8. Jejeret 3 + (x) = |1 - |x| (x \in (-3, 2)) a) HXED: f(x)>0 |gaz $f, \forall x \in D_{\uparrow}: f(x) \leq 2 |gaz, mert: -3$ $|1-|x|| \leq 2$ $-3 \le x < 2 => 0 \le |x| \le 3 => -3 \le -|x| \le 0$ = -2<(-1x)<1 -> 0<|1-1x|<2 -> +(x)<2

C) De a CDe: $\forall x \in D_{f}: f(a) \leq f(x)$ Consideration léterit a' minimumbel. Egytlen minimumhly) "a" minimmhely Cattur: 4(x)20 $f(x) = 0 \iff |A - |x|| = 0 \iff |x| = 1 \iff |x| = 1$ Harris, mest van min., de nem Egyerhelmi. d, FaEDe: XXEDe: f(a) { f(x) (leiterix min. hely) $\frac{1}{2}$ gaz, $\alpha = \pm 1$ mir. hely.

10. Jejeset: Teljes indukció Biz. be, hogy A(n) rigar $\forall n \in \mathcal{H}$ $\{M_0, N_0+1, \ldots\}$ Teljes indukció: (1) A(no) igaz (2) A(n) = A(n+1) tetszőleges. $A(n) \Rightarrow A(n+n)$

If
$$a_1$$
 by hopy $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ betine $b = n(n+1)$

Tely induktio:

 $n = 1$: $A(1)$: $b = 1$: $A(n)$
 $b = 1$: $A(n)$:

 $b = 1$: $a_1 = 1$: $a_2 = 1$: $a_3 = 1$: $a_4 = 1$:

Deleggen nENt bersedleger, belåhjur: A(n) => A(n+1). Azaz: feltensnik, hogy A(n) rigaz, es megneszük, hogy A(n+n) rigaz $A(n+1) : \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k = \frac{(n+1) \cdot (n+2)}{2}$ felt. $\frac{2}{\sum_{b=0}^{n+1} b} = \left(\sum_{b=0}^{n} b\right) + n + 1 = \frac{2}{2} + n + 1 = \frac{2}{2}$ 1+2+...+n+n $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{h(n+1)}{2}$ felt. $=(n+1)\cdot\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)=(n+1)\cdot\frac{n+2}{2}=$ A(n) igas $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^{+}$ esesin. (n+1)(n+2) = A(n+1) igas.

2r, 3g. hogy $4nEN^{\frac{1}{2}}$: $\frac{n}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$ Tely: rindukció: $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{6} = 1 = 2 \cdot A(n)$ rigaz. 1²=1 2.) Legyen n E IV tetszöleges is Afh. A(n) rigar. Beloutjut, hogy A(n+1) is rigar.

$$A(n+1): \sum_{k=1}^{4} k^{2} = \frac{(n+n) \cdot (n+2) \cdot (2n+3)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2} + \frac{(n+1)^{2}}{(n+1)} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(2n+3)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2} + \frac{(n+1)^{2}}{(n+1)} = \frac{(n+1)$$

40, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 1$

Ødrøggen n∈Nt tetszölerge, felt. hogg A(n) igan. Belørbjut, hogg A(n+1) igas.

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ (gazolni: m+1 2/n 4 (m+x) - $4n + \frac{1}{20}$ A(n+1) igan. Alm) igaz Vn til.

 $\int_{\zeta} (x^{2} + x^{2})^{\zeta}$

 $G_1, Mg. hop (2n)! < 2^n (n!) (n \in N^t)$ Felg: rindukaio: A(n) ? 2! ? 2 $(1!)^2$ (=) 2 $(4!)^2$ $(n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot (n-1) \cdot m$ $(2n)! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (n-1) \cdot n \cdot (n+1) \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1) \cdot 2n$ $(n!)' = (n!) \cdot (n!) := [1 \cdot \ldots \cdot n] \cdot [1 \cdot \ldots \cdot n] = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \ldots \cdot n^2$ Delastak, hogy A(N1) is igae.

 $A(n+1): \left(\left(2(n+1) \right)! \stackrel{?}{<} 2^{2(n+1)} \cdot \left((n+1)! \right)^2 \right)$ $\frac{1 \cdot (2n) \cdot (2n+1)(2n+2)}{4(n)} < \frac{2n}{4(n)} \cdot (2n+1)(2n+2)$ $= \frac{(2n)!}{4(n)} \cdot (2n+1)(2n+2)$ $= (2n)! \begin{cases} 2 & (n!) \end{cases} ? 2n+2$ $= (2n)! \end{cases} ? 2n+2$ $= (2n)! \begin{cases} 2 & (n!) \end{cases} ? 2n+2$ $= (2n)! \end{cases} ?$ $\frac{(2n+1)(2n+2)}{2(n+1)} < 4(n+1)$ A(n) igas $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^{\dagger}$. $2n+1 < 2(n+1) = 2n+2 \lor A(n+1)$ igas.

C)
$$\frac{1}{9}$$
 hogy: $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} < \frac{1}{2k-1}$ $\frac{1}{2k}$ $\frac{1}{2k-1}$ $\frac{1}{2k-1}$