1.feladat

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2}{x^2 - 9}$$

$$A_1$$
 \mathcal{D}_{f} : $f(x) = \frac{2x^2}{x^2 - 9} = \frac{2x^2}{(x+3)(x-3)}$

nevező $\neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -3 \land x \neq 3$

$$\mathcal{D}_{f} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3; +3\}$$

Zérushelyeh: f(x) = 0

nevező
$$\neq 0$$
 = 3 számláló = 0 = 3 $2x^2$ = 0 = 3 \times = 0

Periodicitas: nem periodikus

Paritas:
$$f(x) = f(-x) \sim paros$$
 (y tengelyre szimmetrikus)
 $f(x) = -f(-x) \sim paratlan$ (origina szimmetrikus)

$$f(-x) = \frac{2(-x)^2}{(-x)^2 - 9} = \frac{2x^2}{x^2 - 9} = f(x) = 2x$$

us elég csah az x > 0 pontokat vizsgálni

Nevezetes hatarértéhell:

$$4 \pm \infty - ben : \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{2x^2}{x^2 - g} = 2$$

13 szakadási pontokban:

$$\lim_{x \to -3^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +3^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +3^{+}} \frac{(2x^{2})^{\sim} \text{ korlatos}}{(x+3)(x-3)} = +\infty$$

$$\text{korlatos}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +3^-} \frac{2x^2}{(x+3)(x-3)} = -\infty$$

2, f'(x) vizsqalata

$$f'(x) = \frac{4 \times (x^2 - 9) - 2 \times^2 \cdot 2x}{(x^2 - 9)^2} = \frac{4 \times^2 - 36x - 4x^3}{(x^2 - 9)^2} = \frac{-36x}{(x^2 - 9)^2}$$

5 monotonitas
$$f'(x) > 0 \sim n\delta$$

 $f'(x) < 0 \sim csökken$

$$f'(x) < 0$$
, ha $x > 0 \rightarrow monoton$ csöhken $f'(x) > 0$, ha $x < 0 \rightarrow monoton$ nő

5 szélsőértékek f'(x) clőjelet vált

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow \text{derivalt} \quad \oplus \neg \Theta \Rightarrow \text{lokalis maximum}$$

3, f"(x) vizsqálata

$$S''(x) = \frac{-36(x^2-9)^2 - (-36x) \cdot 2(x^2-9)2x}{(x^2-9)^4} = \frac{36(x^2-9)[-(x^2-9)+x \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot x]}{(x^2-9)^4}$$

$$=\frac{408(x^2-9)(x^2+3)}{(x^2-9)^4}$$

b konvexitás/konkávitás $f''(x) > 0 \sim \text{konvex}(U)$ $f''(x) < 0 \sim \text{konkáv}(\Omega)$

f"(x) előjelét az (x²-9)-es tag előjele dönti el

$$\times \in (-3;3) = 3 \quad f''(x) < 0 = 3 \quad \text{konkáv}$$

 $\times \in \mathbb{R} \setminus [-3;3] = 3 \quad f''(x) > 0 = 3 \quad \text{konvex}$

15 inflexiós pontou: f''(x) előjelet vált

nincs inflexiós pont (x+±3)

4, aszimptoták heresése:

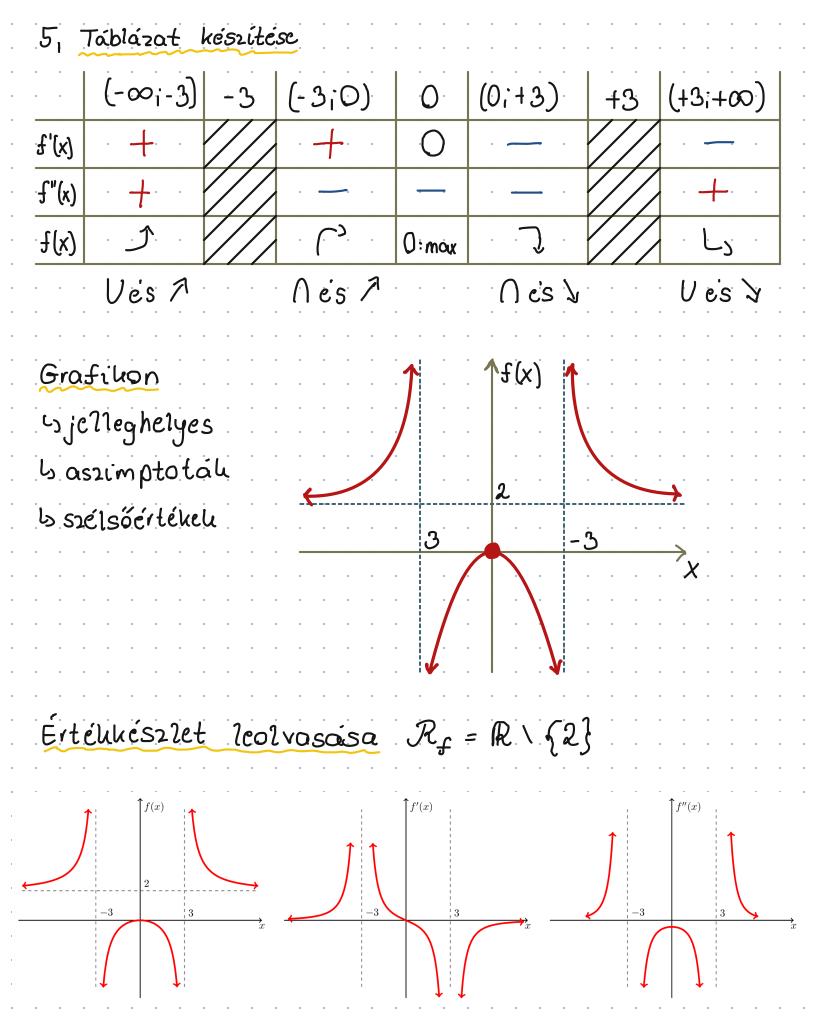
5 süggőleges:
$$x = 3$$
 és $x = -3$ ($\lim_{x \to \pm 3^{\pm}} f(x) = \pm \infty$)
5 vízszintes: $y = 2$ ($\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} f(x) = 2$)

5 ferde: y=mx+b alak

$$m = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{2x}{x^2 - g} = 0$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} f(x) - mx = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{2x^2}{x^2 - g} = 2$$

Us Visszakaptul a vizszinteset



1 literes leghisebb felszínű, felül nyitott henger

$$V = 1 dm^3 = r^2 i h$$

$$A = 2r iih + r^2 ii$$

Hinimalizálandó: A (felszín)

Változó: r (sugar)

Összes többi változó kifejezése r segítségével:

$$V = r^2 || h - y - h = \frac{V}{r^2 || y} = \frac{1}{r^2 || y}$$

$$A(r) = 2r \tilde{n} \frac{1}{r^2 \tilde{n}} + r^2 \tilde{n} = \frac{2}{r} + r^2 \tilde{n}$$

$$A'(r) = \frac{-2}{r^2} + 2r \tilde{l} = 0$$

$$r^3 = 1/10$$

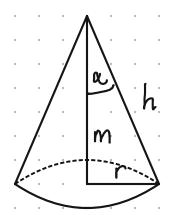
$$r = \hat{\eta}^{-1/3} \rightarrow h = \frac{1}{2\hat{\eta}} = \hat{\eta}^{-1} \hat{\eta}^{-2/3} = \hat{\eta}^{-4/3}$$

Ellenőrzés:
$$A''(r) = \frac{4}{r^5} + 2 \gamma$$

$$A''(\widehat{\eta} - 1/3) = 4\widehat{\eta} + 2\widehat{\eta} = 6\widehat{\eta} \neq 0$$

3.fcladat

Legnagyobb térfogatú, halkotójú kúp



$$V = \frac{1}{3}r^{2} \pi m$$

$$r = h \sin \alpha$$

$$m = h \cos \alpha$$

$$\begin{cases} V(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{3} h^2 \sin^2 \alpha h \cos \alpha \\ V(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{3} h^3 \sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$V'(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{3}h^3\left(2\sin\alpha\cos^2\alpha - \sin^3\alpha\right) = 0$$

$$\pm 0 \quad \sin\alpha\left(2\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha\right) = 0$$

$$\pm 0 \quad 2(1-\sin^2\alpha) - \sin^2\alpha = 0$$

$$2 = 3\sin^2\alpha$$

$$\sin\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\cos\alpha = \sqrt{1-\sin^2\alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$r = h \cdot \sin \alpha = h\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$m = h \cdot \cos \alpha = h\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$V = \frac{11}{3}h^3 \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{211}{9\sqrt{3}}h^3$$

$$V = \frac{11}{3}h^3 \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{211}{9\sqrt{3}}h^3$$

Ellenőrzés: $f(\alpha) = 2 - 3\sin^2 \alpha$ szigorúan monoton $\alpha = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$ környezetében

r sugarú körbe írható legnagyobb b négyszóg 4.feladat

$$T = \alpha b$$

$$\alpha^{2} + b^{2} = (2r)^{2}$$

$$b^{2} = 4r^{2} - \alpha^{2}$$

$$b = \sqrt{4r^{2} - \alpha^{2}}$$

$$T = ab$$

$$a^{2} + b^{2} = (2r)^{2} = 4r^{2}$$

$$b^{2} = 4r^{2} - a^{2}$$

$$b = \sqrt{4r^{2} - a^{2}}$$

$$T(\alpha) = \alpha \sqrt{4r^2 - \alpha^2}$$

$$T'(a) = \sqrt{4r^2 - \alpha^2} + \alpha \frac{-2\alpha}{2\sqrt{4r^2 - \alpha^2}} = \sqrt{4r^2 - \alpha^2} - \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{4r^2 - \alpha^2}} = 0$$

$$4r^{2} - \alpha^{1} - \alpha^{2} = 0$$

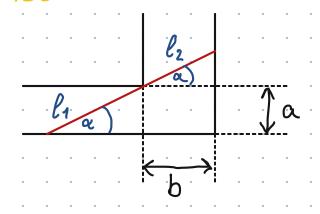
$$\alpha^{2} = 2r^{2}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{2}r \quad b = \sqrt{2}r$$
négyzet

$$T = \alpha^2 = 2r^2$$

Ellenőrzés:
$$T'(a) = \frac{4r^2 - 2a^2}{\sqrt{4r^2 - a^2}}$$
 előjelet vált $\sqrt{}$

5. fcladat



Keressük art ar & szöget, ahol l+l2 hossz minimá?is

$$\ell_1 = \frac{\alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$
 $\ell_2 = \frac{b}{\cos \alpha}$

$$\ell(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{b}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\ell'(\alpha) = \frac{-\alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} + \frac{b \sin \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{-\alpha \cos^3 \alpha + b \sin^3 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha} = 0$$

$$\tan^3 \alpha = \frac{a}{b} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{b}}$$

Azonosságok:
$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 1 + \tan^2 \alpha$$
 $\left(\sec^2 \alpha = 1 + \tan^2 \alpha \right)$ $\frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} = 1 + \cot^2 \alpha$ $\left(\csc^2 \alpha = 1 + \cot^2 \alpha \right)$

$$\ell_1 = \alpha \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{b}{\alpha}\right)^{2/3}} = \alpha^{2/3} \sqrt{\alpha^{2/3} + b^{2/3}}$$

$$\ell_2 = b \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{2/3}} = b^{2/3} \sqrt{b^{2/3} + a^{2/3}}$$

$$\ell_3 = b \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{2/3}} = b^{2/3} \sqrt{b^{2/3} + a^{2/3}}$$

Ellenőrzes l'(a) szig mon

6 feladat

$$\theta_1$$
 θ_2 θ_3 θ_4 θ_2 θ_3 θ_4 θ_5 θ_6 θ_6

$$\ell_1 = \sqrt{x^2 + 0.25^2}$$

$$\ell_2 = \sqrt{(1-x)^2 + 0.75^2}$$

$$\ell(x) = \ell_1 + \ell_2$$

$$\ell(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 0.25^2} + \sqrt{(1-x)^2 + 0.75^2}$$

$$\ell'(x) = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 0.25^2}} + \frac{-2(1-x)}{2\sqrt{(1-x)^2 + 0.75^2}} = 0$$

$$\times \sqrt{(1-x)^2 + 0.75^2} = (1-x)\sqrt{x^2 + 0.25^2}$$

$$x^{2}(1-2x+x^{2}+0.75^{2}) = (1-2x+x^{2})(x^{2}+0.25^{2})$$

$$x^{2}\cdot 0.75^{2} = 0.25^{2}-2\cdot 0.25^{2}x + 0.25^{2}x^{2}$$

$$\frac{9}{16}x^{2} = \frac{1}{16} - \frac{2}{16}x + \frac{1}{16}x^{2}$$

$$8x^{2} + 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$(4x - 1)(2x + 1) = 0$$

$$x = 1/4$$
 (nem lenet negativ)

$$\ell_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{8}}$$

$$\ell_{2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{16} + \frac{9}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{8}}$$

Ell.: l(x) előjelet vált V