ és } b=4 & \end{aligned}$$

- ② Határozzuk meg azt a maximális területű téglalapot, amelynek egyik csúcsa az origó, ezzel szemközti csúcsa pedig az e^{-3x} függvény grafikonján helyezkedik el az első sík negyedében!



$$T(x) = x \cdot e^{-3x} \Rightarrow T \in D(\mathbb{R})$$

Keresünk: $x \in (0, +\infty)$, amelyre $T(x)$ max.

$$T'(x) = 1 \cdot e^{-3x} + x \cdot e^{-3x} \cdot (-3) = (1 - 3x) \cdot e^{-3x} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - 3x = 0$$

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

$$T' \in C(\mathbb{R}) \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{dft } T' \in D(\mathbb{R}) \quad (T \in D^2(\mathbb{R})) \\ x < \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow T'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow T' \uparrow \\ x > \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow T'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow T' \downarrow \end{array} \right] \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1}{3} \text{ lóte. max. hely} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Vagy: } T''(x) = -3 \cdot e^{-3x} + (1-3x) e^{-3x} \cdot (-3) = -3e^{-3x}(2-3x) \\ T''\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = -3e^{-1}(2-1) = -3e^{-1} < 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3} \text{ lóte. max. hely}}$$

$T \in D^2(\mathbb{R})$ és $T'(x) = 0 \quad (x > 0) \quad \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$, tömbből $x = \frac{1}{3}$ lóte. max. hely
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$ absz. max. hely.

Ekkor: $T(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot e^{-x}$ (a max. kerületű téglalap területe).

$$(3) \text{ a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^- 0} \left(\frac{\ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\operatorname{tg} x} \right)$$

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+ 0} (\operatorname{ctg} x)^{\sin x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^- 0} \left(\frac{\ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\operatorname{tg} x} \right) &= \left(\frac{-\infty}{+\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^- 0} \left(\frac{-\ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\operatorname{tg} x} \right) = \left(\frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right) \stackrel{L'H}{=} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^- 0} \left(\frac{-\frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} - x} \cdot (-1)}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^- 0} \left(\frac{\cos^2 x}{\frac{\pi}{2} - x} \right) = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \stackrel{L'H}{=} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^- 0} \left(\frac{2 \cos x (-\sin x)}{0-1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^- 0} \sin(2x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } (\operatorname{ctg} x)^{\sin x} = e^{\ln((\operatorname{ctg} x)^{\sin x})} = e^{(\sin x) \ln(\operatorname{ctg} x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+ 0} ((\sin x) \cdot \ln(\operatorname{ctg} x)) &= (0 \cdot (+\infty)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+ 0} \left(\frac{\ln(\operatorname{ctg} x)}{\frac{1}{\sin x}} \right) = \left(\frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right) \stackrel{L'H}{=} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+ 0} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{\operatorname{ctg} x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\right)}{\left(-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\right) \cos x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+ 0} \left(\frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\cos x} \right) = \frac{0}{1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\exp \in C\{0\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+ 0} e^{(\sin x) \ln(\operatorname{ctg} x)} = e^0 = 1$$

(4) Telj fü. vizsgálat: $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 2x^2}{x^2 - 4} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 2\})$

Kedeti vizsgálatok

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 2x^2}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{x^2(x-2)}{(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{x^2}{x+2}$$

- f -nek minős paritása, nem periodikus
- $f \in D^\infty(\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 2\})$
- $f(x) \geq 0 \iff x > -2$
 $f(x) \leq 0 \iff x < -2$
 $f(x) = 0 \iff x = 0$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x \cdot 1 - x^2 \cdot 1}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 4x}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{x \cdot (x+4)}{(x+2)^2} = 0 \iff \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (x+2)^2 > 0 \quad (x \neq -2) \\ x^2 + 4x > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x \in (-\infty, -4) \cup (0, +\infty) \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} f'(x) > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \\ x \in (-\infty, -4) \cup (0, +\infty) \setminus \{ \end{array}$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \quad \Rightarrow \\ x \in (-4, 0) \setminus \{-2\}$$

x	$x < -4$	-4	$-4 < x < -2$	$-2 < x < 0$	0	$0 < x < 2$	$x > 2$
f'	+	0	-	-	0	+	+
f	\uparrow	lok max	\downarrow	\downarrow	lok min	\uparrow	\uparrow

$$f(-4) = \frac{(-4)^2}{-4+2} = -8 \quad f(0) = 0$$

3 Konvexität

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 + 4x}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{(2x+4) \cdot (x+2)^2 - (x^2 + 4x) \cdot 2(x+2) \cdot 1}{(x+2)^4} =$$

$$= \frac{(2x+4) \cdot (x+2) - 2(x^2 + 4x)}{(x+2)^3} = \frac{2x^2 + 4x + 8x + 8 - 2x^2 - 8x}{(x+2)^3} =$$

$$= \frac{8}{(x+2)^3} \neq 0$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \quad (=) \quad x > -2 \quad (x \neq -2)$$

$$f''(x) < 0 \quad (=) \quad x < -2$$

4 Hauptsatze für Extrema, Asymptoten

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2}{x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{x}} \right) = (\pm\infty) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+0} \right) = \pm\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2}{x+2} = \frac{2^2}{2+2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2 \pm 0} \left(\frac{x^2}{x+2} \right) = 4 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -2 \pm 0} \left(\frac{1}{x+2} \right) = 4 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0 \pm 0} \frac{1}{x} = \pm\infty$$

5 Grafik

Asymptote?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x}{x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{x}} = 1 = A$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (f(x) - Ax) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{x+2} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{x+2} - \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x+2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(-\frac{2x}{x+2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(-\frac{2}{1+\frac{2}{x}} \right) = -2 = B \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad f(x) = \sqrt{1+2x} \quad (x > -\frac{1}{2})$$

$$T_{2,0} \quad f(x) = ?$$

$$\text{Hiba } \sum_{k=0}^5 \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k - \text{en?}$$

$$f(x) = (1+2x)^{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1+2x)^{-1/2} \cdot 2 = (1+2x)^{-1/2} \Rightarrow f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (1+2x)^{-3/2} \cdot 2 = -(1+2x)^{-3/2} \Rightarrow f''(0) = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (1+2x)^{-5/2} \cdot 2 = 3(1+2x)^{-5/2}$$

$$T_{2,0} \quad f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 = 1 + x - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\forall x \in \left[-\frac{5}{18}, \frac{1}{4}\right] \quad \exists \xi_x \in \left(-\frac{5}{18}, \frac{1}{4}\right) \quad (\text{sod...})$$

$$f(x) - T_{2,0} f(x) = \frac{f'''(\xi_x)}{3!} x^3$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x) - T_{2,0} f(x)| = \left| \frac{f'''(\xi_x)}{3!} \right| |x|^3 = \frac{3 \cdot (1+2\xi_x)^{-5/2}}{3!} \cdot |x|^3 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{(1+2x)^5}} \cdot |x|^3 \leq \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{(1-\frac{5}{9})^5}} \cdot |x|^3 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{(\frac{4}{9})^5}} \cdot |x|^3 =$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x) - T_{2,0} f(x)| = \frac{|f'''(\xi_x)|}{3!} |x|^3 = \frac{3 \cdot (1+2x)^{-5/2}}{3!} \cdot |x|^3 =$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{(1+2x)^5}}}_{\downarrow x \in [-\frac{5}{18}, \frac{1}{4}]} \cdot |x|^3 \leq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{(1-\frac{5}{18})^5}} \cdot |x|^3 = \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{\frac{4}{9}})^5} \cdot |x|^3 =$$

$$= \frac{3^5}{2^6} \cdot |x|^3 \leq \frac{3^5}{2^6} \cdot \left(\frac{5}{18}\right)^3 \leq \frac{3^5}{2^6} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{3^2}{2^6} = \frac{9}{64}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{deriválás} \\ \curvearrowright \\ F \\ \curvearrowleft \\ \text{integrálás} \end{array} f \quad F: \text{primitív füg.} \quad x^2 \rightarrow \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

f : integrandus

$$\int f = \int f(x) dx := \{F: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid F \in D \text{ és } F' = f\}$$

Alapintegrálok

$$\int \frac{1}{x} = \ln x \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \int \frac{1}{x} = -\ln x \quad (x < 0)$$

$$\int x^\alpha = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}$$

$$\rightarrow \int (\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)) = \alpha \int f(x) dx + \beta \int g(x) dx$$

→ 1. Helyettesítési Szabály

$$\int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx = F(g(x)) + C$$

$$\text{pl: } \int \underbrace{xe^{x^2}}_{\cancel{egy}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \underbrace{2x e^{x^2}}_{g' f(g)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \underbrace{e^{x^2}}_{f(g)} \cdot \underbrace{(x^2)'}_{g'} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2}$$

$f = e^{x^2}$
$f' = e^{x^2}$
<hr/>
$g' = 2x$
$g = x^2$

$$\begin{matrix} F(g(x)) \\ \rightarrow \\ e^{x^2} \end{matrix}$$

→ Parciális Integrálás

$$\int f(x) g'(x) dx \Rightarrow f(x) g(x) - \int f'(x) \cdot g(x) dx$$

$$\int f \cdot g' = f \cdot g - \int f' \cdot g$$

pl $\int x e^x dx \stackrel{\text{part}}{=} x \cdot e^x - \int 1 \cdot e^x = x e^x - \int e^x = x e^x - e^x + C = e^x(x-1)$

$\begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ f \\ \delta \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ g' \\ g = e^x \\ g' = e^x \end{array}$

→ **Maisodik helyettesítési szabály**

- tjuk:
- $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $g: J \rightarrow I$, $D_g = I$
 - $g \in D$, $g' > 0$ fűn (vagy $g' < 0$)
 - $(f \circ g) \cdot g': J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ -nek $\exists F$

$$\int f(x) dx \stackrel{\text{2.hsz}}{=} \int f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) dt \Big|_{t=g^{-1}(x)}$$

$x = g(t)$

pl: $\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \quad (x \in [-1,1])$

! $x = \sin t := g(t) \quad (t \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}])$ ① $g'(t) = \cos t (> 0)$ ha $t \in \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}$
enélkül, minden $t \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ inverzitálható

② ! $t = g^{-1}(x) = \arcsin x \quad (x \in [-1,1])$

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\sin^2 t - \sin^2 t} \cdot \cos t dt$$

| ötlet: $1 - \sin^2 x = \cos^2 x$ |

$\cos t > 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} = \cos t$

azaz:

- `linearization_trigo(cos(x)^2)` returns $\frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2}$

- `linearization_trigo(sin(x)^2)` returns $\frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2}$

$$\int \cos^2 x dt = \text{lineáriszálás} \quad \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} = \int \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos 2t}{2} = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4} dt$$

$$(t = \arcsin x) = \frac{\arcsin x}{2} + \frac{\sin(2 \arcsin x)}{4} + C$$

flatarozott integrál

Konkav füle halvazára: $\underline{K[a,b]}$

Felosztás halvazára: $\overline{f[a,b]}$

Darboux-féle alsó/ felso integrál $I_*(f) \leq I^*(f)$

Riemann-integrálhatóság $[a,b]$ -n, ha $I_*(f) = I^*(f)$

$$\left(\int_a^b f \right) := \int_a^b f(x) dx := I_*(f) = I^*(f) \quad f \in [a,b]$$

def: $R[a,b]$

$$T(A) := \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

- minden folytonos dr. integrálható

Tulajdonságok:

- $\forall \alpha, \beta$
 $\alpha f + \beta g \in R[a,b]$ ás $\int_a^b (\alpha f + \beta g) = \alpha \int_a^b f + \beta \int_a^b g$
- $f \cdot g \in R[a,b]$
- $\forall m: |g(x)| \geq m > 0 \quad (x \in [a,b])$
akkor $\frac{f}{g}$ integrálható $[a,b]$ -n
- $\int_a^a f := 0 \quad \int_a^b f := - \int_b^a f$
- Additivitás
 $\int_a^b f = \int_a^c f + \int_c^b f$

A matematika foglalkoztatja.

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + c \quad (x \in I).$$

Elemi feladatok

(1)

$$\sqrt{x} = x^{1/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a)} \quad \int \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx &= \int \left(x \left(\underbrace{x \cdot (x)^{1/2}}_{x^{3/2}} \right)^{1/2} \right)^{1/2} dx = \\ &= \int \left(x \left(\underbrace{x^{3/2}}_{x^{5/4}} \right)^{1/2} \right)^{1/2} dx = \\ &= \int x^{7/8} dx = \end{aligned}$$

$$\int x^{7/8} = \frac{x^{15/8}}{\frac{15}{8}} = \frac{8}{15} \sqrt[8]{x^5} + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b)} \quad \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} dx &= \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Milyen } g\ddot{o} \text{ lenne, ha} \\ \frac{a-1}{a+1} ! \end{array} \right) = \int \frac{x^2 + 1 - 2}{x^2 + 1} dx = 1 - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} = \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{1-x^2} = \arctg x \right] \quad \overbrace{\begin{array}{l} \stackrel{a}{x} - \stackrel{b}{2 \arctg x} + c \\ \hline \end{array}}^{\stackrel{a}{x} - \stackrel{b}{2 \arctg x} + c} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c)} \quad \int \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^3} dx &= \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Milyen } g\ddot{o} \text{ lenne, ha} \\ a+b+c ! \end{array} \right) = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^3} = \frac{x^2}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3} = \\ &= \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} = \ln x + \frac{2}{1-2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1-3} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \\ &= \ln x - \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d)} \quad \int \frac{3 \cos^2 x + 2}{\cos 2x - 1} dx = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Milyen } g\ddot{o} \text{ lenne, ha} \\ \text{tudnánk az addíciós} \\ \text{képleteket} \end{array} \right) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left. \begin{array}{l} \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x \\ \cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \\ \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \end{array} \right\} = \frac{3(1 - \sin^2 x) + 2}{(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) - (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)} = \\
 & \frac{5 - 3\sin^2 x}{-2\sin^2 x} = \frac{\frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{2}\cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}}{2\sin^2 x} = \\
 & \frac{\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{2} \cdot \operatorname{ctg} x}{2\sin^2 x} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Első helyettesítési szabály

$$\int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx = F(g(x)) + C \quad (x \in I),$$

ahol F az f függvény egy primitív függvénye.

$$\rightarrow \int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln f(x) + C$$

$$\rightarrow \int f^\alpha(x) f'(x) dx = \frac{f^{\alpha+1}(x)}{\alpha+1}$$

$$\rightarrow \int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{F(ax+b)}{a}$$

$$a) \int \frac{x}{x^2+3} dx \Rightarrow \left(\frac{f'}{f} = \ln f \right) = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+3} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln(x^2+3) + C$$

$$b) \int \tan x dx \Rightarrow \left(\frac{f'}{f} = \ln f \quad \frac{\cos}{\sin} \right) = - \int \frac{\sin}{\cos} dx = -\ln(\cos x)$$

$$c) \int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx \Rightarrow \left(\ln \ln x \text{ dobban} \right) = \frac{1}{\ln x} = \ln(\ln x)$$

$$c) \int \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln x} dx \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Kürtig für Case 1} \\ \ln \frac{f'}{f} \end{array} \right) = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\ln x} = \ln(\ln x)$$

$\ln x' \sim \frac{1}{x}$

$$d) \int \cos(5x-3) dx \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{lin. Letzg} \\ f(ax+b) = \frac{f(ax+b)}{a} \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{\sin(5x-3)}{5} + C$$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} F = \cos \\ a = 5 \\ b = -3 \end{array}}$

$$e) \sin^5 x \cdot \cos^3 x \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{negative cosine} \\ \cos^3 x = \cos x \cos^2 x = \\ (1-\sin^2) \cdot \cos x \end{array} \right) =$$

$$= \sin^5 x \cdot (1-\sin^2) \cdot \cos x = (\sin^5 x - \sin^7 x) \cdot \cos x \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin^5 x \cos x - \sin^7 x \cos x = \left(\begin{array}{l} f^a \cdot f^b \text{ tipps} \\ f = \sin \\ f' = \cos \\ a=5 \end{array} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\sin^6 x}{6} - \frac{\sin^8 x}{8} + C$$

Öffnet: Linearisierung

$$D) \int \sin^2 x dx = \int \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \overbrace{\int (1) - \cos 2x}^{1} =$$

$$\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \overbrace{\int \cos 2x}^{1} = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2}$$

Kreiselink $\nearrow x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3}}$

$$Q) \frac{1}{\cos^2 x \cdot \sqrt{\tan^3 x}} = \underbrace{(\tan x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}_{\tan x^{-\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}_{\cos^2 x^{-1}} \Rightarrow \frac{\tan x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$\text{tg}x^1 = \frac{\text{f}'}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+\text{tg}^2 x}}$$

① $\int \frac{1}{x(1+\ln^2 x)} dx =$

$$\left(\ln^1 x = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+t^2} = \arctg t \right)$$

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

$$g(x) = \ln x$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\ln^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \arctg \cdot \ln x + C$$

Parciais Integrais

$$\rightarrow \int \underbrace{P(x)}_f \cdot \underbrace{T(ax+b)}_{g'} dx \quad \leftarrow T \in \{\exp, \sin, \cos, \operatorname{sh}, \operatorname{ch}\}$$

③ $\int x \cdot \sin x dx =$
a) $\underbrace{f}_x \underbrace{g'}_{\sin x}$

$$\boxed{\int f \cdot g' = f \cdot g - \int f' \cdot g}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} f(x) = x \Rightarrow f' = 1 \\ g'(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow g = -\cos x \end{array} \right)$$

$$= -x \cdot \cos x - \int \underbrace{1}_{\text{f}} \cdot \underbrace{(-\cos x)}_{\text{g'}}$$

$$= -x \cos x + \sin x$$

b) $\int \underbrace{(x^2+3x)}_f \cdot \underbrace{e^{2x}}_{g'} = \frac{1}{2}(x^2+3x) \cdot e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \int (2x+3) \cdot e^{2x} =$

\downarrow

\downarrow $x = 1 - e^{2x} = \ln \frac{1}{e^{2x}}$

$$\begin{array}{c} f \quad g \quad / \\ \left(\begin{array}{l} g' = e^{2x} \rightarrow g = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \\ f = x^2 + 3x \rightarrow g = 2x + 3 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{l} g' = e^{2x} \Rightarrow g = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \\ f = 2x + 3 \Rightarrow g' = 2 \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 3x) e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} (2x+3) e^{2x} - \int 2 \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right) =$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 3x) e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \left((2x+3) e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right)}}$$

$$\rightarrow \int P(x) \cdot G^n(ax+b) dx \quad P: \text{polynom} \quad G \in \{ \ln, \arcsin, \arctan \}$$

$$f(x) = G^n(ax+b)$$

$$g' = P(x)$$

①

$$a) \int \ln x \, dx \quad (x \in 0, \infty) = \int \ln(x) \cdot (x)' \stackrel{\text{part}}{=}$$

mitteile:

$f(x) = \ln x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$	$\underbrace{\ln x}_{f} \cdot \underbrace{1}_{g'}$	$= \ln x \cdot x - \int (\ln x)' \cdot x =$
$g(x) = 1 \rightarrow x$		$= x \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} x =$
		$= x \ln x - x + C$
		$(x(\ln x - 1) + C)$

$$b) \int \arctg 3x \, dx = x \arctg 3x - \int \frac{3}{9x^2 + 1} \cdot x =$$

$f(x) = \arctg 3x \rightarrow \frac{3}{9x^2 + 1}$	$\arctg 3x \cdot 1$	$= \left(\int \frac{3x}{1 + 9x^2} \quad \left[\frac{f'}{f} \text{ - et auanm } \right] \right)$
		$9x^2 = 18$

$$g'(x) = 1 \rightarrow x$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \cdot \int \frac{18x}{1+9x^2} =$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \arctgy' &\rightarrow \frac{1}{(x)^2 - 1} \\ \arctgy ax &\rightarrow \frac{a}{(ax)^2 + 1} \end{aligned}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \ln(1+9x^2)$$

$$x \arctgy^3 x - \frac{1}{6}(1+9x^2) + c \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\rightarrow \int e^{\alpha x + \beta} \cdot T(\alpha x + b) dx \quad T \in \{\sin, \cos, \operatorname{sh}, \operatorname{ch}\}$$

$$f(x) := e^{\alpha x + \beta}$$

$$g' := T(\alpha x + b)$$

(5)

$$\int e^{2x} \cdot \cos x \stackrel{\text{part}}{=} e^{2x} \cdot \sin x - \int 2e^{2x} \cdot \sin x =$$

$$f(x) = e^{2x} = f' = 2e^{2x}$$

$$g' = \cos x \rightarrow g = \sin x$$

$$g_2' = \sin x \rightarrow g_2 = -\cos x$$

$$= e^{2x} \cdot \sin x - 2 \int e^{2x} \cdot \sin x \stackrel{\text{part}}{=}$$

$$-e^{2x} \cos x - 2 \int e^{2x} \cdot \cos x$$

Zehtet: Ergebnis null sinngemäß!

$$\underbrace{\int e^{2x} \cdot \cos x}_{= 0^{2x} \cdot \sin x + 2e^{2x} \cos x} - 4 \underbrace{\int e^{2x} \cdot \cos x}_{= 0^{2x} \cdot \sin x + 2e^{2x} \cos x}$$

$$5 \int e^{2x} \cdot \cos x = 0^{2x} \cdot \sin x + 2e^{2x} \cos x$$

$$\int e^{2x} \cdot \cos x = \frac{1}{5} (0^{2x} \cdot \sin x + 2e^{2x} \cos x) + c$$

(6)

Racionális fölfel

Elérni török

$$\int \frac{1}{ax+b} = \frac{\ln|ax+b|}{a} + C$$

$\rightarrow 1.$

$$\int \frac{1}{(ax+b)^n} = \frac{(ax+b)^{1-n}}{a(1-n)} + C$$

$(ax+b)^{-n}$ ötlet

$\rightarrow 2.$ típus

nyílt intervallum ahol ax^2+bx+c szig ≥ 0

$$\int \frac{2ax+b}{ax^2+bx+c} dx = \left(\frac{f'(ax+b)}{f(ax+b)} \right) = \ln|ax^2+bx+c|$$

$\rightarrow 3.$ típus

$b^2-4ac < 0 \rightarrow D < 0 \rightarrow$ nincs gyök

$$\int \frac{1}{ax^2+bx+c} dx = \int \frac{1}{a(x+\alpha)^2+\beta} dx = \frac{1}{\beta} \int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{a/\beta}(x+\alpha))^2+1} dx = \dots =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a/\beta}} \arctg \left(\sqrt{a/\beta} (x+\alpha) \right)$$

$\rightarrow 4$
 $\rightarrow 5$ } Fuck this shit

①

$$\int \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-4)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-4} =$$

$$= \frac{A(x-4) + B(x-2)}{(x-2)(x-4)} =$$

parciális törökbe bontás

$$A(x-4) + B(x-2) = 1$$

$$Ax - 4A + Bx - 2B = 1$$

Ölter:

Basispunkt

in

diskutieren

$$\begin{aligned} A+B &= 0 \\ -4A - 2B &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad -2A = 1 \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(B = -A)$$

$$\underline{B = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x-4} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x-4} dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 < x < 4 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln|x-2| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-4| = \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2} [\ln(x-2) + \ln(4-x)] \\ &= \end{aligned}$$

partial fraction expansion

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad \frac{3x-5}{x^2+2x+1} &= ((x+1)^2) = \frac{3x-5}{(x+1)^2} \quad \text{parcielles Brüche} = \\ &\quad \overbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad} \\ &\quad \downarrow \text{klingt eigentlich} \\ &\quad \boxed{A=3} \quad \boxed{B=-8} \quad \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{A(x+1) + B}{x^2+2x+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$3x-5 = A(x+1) + B$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow -5 = A + B$$

$$x=-1 \rightarrow 3 \cdot (-1) - 5 = B \rightarrow B = -8$$

$$\underline{A = 3}$$

$$\rightarrow \int \left(\frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{8}{(x+1)^2} \right) dx = 3 \ln(x+1) + \frac{8}{x+1} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) \quad \frac{x^3+x^2-x+3}{x^2-1} &= \frac{\text{manadeles}}{\text{sozten}} = \frac{x(x^2-1) + x^2+3}{x^2-1} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| x + \frac{x^2+3}{x^2-2} \right| = x + \frac{x^2+3}{x^2-1} = \\
 & = x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{4}{x^2-1}}_{\text{part. frkt.}} ;
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2}{x-1} \cdot \frac{2}{x+1} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} = A(x+1) + B(x-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x=1 \Rightarrow 4 &= 2A \rightarrow A=2 \\
 x=-1 \Rightarrow 4 &= -2B \rightarrow B=-2 \quad \Rightarrow \text{erst} = \frac{2}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Vonng's

$$\int \frac{3x-5}{x^2+2x+1} = \int \left(x+1 + \frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x-1} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{2} + x + 2\ln(x+1) + 2\ln(1-x)$$

d/c → SKIPPERING

Második helyettesítési szabály

$$\int f(t) dt \underset{x=g(t)}{=} \int f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) dt \Bigg|_{t=g^{-1}(x)}$$

(2.)

$$\int \sqrt{e^x-1} \quad t = \sqrt{e^x-1} \quad (x>0 \Rightarrow t>0)$$

↓ kifejezzük x-et

$$t^2 = e^x - 1 = t^2 + 1 = e^x \rightarrow \underline{\ln(1+t^2)} = x \rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{x = g(t)} = \ln(1+t^2)$$

$$g'(t) = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \quad (>0) \quad g \text{ surjektiv } \Rightarrow \text{invertierbar}$$

$$\underline{\underline{g^{-1}(x) = t}}$$

erst,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{e^x - 1} &= \underbrace{\sqrt{e^{2\ln(1+t^2)} - 1}}_{\sqrt{t^2} = t} \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2} = 2 \int \frac{t^2}{t^2+1} = 2 \int \frac{t^2 + 1 - 1}{t^2+1} = \\ &= 2 \int 1 - \underbrace{\frac{1}{t^2+1}}_{\arctg t} = 2t - 2 \arctg t + c = \\ &\underline{\underline{2\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 2 \arctg \sqrt{e^x - 1} + c}} \end{aligned}$$

Mit den
Lernmaterialien

Integrálfűz

$$F(x) := \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt \quad (x \in [a, b])$$

elhívás integrálfűz
 ↓
 $F(x_0) = 0$

HATÁROZOTT INTEGRÁL

Ha $f \in C[a, b]$ \rightarrow tetszőleges $x_0 \in [a, b]$ pontban elhívás integrálfűz-re érhető, hogy

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} F \in C[a, b] \\ F \in D[a, b] \\ F'(x) = f(x) \end{array} \right\} \forall x \in (a, b)$$

Newton - Leibniz formula

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) := [F(x)]_a^b$$

$$\int_0^\pi \sin x dx$$

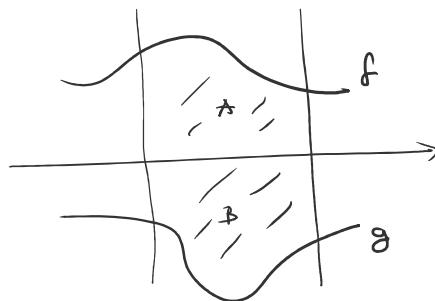


$$\int_0^\pi \sin x = [-\cos x]_0^\pi = -\cos \pi - (-\cos 0) = 1 - -1 = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

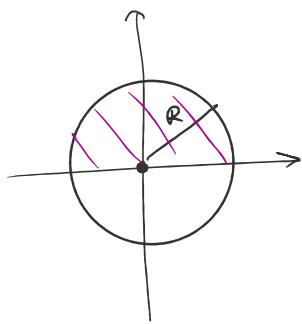
HATÁROZOTT INTEGRÁL ALKALMAZÁSAI

$$T(A) := \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$T(B) := \int_a^b (f(x) - g(x)) dx$$



kör területe



$$\text{kör területe: } x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} \quad (x \in [-R, R])$$

$$\int_{-R}^R \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$f \rightarrow F^2$$

$$\text{Indirekt: } \int \sqrt{1 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C$$

$$\text{ewrt } F = \frac{R^2}{2} \cdot \arcsin \frac{x}{R} + \frac{R}{2} x \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{R}\right)^2} + C$$

$$\left[F(x) \right]_{-R}^R = \underline{\underline{R^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}} \quad \rightarrow \text{leírás terület: } \underline{\underline{\frac{R^2 \pi}{2}}}$$

Siklali Görbe Terhossza

görbe grafikája: $\Gamma_f := \{(x, f(x)) \mid x \in [a, b]\}$

lehetőlegessége (van terhossza:)

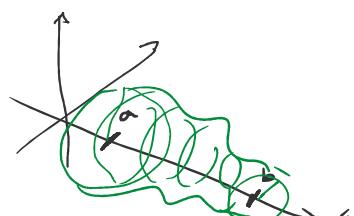
$$\rightarrow l(\Gamma_f) := \sup \{ l_f(\tau) \mid \tau \in \mathcal{F}[a, b] \} < +\infty$$

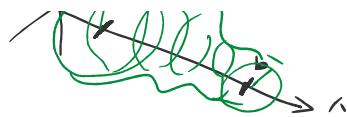
$$l(\Gamma_f) = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$$

Grafikon terhosszának a kiegészítése

Felületszámítás terjedt területe

felületszámítás: $A_f := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid a \leq x \leq b, y^2 + z^2 \leq f^2(x)\}$





forgásfelület terffogata

$$\boxed{\pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx}$$

pl: gömb terffogata:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$$

NL-formula: $\pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx = \pi \int_{-R}^R (R^2 - x^2) dx = \text{primitív}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \pi \left[R^2 x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-R}^R = \pi \left(\left(R^2 R - \frac{R^3}{3} \right) - \left(R^2(-R) + \frac{R^3}{3} \right) \right) = \\
 &= \underbrace{R^3 - \frac{R^3}{3}}_{\frac{2R^3}{3}} - R^3 + \underbrace{\frac{-R^3}{3}}_{\frac{2R^3}{3}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{4R^3}{3}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

forgásfelület felülete:

$$2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \cdot \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$$

improprius integrálás

$$G(x) := \int_x^b f(t) dt \quad f: (a, b]$$

f impropriusan integrálható ha $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} G(x)$ véges határérték, hogy

$$\int_a^b f := \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} G(x)$$

pl:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+0} \int_t^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+0} [2\sqrt{x}]_t^1 = \lim (2 - 2\sqrt{t}) = 2$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+0} \int_t^1 \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+0} [\ln x]_t^1 = \lim (\ln 1 - \underbrace{\ln t}_0) = +\infty$$

pl:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad [1, +\infty)$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{1}{x^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_{1^+}^t = \lim \underbrace{-\frac{1}{t}}_{-(-1)} = 0$$

~~~~~

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

## Második helyettesítési szabály

$$\int_{x=g(t)} f(x) dx = \int f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) dt \Big|_{t=g^{-1}(x)}$$

$\rightarrow \int R(e^x)$  alapú integrálás

$$t = e^x \\ x = \ln t =: g(t) \quad \rightarrow \text{ezért általában } \frac{d}{dt} g = \ln^{-1}[t] = f$$

$$g(t) = \ln t \quad g'(t) = \frac{1}{t} > 0, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$g$  szig. mon. növekvő

ezért invertálható, ezért

$$g^{-1}(x) = e^x = t$$

$$\int R \circ \exp = \int R(e^x) dx \underset{x=\ln t}{=} R(t) \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt.$$

$$\rightarrow \int R\left(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}\right) \rightarrow \text{polinomos integrandus esetben en}$$

kifejezni:

$$t \rightarrow x \quad t^n = \frac{cx+b}{cx+d} = \frac{ax+b}{ct^n+dt^n} = \frac{ax+b}{ct^n+dt^n} = \boxed{g(t) = x = \frac{dt^n - b}{a - ct^n}}$$

visszahelyettesítve:

$$\int R\left(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}\right) = \int (g(t), t) \cdot g'(t) dx \quad (t \in \mathbb{R})$$

①/a

$$\int \frac{e^{3x}}{e^x + 2} dx$$

alkalmazuk  $t = e^x$  elérő

$$\rightarrow x = \ln(t) = g(t)$$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$ , eset  $\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}$ .

$$Dg = (0, +\infty)$$

$g'(t) = \frac{1}{t} > 0$ , eset  $g$  szigmonoid, eset invertálható, eset

$$\bar{g}(x) = e^x = t$$

Második hajtathatósági során:

$$\int f(x) dx \underset{x=g(t)}{=} \int f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) dt \Big|_{t=g^{-1}(x)}$$

$$\int \frac{e^{3x}}{e^x + 2} dx = \int \frac{t^3}{t+2} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \int \frac{t^2}{t+2} =$$

$$= \int \frac{t^2 - 4 + 4}{t+2} = \int \left( \frac{(t+2)(t-2)}{t+2} + \frac{4}{t+2} \right) =$$

$$= t-2 + 4 \int \frac{1}{t+2} = \frac{t^2}{2} - 2t + 4 \ln(t+2) + C$$

$$\Rightarrow t = e^x \rightarrow \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - 2e^x + 4 \ln(e^x + 2) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x}} dx$$

$$R\left(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}\right) \rightarrow \begin{cases} n=3 \\ a=1 \\ b=1 \\ c=1 \\ d=0 \end{cases} \quad t = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x}} =$$

$$\text{Lépteket kérhet}: t^3 = \frac{x+1}{x}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x+1}{x} = 1 + \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$t^3 = 1 + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$t^3 - 1 = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\overbrace{x = \frac{1}{t^3 - 1}}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{t^3 - 1} = g(t) \quad t \in (1, +\infty)$$

$g$  definált, és  $g' = -\frac{1}{(t^3 - 1)^2} \cdot 3t^2 < 0$ , ha  $t > 0$ ,  
ötök invertálható.

$$g^{-1}(x) = t = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x}} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}, +\infty)$$

• 2. hely. szabály:

$$\int_{x=g(t)} f(x) dx = \int f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) dt \Big|_{t=g^{-1}(x)}$$

↓

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x}} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{t^3-1}\right)^2} \cdot t \cdot \left(-\frac{3t^2}{(t^3-1)^2}\right) dt}_{=}$$

$$= t \cdot (t^3 - 1)^2 \cdot \frac{-3t^2}{(t^3 - 1)^2} = -3 \int t^3 dt =$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4} t^4$$

$$t = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x}} \rightarrow -\frac{3}{4} \left( \frac{x+1}{x} \right)^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{1}{x}} dx = - \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' dx = (f^{1/3} \cdot f' \text{ típus}) = \\ &= -\frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{4/3}}{4/3} + c = -\frac{3}{4} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right)^4} + c \quad (x \in (0, +\infty)). \end{aligned}$$

Newton-Leibniz Formula

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) =: [F(x)]_a^b$$

(2) Sämtliche L:

$$1/6 \int_1^{66} \frac{1}{x - \sqrt[3]{x-2} - 2} dx$$

$$\rightarrow t = \sqrt[3]{x-2} \quad \text{Wertesetzung}$$

$$t^3 = x-2 \Rightarrow x = t^3 + 2$$

$$x = t^3 + 2 = g(t) \Rightarrow g' = 3t^2$$

$2 < t < 4$   $\leftarrow 10 < x < 66$ , seit es ein monotoner Anstieg für  
seit invertierbar, existiert  $\exists^{-1}$  zu  $g(x)$

$\rightarrow$  Maschine Werteszetzung:

$$\underbrace{\int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx}_{\frac{1}{t^3 - 2 - t - 2} \cdot 3t^2} = \frac{3t^2}{t^3 - t} = \int \frac{3t}{t^2 - 1} dt = 3 \int \frac{t}{t^2 - 1} dt =$$

$$= \left( \text{mit } \frac{f'}{f}, \text{ Lernende} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1} dt = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \ln(t^2 - 1) + C = \left( t = \sqrt[3]{x-2} \right) =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \ln((\sqrt[3]{x-2})^2 - 1) + C}} = F$$

$\rightarrow$  Newton Leibniz Formel:

$$F(66) - F(10) = \left( \sqrt[3]{64} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \ln(16-1) \quad \dots \quad \frac{3}{2} \cdot \ln 5$$

## Hátaikozott integrál alkalmazása

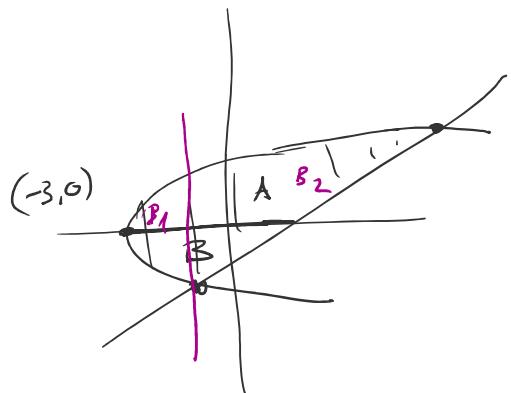
Siklodon körülte:  $T(B) = \int_a^b (f(x) - g(x)) dx$

(3-) számoljuk ki

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f : y = x - 1 \\ g : y^2 = 2x + 6 \end{array} \right\} \text{körültek}$$

→ 1. Metszéspont keresése

$$\begin{aligned} y &= x - 1 \\ y^2 &= 2x + 6 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (x-1)^2 = 2x + 6 \\ x^2 - 2x + 1 = 2x + 6 \\ x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0 \\ \downarrow \\ x_1 = 5 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{array} \right.$$



„körültek” azig eggyel:  $y = \sqrt{2x+6}$

alsoða:  $y = -\sqrt{2x+6}$

$$B_1 = -3 \leq x \leq -1$$

$$\underline{B_2 = -1 \leq x \leq 5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(B_1) &= \int_{-3}^{-1} \left( \sqrt{2x+6} - (-\sqrt{2x+6}) \right) dx = \\ &2 \int_{-3}^{-1} \sqrt{2x+6} = 2 \left[ \frac{(2x+6)^{3/2}}{3/2 \cdot 2} \right]_{-3}^{-1} = \frac{2}{3} \left( \sqrt{4^3} - \sqrt{0^2} \right) = \frac{16}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$\downarrow$   $\uparrow$   
 $(2x+6)^{3/2} \rightarrow \frac{(2x+6)^{3/2}}{3/2 \cdot 2}$

$$T(B_2) = \int_{-1}^5 \left( \sqrt{2x+6} - (x-1) \right) = \left[ \frac{(2x+6)^{3/2}}{3/2 \cdot 2} - \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right]_{-1}^5 = \frac{38}{3}$$

$$\underline{\underline{T(B_1)} + T(B_2) = 18}$$

Eigenschaften:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = x - 1 \\ y^2 = 2x + 6 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = y + 1 \\ x_2 = \frac{y^2}{2} - 3 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} y + 1 = \frac{y^2}{2} - 3 \\ y + 1 = \frac{y^2}{2} \end{array}$$

$$B = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid -2 \leq y \leq 4, \frac{y^2}{2} - 3 \leq x \leq y + 1 \} \quad \begin{array}{l} 2y + 8 = y^2 \\ y^2 - 2y - 8 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$T(B) = \int_{-2}^4 \left( y + 1 - \left( \frac{y^2}{2} - 3 \right) \right) dy = \int_{-2}^4 \left( y + 4 - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) dy = \text{prim. fr.} = \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} + 4y - \frac{y^3}{6} \right]_{-2}^4 = \underline{\underline{= 18}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 = 4 \\ x_2 = -2 \end{array}$$

Sükkeli görbe örhessza

$$L(R_f) = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$$

(4). Hatarozzuk meg a

$$f(x) = \frac{x(x-1)^{3/2}}{3} \quad (2 \leq x \leq 5) \quad \text{örhesszéit}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2(x-1)^{1/2}}{3} = (x-1)^{1/2} = \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{x-1}, \quad \text{az polinomos } [2, 5]-n$$

$$Q(R_f) = \int \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx = \int_2^5 \sqrt{1 + x^{-1}} dx = \int_2^5 \sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{1/2} dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_2^5 = \frac{2}{3} \left[ x^{3/2} \right]_2^5 = \frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{5^3} - \sqrt{2^3})$$

Förzőkész törfogata

$$A_f = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid a \leq x \leq b, \quad y^2 + z^2 \leq f^2(x)\}$$

$$\boxed{V = \pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx}$$

(5)

$$f(x) = \sin x \quad \forall x \quad x \in [0, \pi]$$

$\rightarrow f(x) = \sin x$  folytonos, ezért Riemann integrálható.

Förzőkész törfogata

$$V = \pi \int_0^\pi \sin^2 x \, dx \quad \left| \quad \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right.$$

$$\pi \int_0^\pi \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \, dx = \stackrel{\text{(lineárisül)}}{=} \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi 1 - \cos 2x \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^\pi =$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \left( \left( \pi - \frac{\sin 2\pi}{2} \right) - \underbrace{\left( 0 - \frac{\sin 0}{2} \right)}_0 \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \pi = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

Improprianus Integral

defini

$$f: (a, b] \rightarrow \text{vereséges le } : \quad G(x) := \int_x^b f(t) dt$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\int_a^b f := \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} G(x)$$

(6)/a

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2x} \, dx \quad (0, \Gamma_0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

(6) /a

$$\int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-2x} dx, \quad f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

unlösb'l. unproper

per parti's integraleßsal

$$\boxed{\int f \cdot g' = f \cdot g - \int f' \cdot g}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-2x} &= xe^{-2x} - \int \frac{e^{-2x}}{2} = -\frac{xe^{-2x}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{-2x}}{2} = \\ f &= x \\ g' &= e^{-2x} \\ g &= -\frac{e^{-2x}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

result

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-2x} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t xe^{-2x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{xe^{-2x}}{2} - \frac{e^{-2x}}{4} \right]_0^t = \\ &= -\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\frac{t}{2e^{2t}}}_0 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{4e^{2t}}}_0 - \underbrace{\frac{0}{2}}_0 - \frac{1}{4} = -\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4}}} \end{aligned}$$

weiter:

$$\frac{t}{2e^{2t}} = \frac{t \cdot \infty}{\infty} \stackrel{H}{=} \frac{1}{4e^{2t}} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 \quad !$$

1b

$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(2-x)}} dx \quad \text{improper.}$$

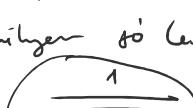
$$0 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{array}{l} x \neq 0 \\ x \neq 2 \end{array} !$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(2-x)}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}} = \underline{\underline{\arcsin(x-1) + c}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(2-x)}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-(x-1)^2}} = \arcsin(x-1) + C$$

↓  
 $2x - x^2$  —————  
 mitigen so kann man



$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(2-x)}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_t^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(2-x)}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \arcsin(x-1) \right]_t^1 = 0 - \arcsin(t-1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(2-x)}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2-0} \int_1^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(2-x)}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2-0} \left[ \arcsin(x) \right]_1^t = \arcsin(1) - \arcsin(0) \\ = +\frac{\pi}{2}$$

exit

$$2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(2x)}} = \underline{\underline{\pi}}$$

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$$\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

euklidészeti norma:  $\|(x, y)\| := \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$$d(x, y) := \|x - y\|$$

$$(1) K_r(a) := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \|x - a\| < r\}$$

Def. függvény bázisai:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^3}{2x^2 + y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

(1)

$$\text{Def. } \left[ \begin{array}{l} \forall \epsilon > 0 \text{ - reell } \exists \delta > 0 : \forall (x, y) \in D_f, \\ \| (x, y) - (0, 0) \| < \delta \text{ -ben } |f(x, y) - f(0, 0)| < \epsilon. \end{array} \right]$$

$\rightarrow$  legyen  $\epsilon > 0$ .

$$1) \text{ Ha } (x, y) = (0, 0) \rightarrow |f(x, y) - f(0, 0)| = 0 < \epsilon \quad \checkmark$$

ezt tudjuk



$$2) \text{ Külsőben } |f(x, y) - f(0, 0)| = \left| \frac{x^2 y^3}{2x^2 + y^2} - 0 \right| = \frac{x^2 |y^3|}{2x^2 + y^2} \leq$$

$\underbrace{2x^2 + y^2}_{\text{elhagyta}}$

$$\leq \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot |y^3| \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot |y^3| \leq |y^3| \leq (\text{ján } \| (x, y) \| < 1)$$

$\downarrow$   
 $|y| < 1$

$$\leq |y|^2 \leq \boxed{x^2 + y^2} = \| (x, y) \|^2 < \epsilon$$

mert  $\| (x, y) \| < \sqrt{\epsilon}$

Igy is  $\delta = \min \{1, \sqrt{\epsilon}\}$  alkot  $f \in C\{0, 0\}^3$

(2)

$$\text{Nézzük } \int \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$f(x,y) := \begin{cases} \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2} & \text{für } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{für } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

um folgt aus

$$1) f(0,0) = 0 < \varepsilon \quad \checkmark$$

$$2) |f(x,y) - f(0,0)| = \left| \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2} - 0 \right| = \frac{|2xy|}{x^2+y^2} \leq$$

$$\leq \begin{pmatrix} \text{verglichen ist hier, da} \\ \text{pl } x=y \\ \text{ergibt es, also} \end{pmatrix} \frac{2x^2}{x^2+x^2} = \frac{2x^2}{2x^2} = 1 \quad \nmid \forall \varepsilon$$

$$\text{Hin } (x_n, y_n) = \left( \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n} \right) \rightarrow (0,0) \text{ für } n \rightarrow \infty \quad \underline{\text{de!}}$$

$$(x_n, y_n) = (n, n) \rightarrow +\infty \text{ für } n \rightarrow +\infty$$

(5)

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^4+y^2} & \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

f minden origón átmenő legközelebbi folgtanossához, de  
 $f \in C\{(0,0)\}$

H:

$$1) \rightarrow \delta \cap y=0 : \quad \varphi(x) = f(x,0) = 0$$

$$2) \rightarrow \delta \cap x=0 : \quad \varphi(y) = f(0,y) = 0$$

$$3) \rightarrow y=mx : \quad \varphi(x) = f(x, mx) = 0$$

$$\text{ez: } \varphi(x) = \frac{x^2 \cdot mx}{x^4 + (mx)^2} = \frac{mx^3}{x^4 + m^2x^2} = m \cdot \frac{x^3}{x^4 + m^2x^2} = \frac{mx}{x^2 + m^2}$$

$$\oplus f(0,0) = 0, \text{ és } \varphi(0) = 0.$$

$$\oplus f(0,0) = 0, \text{ így } \varphi(0) = 0.$$

így  $\varphi$  folytonos fr. tetszőleges  $w$  ( $w \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ )

$$1) \quad f(x,0) = \frac{x^2 \cdot 0}{x^4 + 0} = \underline{0} \quad < \varepsilon \quad \checkmark$$

$$2) \quad f(0,y) = \frac{0 \cdot y}{0 + y^2} = \underline{0} \quad < \varepsilon \quad \checkmark$$

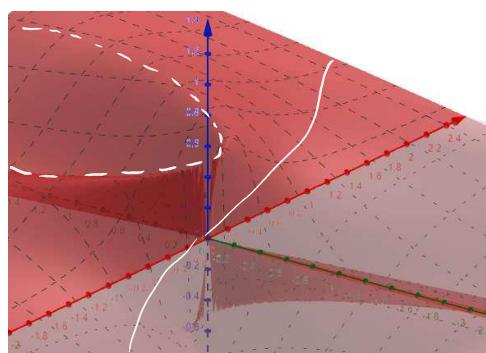
→ vegyik össze:

$$f(x,y) = f(x, mx^2) = \frac{x^2 \cdot mx^2}{x^4 + (mx^2)^2} = \frac{m}{1+m} !$$

(vegyik össze, hogy ki tudjuk lőni az összes változót)

(pártunk k. az ellenséget !)  
 $m=1$

$$f(x_n, y_n)(n) \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{n}, \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2\right) \rightarrow (0,0), \text{ ha } n \rightarrow +\infty$$



de  $f(x_n, y_n) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \text{wert } \frac{n}{1+n^2} \text{ es } n=1 \right)$   
 exakt f nem folytonos

$\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  Fkt. folytonossága

Fkt van két sorozat amit  $a_1, a_2$ -hez konvergál, de  
 $\lim_1 \neq \lim_2$ , akkor f-re a nincs líme  $(a_1, a_2) - \text{ban}$

④ Lösung b:

$$a) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$$

$\rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ -wo } \exists \delta > 0, \text{ bzgl } f(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\},$   
 $0 < \|(x,y) - (0,0)\| < \delta \text{ erfüllt } \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon.$

Rechtsseitig  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Für  $f(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$  gilt:

$$\left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| = \frac{|xy|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \leq \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Tudirkt:} \\ |xy| < \frac{x^2+y^2}{2} \end{array} \right) \leq$$

$$\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \stackrel{>0}{\leq} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \|(x,y)\|}_{\|(x,y)\| < 2\varepsilon} < \varepsilon$$

*Konstante abhängig*

Tudirkt nach:

$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq \frac{x^2+y^2}{2}$$

$\delta := \boxed{2\varepsilon}$  akkor  $\approx$  fiktiv klappt

$$b) \lim_{x,y \rightarrow 0,0} \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1} - 1} = 2$$

$$\left| \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1} - 1} - 2 \right| = \left( \text{berissende } = 2\alpha \right) =$$

$$\sqrt{a-1} \quad \begin{matrix} -2 \\ -2 \cdot -1 \rightarrow 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{a^2}{x^2+y^2+1} - 2 \sqrt{x^2+y^2+1} + 1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1} - 1} \quad \begin{matrix} 2ab \\ +1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} a = \sqrt{x^2+y^2+1} \\ b = -1 \end{matrix} =$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1} - 1)^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1} - 1}{\sqrt{a-b}} = \frac{a-b}{\sqrt{a+b}} =$$

$$(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1} - 1) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1} + 1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1} + 1} = \frac{a-b^2}{\sqrt{a+b}} = \frac{x^2+y^2+1-1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1} + 1} \leq$$

$$\frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \leq \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = \|(x,y)\| < \varepsilon$$

$\delta := \varepsilon$  valasztással a feltétel teljesül.

③ Biz b)

a)  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$

$$\left| \frac{x^4y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right| = \frac{|x^4y|}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = |y| \frac{(x^2)^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{De jö lehetsz} \\ \text{dibontott is} \\ \text{ok lenne} \end{array} \right) \leq$$

$$|y| \frac{(x^2+y^2)^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = |y| \leq \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = \|(x,y)\| < \varepsilon.$$

Igy  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$  - feltétel teljesül

b)

$$g(x,y) = \frac{x^4}{(x^2+y^2)^2} - \text{nem mincs! hárterelke}$$

$$\left| \frac{x^4}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right| \leq \frac{(x^2+y^2)^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = 1 \nmid \varepsilon \quad \text{nem jól!}$$

ellenpéldát kell találni!

kell  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow b} g(y) = (a,b) \text{ ahol } g(a), g(b) \neq 0$

tipp:  $(x, mx)$

$$g(x,y) = g(x, mx) = \frac{x^4}{(x^2+(mx)^2)^2} = \frac{x^4}{x^4(m^2+1)} = \frac{1}{(1+m)^2} \quad ! \text{ olyag}$$

$(\sqrt{x^2+m^2x^2})^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\underbrace{x^2 + m^2 x^2}_{} )^2 \\
 & x^4 + 2m^2 x^4 + m^4 x^4 \\
 & \sqrt{ } (2m^2 + m^4 + 1) \\
 & x^4 (1+m^2)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

elikor vagniink  $m=0-t$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 m=0 \rightarrow (x,y)_n := \left( \frac{1}{n}, 0 \right) \rightarrow (0,0), \text{ de } g(x,y)_n = \frac{1}{(1+0)^2} = 1 & \uparrow ! \\
 m=1 \rightarrow (x,y)_n := \left( \frac{1}{n}, 1 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right) \rightarrow (0,0), \text{ de } g(x,y)_n = \frac{1}{(1+1)^2} = \frac{1}{4} & \downarrow !
 \end{aligned}$$

mind

$$\lim_a = \lim_b = (0,0)$$

de

$$g(a) \neq g(b)$$

ezert  $g$  fülek minden határértékére a  $(0,0)$  pontban

## $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Parazilis Deriválása

⑥ Alábbi Fók  $x, y$  szerinti parz.d.

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 - y^3}{xy}$$

$$\frac{\delta' g - g' \delta}{g^2}$$

$$f'_x = \frac{2x \cdot xy - y \cdot (x^2 - y^3)}{(xy)^2} = \frac{2x^2 y - x^2 y + y^4}{(xy)^2} = \frac{x^2 y + y^4}{(xy)^2}$$

$$f'_y = \frac{-3y^2 \cdot xy - x \cdot (x^2 - y^3)}{(xy)^2} = \frac{-2x^3 y - x^3}{x^2 y^2}$$

$$(7) \quad f(x,y) = x^3y + x^2y^2 + x + y^2$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 f'_x = 3y x^2 + 2y^2 x + 1 \\
 f'_y = x^3 + 2x^2 y + 2y \\
 \hline
 f''_{xx} = 6yx + 2y^2 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} (1,0) \\ = 0 \end{array} \right. \\
 f''_{xy} = 2x^2 + 2 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \\
 \hline
 f''_{yy} = 3x^2 + 4x y \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \quad (0 \ 3) \\
 \hline
 f''_{yx} = 3x^2 + 4x y \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \quad (3 \ 4)
 \end{array}$$

$\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  Irainymeni Deriváltai

$$(8) \quad f(x,y) = x^2 - xy + y^2 \quad ((x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2) \quad a = (a_1, a_2) = (1,1)$$

a)  $\partial_v f$  irainymeni derivált

$$a \in \text{kör, hogy } \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2} = 1, \text{ wowel! } \frac{\sin}{\cos}$$

$$\|\sigma\| = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} = \sqrt{\cos^2 a + \sin^2 a} = 1 \quad (a \in [0, 2\pi))$$

I.m. deriváltsághoz:

$$F(t) := f(a + t\sigma) = f(a_1 + t\sigma_1, a_2 + t\sigma_2) =$$

$$f(1 + t \cdot \cos a, 1 + t \cdot \sin a) \Rightarrow (1 + t \cos a)^2 - (1 + t \cos a)(1 + t \sin a) + (1 + t \sin a)^2 =$$

valós - valós fr. deriválható

$$\text{így } \partial_v f(1,1) = \sin a + \cos a$$

b) ellenőrizze, hogy  $(1,1)$  cs. e.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 f'_x = 2x - y \\
 f'_y = 2y - x
 \end{array}
 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{folytonosak} \quad \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}-\text{ben} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\partial_{\alpha} f(1,1) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 f(1,1) \\ \partial_2 f(1,1) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cos \alpha \\ 1 & \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha$$

9. Határozzuk meg a  $f(x,y) = \frac{y^3}{e^{2x+1}}$  független deriváltját

$P(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ -ben.

$u = (1, 2)$  vektor.

→ partiális deriváltak

$$f'_x = \frac{-e^{2x+1} \cdot 2 \cdot y^3}{(e^{2x+1})^2} = -2 \frac{y^3}{e^{2x+1}}$$

$$\frac{f'_y - g'_x}{g_x}$$

$$f'_y = \frac{3y^2 \cdot e^{2x+1} - 0}{(e^{2x+1})^2} = \frac{3y^2}{e^{2x+1}}$$

→ u normálisának:  $\frac{u}{\|u\|}$

$$f'(P) = f'(-\frac{1}{2}, 1) = \left( \partial_x f(-\frac{1}{2}, 1), \partial_y f(-\frac{1}{2}, 1) \right) = (-2, 3)$$

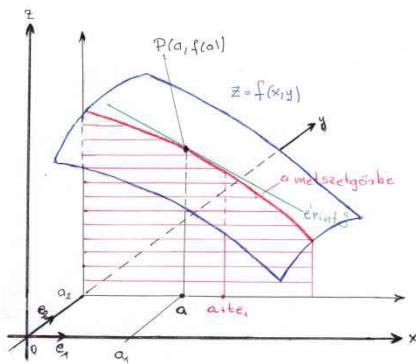
→ normális

$$w = \frac{u}{\|u\|} = \frac{(1, 2)}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\partial_{\alpha} f(-\frac{1}{2}, 1) = \left\langle (-2, 3), \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right\rangle = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}}}$$

QED

# Parciális Deriváltak $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ -re



$f$  füg  $x$  szerinti parciális deriváltjai apontban

$$\boxed{\partial_x f(a)}$$

$$\partial_x f(a) = F'_x(0) =$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{F_x(t) - F_x(0)}{t} =$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a_1 + t, a_2) - f(a_1, a_2)}{t}$$

$F'_x(0)$  mentszegörbe a  $P(a, f(a))$  érintőjének meredeksége

$$f_t : \underbrace{t \mapsto f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_i + t, \dots, a_n)}_{\text{i-edik}} = f(a + te_i)$$

$$e_i := (0, 0, \dots, \underbrace{1}_{\text{i-adj}}, \dots, 0) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

kanonikus bázis

---

PL

$$f(x, y) = \underbrace{x e^{x^2+y^2}}_d - 3y$$

$$f'_x = 1 \cdot e^{x^2+y^2} + x \cdot 2x e^{x^2+y^2}$$

$$f'_y = \cancel{x} e^{x^2+y^2} \cdot 2y - 3$$

$\hookrightarrow$  mert  $x$  konstans

## Magasabb Rendű Parciális Deriválók

$$\partial_{xy} f(a) = \partial_x \partial_y f(a) = \partial_x (\partial_y f)(a)$$

$f''_{ii} \Rightarrow$  másodrendű hisz parciális.  $\rightarrow \partial_i^2, \partial_i^2 \dots$

$f''_{ij} \Rightarrow$  vegyes

## Iratmenti deriváltak $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ -re.

parciális derivált : 

irányzanti:  $v$  egységvektor  $\|v\|^2 = 1$   
 $(v_1^2 + v_2^2 + \dots + v_n^2)$

$F_v : t \mapsto f(a_1 + t v_1, a_2 + t v_2, \dots, a_n + t v_n) \doteq f(\vec{a} + t \vec{v})$   
 $(t \in \mathbb{R})$

$F'_v$  f hozzájáruló irányzanti deriváltja.

$f'_v(a) \quad \partial_v f(a)$

PL:  $f(x, y) = xe^{x+y} + \sin xy$   $\sigma = \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$   
 $a = (0, 0)$  pont  $\|\sigma\| = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = 1 \quad \checkmark$  r hossza 1

$$\begin{aligned} f((0,0) + t \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)) &= f\left( \frac{1}{2}t, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}t \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}t + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t} + \sin \left( \frac{1}{2}t \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right) = \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}t \cdot e^{\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}t}}_{f} + \underbrace{\sin \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}t^2 \right)}_{g} = \text{deriválunk} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}t} + \frac{1}{2}t \cdot e^{\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}t} \cdot \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} + \cos \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}t^2 \right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t = \\ f'_v(0) &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Tehát: Ha  $f \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $a \in D_f$  és  $f$ -nek  $\exists \theta$ -jai  $k(a) \subset D_f$  környezetben, és ezek  $C^1$ -ek,

Ekkor kiszámítható  $\sigma = (v_1 \dots v_n)$  vektornak a hozzájáruló irányzanti deriváltai.

Logikus szimmetriával:

$$f(x, y) = xe^{x+y} + \sin xy \quad \sigma = \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \quad a = (0, 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_y &= 1e^{x+y} + x \cdot e^{x+y} \cdot 1 + \cos xy \cdot y \quad \rightarrow \quad f'_x(0,0) = 1 \\ f'_x &= xe^{x+y} \cdot 1 + \cos xy \cdot x \quad \rightarrow \quad f'_y(0,0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'_x = 1 \cdot e^{x+y} + x \cdot e^{x+y} \cdot 1 + \cos xy \cdot y \rightarrow f'_x(0,0) = 1$$

$$f'_y = x \cdot e^{x+y} \cdot 1 + \cos xy \cdot x \rightarrow f'_y(0,0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\partial f(a) &= f'_x(0,0) \cdot \sigma_1 + f'_y(0,0) \cdot \sigma_2 = \\ &= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 0 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

### Totális Derivált

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  totálisan deriválható az  $a \in \text{int } D_f$  pontban, ha

$$\exists A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} : \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|f(a+h) - f(a) - Ah\|}{\|h\|} = 0$$

elvér  $\boxed{f'(a) := A}$   $f$  deriválhatóké

Pc:  $f(x,y) = xy$   $a = (1,2)$  pontban vett deriválhatóké:

$$f'(1,2) = \begin{pmatrix} f'_x(x,y)(1,2) & f'_y(x,y)(1,2) \\ (y)(1,2) & (x)(1,2) \\ (2) & (1) \end{pmatrix}$$

Normális ekvivalencia:

$$\|y\|_\infty \leq \|y\| \leq \sqrt{m} \|y\|_\infty$$

### Totális és Parciális Derivált

#### Jacobi Mátrix

$\exists \partial_i f_j(a) (\forall i = 1, \dots, n; j = 1, \dots, m)$  és

$$f'(a) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 f_1(a) & \partial_2 f_1(a) & \cdots & \partial_n f_1(a) \\ \partial_1 f_2(a) & \partial_2 f_2(a) & \cdots & \partial_n f_2(a) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \partial_1 f_m(a) & \partial_2 f_m(a) & \cdots & \partial_n f_m(a) \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

Elegséges feltétel totális deriválhatóságra

$$f \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

teljes  $\alpha$ -szám +  $k(\alpha) \subset D_f$  környezete, ahol minden  $i = [1, n]$  -re :

a)  $\exists \partial_i f(\alpha)$  minden  $x \in k(\alpha)$  -ban

b)  $\alpha \in D_f : k(\alpha) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  parciális d.f.v. folytonos.



Ekkor a totalisan deriválható

## Felület Érintőszínya

$f \in \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  -vel az  $(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$  pontban van érintőszíja,

ha  $f \in D\{(x_0, y_0)\}$

Sik általános egyenlete:  $Ax + By + C = 0$

$\vec{n}(A, B, C)$  a sik egy normálvektora

ebből következik

$$\underline{z - f(a, b)} = \overbrace{\partial_x f(a, b) \cdot (x - a)}^x + \overbrace{\partial_y f(a, b) \cdot (y - b)}^y$$

Példa:  $P_0 = (1, 2)$   $a=1, b=2$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x, y) = xy \\ \partial_x f(x, y) = y \\ \partial_y f(x, y) = x \\ f(1, 2) = 2 \end{array} \right\} \text{érintőszík egyenlete}$$

$$z - f(1, 2) = \underbrace{\partial_x f(1, 2) \cdot (x - 1)}_{2(x - 1)} + \underbrace{\partial_y f(1, 2) \cdot (y - 2)}_{2(y - 2)} \Rightarrow$$

$$z - 2 = 2(x - 1) + 2(y - 2) = \underline{\underline{2x + 2y - 4}}$$

## Deriválási szabályok

$f, g \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  ( $n, m \in \mathbb{N}^+$ ) és  $f, g \in D\{\alpha\}$ , akkor  $\forall \alpha, \beta$ :

$$- (\alpha f + \beta g) \in D\{\alpha\}$$

$$- (f_\alpha \alpha + g_\alpha \alpha)'(\alpha) = \alpha f'(\alpha) + \alpha g'(\alpha)$$

$$- (\alpha f + \beta g) \in V\mathbb{C}^n$$

$$- (\alpha f + \beta g)'(a) = \alpha f'(a) + \beta g'(a)$$

$$f \in \mathbb{R}^{m \rightarrow n} \quad g \in \mathbb{R}^{n \rightarrow m}$$

$$(f \circ g)'(a) = f'((g(a))) \cdot g'(a)$$

↳ matrixszorzás!

PL:

$$\delta(x, y, z) = x + yz \quad (\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} g(x, y, z) & = & \begin{pmatrix} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \\ xy \\ x \end{pmatrix} & = \begin{matrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{matrix} \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & \end{array} \quad (\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} &= \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_1} \cdot \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x} + \dots + y_2 + y_3 = \\ &= 1 \cdot 2x + y_3 \cdot yz + y_2 \cdot 1 = \dots = \frac{\partial(f \circ g)}{\partial x} = 2x + 2yz \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} &= \dots \quad 2x + \cancel{xyz} + \cancel{xyz} = \end{aligned}$$

WTF

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \dots$$

## Gradiens Vektor

$$\partial_r f(a) = \sum_{i=1}^n \partial_r f(a) \cdot e_i$$

$$\boxed{\text{grad } f(a) = (f'_1(a), f'_2(a), f'_3(a) \dots f'_n(a))}$$

Gradiens vektor

Ebbe az irányba mutató iránymenti derivált  
a legmagasabb

$$\underline{w := \frac{\text{grad } f(a)}{\|\text{grad } f(a)\|}} = \frac{(f'_1(a), f'_2(a) \dots f'_n(a))}{\|\text{grad } f(a)\|}$$

## Magasabbrendű Deriváltak

→ gradiens vektor

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (f'_1(x), f'_2(x) \cdots f'_n(x)) \\ \downarrow \\ f''(a) &:= f''(a) = \underbrace{(\text{grad } f)'(a)}_{n \times n - \text{es } mx} \end{aligned}$$

Fv. kétssz deríváltját az  $a \in D_f$  pontban ( $D^2\{a\}$ ), ha

—  $\exists k(a) \subset D_f$ , hogy  $f \in D^2\{x\}$ ,  $\forall x \in k(a)$  pontban

—  $i_1 = [1, n]$  indexre  $\partial_i f \in D\{a\}$

IDE: ha deriváltját egyszerősen utalva megírunk

## Hesse-métrix

$$f''(a) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_{11} & & \partial_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \partial_{n1} & & \partial_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \quad \partial_{ij}(a) := \partial_j(\partial_i)f(a)$$

## Young-tétel

Ha  $f \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , akkor  $\partial_{ij}f(a) = \partial_{ji}f(a)$   $\forall i, j$  index

Példa:

$$xy \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} f \notin D^2\{a\} \\ \downarrow \\ \partial_{12}f(0,0) = -1 \\ \partial_{21}f(0,0) = 1 \end{array}$$

$f \in D^2\{a\}$  akkor a Hesse-métrix szimmetrikus.

## Taylor-Polinomok

vegyük a  $F(t) := f(a+ta) - t$  ( $t \in \mathbb{R}$ ),  $f \in D^2(k(a))$

allgemeines Taylor-Formulat:

$$v \in (0,1) \quad \boxed{F(t) = F(0) + F'(0) + \frac{1}{2!} F''(v)}$$

$$\hookrightarrow F(v) = F(a+0 \cdot h) = f(-)$$

$$\hookrightarrow F'(t) = f'(a+th) \cdot h = \boxed{\partial_1 f(a+th) h_1 + \partial_2 f(a+th) h_2 = \langle f'(a+th), h \rangle}$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(0) = \langle f'(a+th), h \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow F''(t) &= (\partial_1 f(a+th) h_1 + \partial_2 f(a+th) h_2)' = \\ &= [\partial_1 f'(a+th) h_1] h_1 + [\partial_2 f'(a+th) h_2] h_2 = \\ &= \boxed{\langle f''(a+th) \cdot h, h \rangle} \end{aligned}$$

hi:  $f''(a+th) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_{11} f(a+th) & \partial_{12} f(a+th) \\ \partial_{21} f(a+th) & \partial_{22} f(a+th) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Oszilator } \cdot h \rightarrow \text{seien}$

$$F(t) = f(a+h) = f(a) + \langle f'(a) h \rangle + \frac{1}{2!} \langle f''(a) \cdot h, h \rangle + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2!} \langle g(h) \cdot h, h \rangle}_{\text{haradikttag}} \rightarrow$$

$$\langle g(h) \cdot h, h \rangle = \sum_{i,j=1}^n n_{ij}(h) \circ \frac{h_i h_j}{\|h\|^2} \quad \text{Def!}$$

$$\frac{|n_{ij}|}{\|h\|^2} \leq 1 \quad \text{as} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} n_{ij} = 0 \rightarrow \text{exist} \quad \epsilon(h) \cdot \|h\|^2$$

aber  $\epsilon$  bilden für alle  $n$   $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \epsilon = 0$  telgenil



## Taylor-Formel mit Peano

$$\exists \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \epsilon = 0$$

$$f(a+h) = \underbrace{f(a) + \langle f'(a), h \rangle + \langle \frac{1}{2} f''(a) \cdot h, h \rangle}_{\text{Peano}} + \epsilon(h) \cdot \|h\|^2$$

$$\boxed{T_{2,a} := f(a) + \langle f'(a), h \rangle + \langle \frac{1}{2} f''(a) h, h \rangle}$$

$$T_{2,a} := f(a) + \langle f'(a), h \rangle + \left\langle \frac{1}{2} f''(a) h, h \right\rangle$$

Pl:  $f(x,y) = e^x \cos y$        $a = (0,0)$  körnli

$T_{2,a}$ -ját

$$T_{2,a} f(h) = f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^n \partial_i f(a) h_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n \partial_{ij}(a) h_i h_j$$

$$(x,y) = a + h \rightarrow (h_1, h_2)$$

$$f(x,y) = e^x \cos y \rightarrow f(0,0) = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \partial_x = e^x \cos y \\ \partial_y = -e^x \sin y \\ \partial_{xy} = -e^x \sin y \\ \partial_{yx} = -e^x \sin y \\ \partial_{xx} = e^x \cos y \\ \partial_{yy} = -e^x \cos y \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} f(0,0) \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \text{Hasse } \rightsquigarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot h_1 h_2$$

Keresett Taylor polinom

$$T_{2,a} f(h) = \underbrace{f(0,0)} + 1 \cdot \boxed{x} + 0 \cdot \boxed{y} + \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 \boxed{x^2} + 20 \boxed{xy} - \boxed{y^2} \right)$$

$$1 + x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} y^2$$

$\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  Szélső értékek

abszolút maximum :  $\forall x \in D_f : f(x) \leq f(a)$

lokalis maximum :  $\forall x \in V(a) : f(x) \leq f(a)$

min / max by  $\rightarrow$  südsüdlich

max / max  $\rightarrow$  südsüdlich

## Elsörendin Sütseiges f. Loh. sz. -re

- $f \in D \{ \subset \}$  eis
- $f$ . lokalis sütseertike van.

Elsor  $f'(a) = 0$  czar

$$f'(a) = (\partial_1 f(a), \dots, \partial_n f(a)) = (0 \dots 0)$$

↓

Elsor  $a \in \text{int } D_f$  point stacionarius.

Sütseiges neyoldani ar

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \partial_1 f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \partial_n f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{eygentrendsatz.}$$

## Misodrendin elgsiges pikked loksiertike.

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + \langle f'(a), h \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle f''(a)h, h \rangle + \varepsilon(h) \cdot \|h\|^2$$

ha  $f'(a) = 0$  alkor  $\langle f'(a), h \rangle = 0 \quad \forall h$  osek'w

## Kuadratikus Alak

$A = [a_{ij}]^{n \times n}$  szimmetrikus matrix

$$Q(h) := \langle Ah, h \rangle = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} \cdot h_i \cdot h_j$$

(+) Positiv definit, ha telene  $> 0$

(-) Negativ definit, ha telene  $< 0$

(N) Indefinit! ha poz es neg. is!

Taylor-formula átrendezve:

$$f(a+h) - f(a) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} Q(h)}_{f''(\alpha)h, h} + \varepsilon(h) \cdot \|h\|^2$$

$$f(a+h) - f(a) = \frac{1}{2} Q(h) + E(h) \cdot \|h\|$$

↓  
pos. definit sein: lok. min. hely!

2.R. Eigenwerte flt.

$$f'(a) = 0$$

$f''(a)$  Hesse-féle matrix positiv/negativ <sup>(satt)</sup> definit.



Elkör f-werte az a pontban lok. min/max helye van!

Másodrendű Szűkeágok feltétel lok. sz. értelme.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{n+} \text{ Positiv semidefinit } Q(h) \geq 0 \\ \textcircled{n-} \text{ Negatív semidefinit } Q(h) \leq 0 \end{array} \right\} Q(h) = \langle A \cdot h, h \rangle$$



Ha  $f'(a)=0$  és  $f''(a)$  Hesse-féle mx indefinit, akkor f-werte nincs lok. szűkeágok!

Sylvester-kritérium

bei falscher Determinante

$$\text{Sylvester} := \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \in \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_{11}: \partial_1 f(a) = 0 \quad \partial_2 f(a) = 0$$

$$D(a) := \det \begin{pmatrix} \partial_{11} f(a) & \partial_{12} f(a) \\ \partial_{21} f(a) & \partial_{22} f(a) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{ha } D(a) > 0 \text{ és } \partial_{11} f(a) > 0$$

akkor f-werte lok. min/max - immán van.

$\rightarrow$  ha  $D(a) < 0$  akkor ez nyeregpont, nincs szűkeágok

$\rightarrow$  ha  $D(a) = 0$  akkor nem tudjuk

→ ha  $D(a) = 0$  oder neu technisch  
wege Kapitän.

Pr:

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + xy + 2y^2 \quad . \quad \text{polynom} \rightarrow f \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$$

$\forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}$  existen!

1  $\begin{array}{l} \partial_x = 2x + y \\ \partial_y = 4y + x \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{! konsist.} = 0 - t \\ \begin{array}{l} 2x + y = 0 \\ 4y + x = 0 \end{array} \\ \hline (-7y = 0 \rightarrow y = 0 \rightarrow x = 0) \end{array} \right. \quad x = y = 0 \rightarrow P_0(?,?)$

$P(0,0)$ -Punkt leitet  
selbstsättigkeite!

2  $\begin{array}{l} \partial_{xx} = 2 \\ \partial_{yy} = 4 \\ \partial_{xy} = 1 \\ \partial_{yx} = 1 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} D(0,0) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = 8 - 1 = 7 > 0 \\ \partial_{xx} = 2 > 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \checkmark$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}$

$f_{yy}(P(0,0))$  lokale Minimums P-Wert.

$$f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2 \quad (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad f(x,y) \text{ folgt aus } D^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \text{ in}$$

1  $\begin{array}{l} \partial_x = 2x \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 2x = 0 \\ -2y = 0 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = y = 0 \rightarrow P(?,?) \\ \text{! P}_0(0,0), \text{ es leitet zu} \\ \text{eigentlichen Selsättigk.} \end{array} \right. \end{array}$

2  $\begin{array}{l} \partial_{xx} = 2 \\ \partial_{yy} = -2 \\ \partial_{xy} = 0 \\ \partial_{yx} = 0 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} D(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \cdot -2 < 0 \\ \text{! hyperpunkt,} \\ \text{hines Selsättigk.} \end{array} \right. \quad \checkmark$

$$dy/dx = u$$

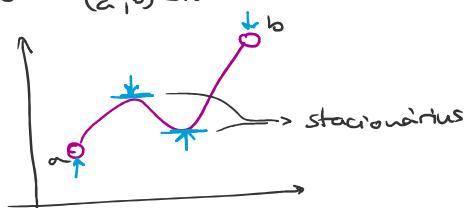
Abszolút szélsőérték

→ zárt  
→ korlátos

→ folytonos vagy  $[a, b]$  intervallumon

→ differenciálható  $(a, b) - n$

→ Weierstrass



$H \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  korlátos, zárt.

$f: H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  folytonos, mindenek par. differenciálható tűnélben.

Ekkor  $f$  leg kis/nagyobb értékét visz

→  $a \in \text{int } Df$  belső pontban, ahol  $Df(a) = 0$  tűnél, vagy

→  $H$  határain veszi fel.

# Totalis Derivált

$$\text{deriváltmx : } f'(a) = (\partial_1 f(a), \partial_2 f(a))$$

① A definíció alapján bizonyítsuk be, hogy:

$$f(x,y) = 2x^2 + 3xy - y^2 \quad \text{t.d. } a = (1,2) \text{ -ben}$$

$$f'(a) \text{ Jacobi mx!}$$

$$\text{Def: } a = (a_1, a_2) = (1,2)$$

$$n = (h_1, h_2)$$

$\exists A = (A_1, A_2) \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times 2}$  mátrix, amire:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|f(a+h) - f(a) - Ah|}{\|h\|} \stackrel{\text{előr.}}{=} \lim_{(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|f(a+h) - f(a) - (A_1 \cdot h_1, A_2 \cdot h_2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix}|}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 3xy - y^2 \quad \begin{matrix} a_1 = 1 \\ a_2 = 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow f(a+h) - f(a) = f(a_1+h_1, a_2+h_2) - f(a_1, a_2) =$$

$$2(1+h_1)^2 + 3(\underbrace{1+h_1}_{1+h_2})\underbrace{(2+h_2)}_{2+h_2} - (2+h_2)^2 = \left[ \frac{2 \cdot 1^2}{2} + \frac{3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}{6} - \frac{2^2}{4} \right] =$$

$$= 2h_1^2 + \cancel{4h_1 + 2} + \cancel{6} + \cancel{6h_1 + 3h_2 + 3h_1h_2} - \cancel{h_2^2} - \cancel{4h_2} - \cancel{4} - \cancel{4} =$$

$$(10h_1 - h_2 + 2h_1^2 - h_2^2 + 3h_1h_2) / 2 = (10 - 1) \circ \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} + 2h_1^2 + 3h_1h_2 - h_2^2$$

new szabály  
 const-har  
 minden

maradék  
 legyen  $A = (10 - 1)$

$$\boxed{\star}_t = \frac{2h_1^2 + 3h_1h_2 - h_2^2}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} \quad \text{biz be: } t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{2h_1^2 + |3h_1h_2 - h_2^2|}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} \leq \frac{2(h_1^2 + h_2^2) + 3|h_1h_2|}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} \leq \left( |h_1h_2| \leq \frac{1}{2}(h_1^2 + h_2^2) \right)$$

biztos negatív

adjunk

$$\leq \frac{\frac{3+4}{2} \left( h_1^2 + h_2^2 \right)}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} = \left( \frac{h_1 + h_2}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} \right)^2 \leq 4 \sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2} \rightarrow 0 \quad (h_1, h_2 \rightarrow 0)$$

rendőrök miatt:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t = 0$

Elvenőres

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{2x^2 + 3xy - y^2} \\
 \delta'_x = 4x + 3y \quad \rightarrow 10 \\
 \delta'_y = 3x - 2y \quad \rightarrow -1 \\
 \hline
 \delta'_{xx} = 4 \quad \text{Jacobi: } \text{max: } (10, -1) \\
 \delta'_{yy} = -2 \quad \text{erősségek = kezeltbirál.} \\
 \delta'_{xy} = 3 \\
 \delta'_{yx} = 3
 \end{array}$$

(2) biz bér:  $d(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$   
Folyt a  $(0, 0)$ -ban, f parciál. de nem differenciálható.

1. Polijonosság

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$  -hoz  $\exists \delta > 0$ :  $f(x, y) \in D_f$  -hoz,

$\|(x, y) - (0, 0)\| < \delta$  pontban:  $|f(x, y) - f(0, 0)| < \varepsilon$

Vagyis

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\sqrt{|xy|} - 0| &\leq \sqrt{|xy|} \rightarrow \left( |h_1 h_2| \leq \frac{1}{2}(h_1^2 + h_2^2) \right) \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)} \leq \\
 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \|(x, y)\| &< \varepsilon \quad \rightarrow \boxed{\|(x, y)\| < \sqrt{2}\varepsilon}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\delta := \sqrt{\varepsilon}$ , teljesül  $\boxed{x}$ , vagyis  $\delta \in C\{(0,0)\}$ .

$\rightarrow 2$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \exists \partial_1 f(0,0) \\ \exists \partial_2 f(0,0) \end{array} \right\} \text{igazolása}$$

$$\partial_1 f(x,y) \Rightarrow y=0 \rightarrow 0 \quad (\sqrt{|y|}, y=0 \rightarrow 0)$$

—  
—

$f \notin D\{(0,0)\}$  -ban!

$$f'(0,0) = (\partial'_1(0,0), \partial'_2(0,0)) = (0,0)$$

$$n: (x_n, y_n) := \left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right). \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n, y_n) = (0,0)$$

totalis derivált:

$$\frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} = \frac{(f(a+h) - f(a)) - (\partial_1 f(0,0) \cdot h_1 + \partial_2 f(0,0) \cdot h_2)}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} =$$

$a=0$   
 $\partial'_x = 0$   
 $\partial'_y = 0$

$$= \frac{f(h)}{\sqrt{h^2}} = \lim \frac{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{n^2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{n^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

ellenmondás!  $f$  nem differenciálható

$$\textcircled{3.} \quad f(x,y) \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2} \\ 0 \end{cases} \quad (x,y) = (0,0)$$

$f$  a  $(0,0)$ -ban

- 1 - folytonos
- 2 - minden irányban mekkora derivált?
- 3 - totalisan nem differenciálható!

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$  számhoz  $\exists \delta > 0$ , hogy  $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $\|(x, y) - (0, 0)\| < \delta$  esetén

$$1) |f(x, y) - f(0, 0)| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\left| \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2} - 0 \right| = \frac{|x| \cdot |y^2|}{x^2+y^2} \leq \frac{|x| \cdot (x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2} =$$

$$|x| \leq \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = \|(x, y)\| < \varepsilon$$

$\downarrow$

$\delta = \varepsilon$  jó választás

- Tíring minden deriválható!

$$r = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha) \quad \|r\| = 1 \quad \checkmark \quad \alpha \in [0, 2\pi)$$

$$f(t) := f(t_0 + tr) = f(tr) = f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) =$$

$$= \frac{t \cos \alpha \cdot t \sin^2 \alpha}{(t \cos \alpha)^2 + (t \sin \alpha)^2} = \frac{t \cos \alpha \cdot (t \sin \alpha)^2}{t^2} = (\cos \alpha)(\sin \alpha)^2 \cdot t$$

1. (de miért?)

$$(t \cos \alpha)^2 + (t \sin \alpha)^2 =$$

$$t^2 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + t^2 \cdot \sin^2 \alpha =$$

$$t^2(\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) =$$

$\downarrow$

$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  Jr  
deriválható

Előst deriválható a  $t = 0$ -ban

$$f'(0) = (\cos \alpha)(\sin \alpha)^2 \cdot [t=0]$$

$$\partial_\alpha f(0, 0) = (\cos \alpha)(\sin \alpha)^2$$

- Teljíusan nem deriválható

$$f(x, y) = \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} f \\ \infty \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2}$$

$$f'_x = \frac{y^2(x^2+y^2) - 2x \cdot xy^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\partial_y' = \frac{2x(2x^2+4y^2) - 2y \cdot 4x^2}{(x^2+4y^2)^2}$$

$$f'(0,0) = (\partial_1(0,0), \partial_2(0,0)) = (0,0)$$

totális derivált

$$\lim_{(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\left| f(h_1, h_2) - \underbrace{f(0,0)}_{\circ} - \underbrace{(\partial_1(0,0), \partial_2(0,0))(h_1, h_2)}_{\circ} \right|}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left| \frac{h_1 h_2}{h_1^2 + h_2^2} \right|}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} = \lim_{(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow 0} \frac{h_1 h_2}{(h_1^2 + h_2^2)^{3/2}} \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

beszink jöt ami 'nen jö'

$$n \cdot (x_n, y_n) = \left( \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$$\lim_{\rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{h^3}}{\left( \frac{2}{h^2} \right)^{3/2}} \rightarrow \text{rem 0-hat tart}$$

leg f nem differenciálható  $(0,0)$  ben

## Felület Érintősíkja

**Emlékeztető.** Az  $f \in \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  függvény grafikonjának az  $(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$  pontban van érintősíkja, ha  $f \in D\{(x_0, y_0)\}$ . Az érintősík **egyenlete**:

$$z - f(x_0, y_0) = \partial_1 f(x_0, y_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + \partial_2 f(x_0, y_0) \cdot (y - y_0),$$

amelynek egyik **normálvektora**:  $\vec{n}(\partial_1 f(x_0, y_0), \partial_2 f(x_0, y_0), -1)$ .

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 - 4y^2} \quad ((x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, x^2 > y^2)$$

a) előrendi deriv!

$$\partial_x' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2-4y^2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-4y^2}} \stackrel{3}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}$$

$$\partial_y' = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2-4y^2}} \cdot 2y = -\frac{2y}{\sqrt{x^2-4y^2}} \stackrel{2.2=4}{=} -4$$

b)  $P_0(3,2)$

$$z - \underbrace{f(3,2)}_{= 1} = f'_1(3,2)(x-3) + f'_2(3,2)(y-2) =$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 2y^2} - 1 = 3(x-3) + 4(y-2) =$$

$$= x^2 - 2y^2 - 1 = 3x - 9 + 4y + 8 =$$

$$\boxed{x^2 - 2y^2} - 1 = 3x + 4y - 1 \Rightarrow \underline{3x + 4y - z = 0}$$

-Cntrkt:  $\vec{n} : (f'_x(3,2), f'_y(3,2), -1)$   
 $\vec{n} = (3, 4, -1)$

$\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  tipusú funk. Lek. szelőkkel

$$\rightarrow \partial_1 f(a) = 0 \quad \partial_2 f(a) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow D(a) := \det \begin{pmatrix} \partial_{11} f(a) & \partial_{12} f(a) \\ \partial_{21} f(a) & \partial_{22} f(a) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \partial_{11} > 0 \rightarrow \text{minimum}$$

$$\partial_{11} < 0 \rightarrow \text{maximum}$$

### (5). Szélsőértékkelhelyek

$$f(x, y) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2xy + y^2$$

Az  $f \in D^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , mert kétváltozós polinom

$\rightarrow$  1. rend. szf.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \partial_x = 3x^2 - 6x + 2y = 0 \\ \partial_y = 2x + 2y = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad x = -y \rightarrow$$

$$2y^2 + 6x + 2y = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3y^2 + 8y &= 0 \\ y(3y + 8) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

stacionáris pontok  $P_0(0,0)$   $P_1(+\frac{8}{3}, -\frac{8}{3})$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y_1 = 0 \\ y_2 = -\frac{8}{3} \\ x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = +\frac{8}{3} \end{array} \right\}$$

$\rightarrow$  2. rend. szf.

Hesse-féle mátrix:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \partial_{xy} = 2 & D_0 = \det \begin{pmatrix} 6x-6 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & D_1 = 6x - 6 \\ \partial_{yx} = 2 & & D_2 = 2(6x-6) - 4 \end{array}$$

$$\partial_{xx} = 6x - 6$$

$$\partial_{yy} = 2$$

$$P_0: D_1 < 0, D_2 = -12 - 4 = -16 \not\rightarrow \text{indefinit}$$

$$P_1: D_1 > 0, D_2 = \frac{2(16-6)}{20} - 4 = 16 \underline{\text{pos. definit}}$$

$P_1$ : lok min hely

## ⑥ Nutzen lok Sättigbarkeit.

$$f(x,y) = x^4 + y^4 - x^2 - 2xy - y^2$$

Az  $f \in D^2(\mathbb{R}^2) - n$ , mert kétváltozós polinom

$\rightarrow$  1. ránkénti feltétel:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \partial_x = 4x^3 - 2x - 2y = 0 \\ \partial_y = 4y^3 - 2x - 2y = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} x=y \rightarrow 4x^3 - 4x = 0 \\ 4x(x^2 - 1) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} x_0 = 0 & \rightarrow y_0 = 0 \\ x_1 = 1 & \rightarrow y_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = -1 & \rightarrow y_2 = -1 \end{array}$$

$P(0,0)$ ,  $P_1(1,1)$ ,  $P_2(-1,-1)$  stacionáris pontok

$\rightarrow$  2. elengedés

Hesse-féle mátrix

$$\begin{array}{ll} \partial_{xx} = 12x^2 - 2 & \rightarrow \\ \partial_{yy} = 12y^2 - 2 & D_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 12x^2 - 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 12y^2 - 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \partial_{xy} = -2 & \\ \partial_{yx} = -2 & \\ D_1 = 12x^2 - 2 & \end{array}$$

$$P(0,0) \rightarrow D_1 < 0 \rightarrow P_2 = 0 !$$

$$P(1,1) \rightarrow \begin{cases} P_1 > 0 \\ (D_2) \end{cases} \rightarrow 120 - 4 = 96 > 0 \checkmark \rightarrow P(1,1) \text{ lok } \underline{\text{min}} \text{ hely}$$

$$P(-1,-1) \rightarrow \begin{cases} D_1 > 0 \\ (D_2) \end{cases} \rightarrow 120 - 4 = 96 > 0 \checkmark \rightarrow P(-1,-1) \text{ lok } \underline{\text{min}} \text{ hely}$$

new alkalmazható!

összet: kizártuk nek  
2. megoszt

$f(0,0) = 0 \rightarrow$  azonos elágazás

$$\begin{aligned} f(x,y) &= x^4 + y^4 - \underbrace{x^2 - 2xy - y^2}_{x^4 + y^4 - (x+y)^2} \\ &= x^4 + y^4 - (x+y)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^4 + y^4 - (x+y)^2 = 2x^4 \rightarrow \text{positív v. nulla}$$

$$x^4 + y^4 = 1 \Rightarrow x^4 = 1 - y^4$$

$$\rightarrow f(x,y) = f(x,-y) = 2x^4 \rightarrow \text{positiv v. nulla}$$

$$\rightarrow f(y,y) = f(x,0) = x^4 - x^2 = x^2(x^2 - 1) \rightarrow \text{ez} - \text{hier } 1 \times 1 < 1$$

tautante liegen eigentlich an einer hemisphäre mit  
einem Punkt  $(0,0)$  kürzest  $\Rightarrow$  mindest  $f$ -wert  $(0,0)$  zu am  
Loh.-s2. erläutern.

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \text{flächenrechte neg} \quad f(x,y) = x^3 y^5 \quad \text{bei } s_2 \text{ abhängt}$$

$$\rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} f(x,y) = x^3 y^5 \\ \partial_x = 3x^2 y^5 = 0 \\ \partial_y = 5x^3 y^4 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad x=0 \Leftrightarrow y \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ wobei } y=0 \text{ ist } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$P_1(0,y) \quad P_2(x,0) \rightarrow \text{stationärer Punkt}$$

$\rightarrow$  Hesse-Matrix

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{xx} &= 6x^2 y^5 \\ \partial_{yy} &= 20x^3 y^3 \\ \partial_{xy} &= 15x^2 y^4 \\ \partial_{yx} &= 15x^2 y^4 \end{aligned} \quad D_2 = \det \begin{pmatrix} 6x^2 y^5 & 15x^2 y^4 \\ 15x^2 y^4 & 20x^3 y^3 \end{pmatrix} \quad D_1 = 6x^2 y^5$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1(0,y) = D_1 = 0 ! \\ P_2(x,0) = P_2 = 0 ! \end{array} \right\} \text{mindestens lokalis sattelpunkte}$$

$\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  tipusú jobb klt. szelsőrétekkel

$$U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \quad f, g : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{és}$$

$$a \in H_g := \{ z \in U \mid g(z) = 0 \} \neq \emptyset$$

f-rek  $g=0$  nekett 'a' pontban

$\rightarrow$  felt absz max. van

$$\forall x \in H_g : f(x) \leq f(a)$$

$\rightarrow$  klt. lok. max. van

$$\exists k(a) \subseteq U, \forall x \in k(a) \cap H_g : f(x) \leq f(a)$$

## Lagrange

Th

1)  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  nyílt halmaz  $f, g : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\rightarrow$  parciális differenciálható, és csak folytonosak

2)  $(x_0, y_0) \overset{\in U}{\text{pontban}}$  a f-rek  $g=0$ -félékkel vonatkozó klt. lok. szelsőrétekkel van.

c)  $g'(x_0, y_0) = (\partial_1 g(x_0, y_0), \partial_2 g(x_0, y_0)) \stackrel{\text{de!}}{\neq} (0, 0)$

$\downarrow$

ellenor  $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ , hogy

$$\mathcal{L}(x, y) := f(x, y) + \lambda g(x, y)$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}'(x_0, y_0) := (\partial_x \mathcal{L}(x_0, y_0), \partial_y \mathcal{L}(x_0, y_0)) = (0, 0)}$$

## Lagrange Alkalomraisa

1) Képerzniik  $\underline{d(x,y)} := f(x,y) + \lambda g(x,y)$

2) megoldjuk a következő egycsatlrendszert:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \partial_x d(x,y) = \partial_x f(x,y) + \lambda \partial_x g(x,y) = 0 \\ \partial_y d(x,y) = \partial_y f(x,y) + \lambda \partial_y g(x,y) = 0 \\ g(x,y) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{matrix} x_0, y_0, \lambda \\ \text{kiszámolás} \end{matrix}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  így kaptuk  $P_1 \dots P_n (x_0, y_0)$ -t

3)  $d'(x_0, y_0) = 0$  csak szükséges, nem elegendő feltétel!

$\downarrow$   
Felt. Lok. Sz. értékűre vonatkozó minden elegséges felt.

1✓ 2✓ 3✓

azt  $(x_0, y_0) \in U$ -ban  $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  teljesül a szükséges felt.

$$d(x,y) = f(x,y) + \lambda_0 g(x,y)$$

$$D(x_0, y_0, \lambda_0) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \partial_1 g(x_0, y_0) & \partial_2 g(x_0, y_0) \\ \partial_1 g(x_0, y_0) & \partial_{11} d(x_0, y_0) & \partial_{12} d(x_0, y_0) \\ \partial_2 g(x_0, y_0) & \partial_{21} d(x_0, y_0) & \partial_{22} d(x_0, y_0) \end{pmatrix}$$

ha  $D > 0 \Rightarrow x_0, y_0$  felt. lok. max hely

ha  $D < 0 \Rightarrow x_0, y_0$  felt. lok. min hely

Példa :

$$f(x,y) := xy \quad g(x,y) := \frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{b} - 1 \quad g=0$$

$\rightarrow f, g \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ -ben.

$$\rightarrow g' ? \Rightarrow (\partial_1 g(x,y), \partial_2 g(x,y)) = \left( \frac{x}{a}, \frac{y}{b} \right) = (0,0)$$

felt:

$$\rightarrow \text{g' } \Rightarrow (\partial_1 g(x,y), \partial_2 g(x,y)) = \left(\frac{x}{4}, y\right) = (0,0)$$

$\hookrightarrow H_g \Leftrightarrow H_g = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid g(x,y) = 0\}$  - bei punktweise.

Dann müssen hier  $g'(0,0) = (0,0) \Leftrightarrow x=0 \text{ und } y=0$  de  
sonst  $g(0,0) = -1 \neq 0 \quad \checkmark$

$\rightarrow$  Laramge függende:

$$L(x,y) = f(x,y) + \lambda g(x,y)$$

$$d(x,y) = xy + \lambda \left( \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{2} - 1 \right)$$

$\rightarrow$  Eigenwertproblems

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \partial_1 L(x,y) &= y + \lambda \frac{x}{4} &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \partial_2 L(x,y) &= x + \lambda y &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow g(x,y) &= \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{2} - 1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = -xy}$$

$$2 \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow y - \lambda^2 \frac{y}{4} = 0 \rightarrow y \left( 1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{4} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 2$$

! trügt, wenn  $y \neq 0$

$$\underline{\lambda=2}$$

$$2 \rightarrow x = -2y$$

$$2 \rightarrow \frac{hy^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{2} - 1 = 0 \rightarrow y^2 = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 \quad x = -2$$

$(-2y)^2$

$$\hookrightarrow y = -1 \quad x = 2$$

$$P_1(-2,1) \quad P_2(2,-1)$$

$$\underline{\lambda=-2}$$

$$\lambda = -2$$

$$x = 2y$$

$$2 \rightarrow 3 > \rightarrow y^2 = 1 \quad \begin{cases} y = 1 \\ y = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ x = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$P_3(2, 1) \quad P_4(-2, -1)$$

~

→ Lösungswerte bestimmen:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \partial_1 g(x, y) = \frac{x}{y} \\ \partial_2 g(x, y) = y \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \partial_{11} = \frac{1}{4} \\ \partial_{22} = \lambda \\ \partial_{12} = 1 \\ \partial_{21} = 1 \end{array}$$

$$D(x, y, \lambda) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{x}{y} & y \\ \frac{x}{y} & \frac{\lambda}{y} & 1 \\ y & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{x = -\lambda y} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\lambda y & y \\ -\lambda y & \frac{\lambda}{y} & 1 \\ y & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\lambda = 2 \begin{cases} P(2, -1) : D(2, -1, 2) < 0 & \text{dell. lok. min. hely} \\ P(-2, 1) : & \text{dell. lok. min. hely} \\ & \vdots \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda = -2 \begin{cases} P(2, 1) : & s. l. max. hely \\ P(-2, -1) : & f. l. max. hely \\ & \vdots \end{cases}$$

# 6. TöbbvFvkd III. GY

07 December 2021 00:09

Felkészítés szelvények