

# Matematika II.

## Fontosabb határértékek, szabályok

1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} C = C$ ;  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x = x_0$ ;  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x_0}$  ( $x_0 \geq 0$ );  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sin x = \sin x_0$ ;  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \cos x = \cos x_0$ ;  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} a^x = a^{x_0}$ ;  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \log_a x = \log_a x_0$  ( $x_0 > 0$ );  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} C = C$ ;  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty$ ;  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x = -\infty$ ;  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x} = +\infty$ ;  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{x} = +\infty$ ;  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a^x = +\infty$  (ha  $a > 1$ );  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a^x = 0$  (ha  $0 < a < 1$ );  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log_a x = +\infty$  (ha  $a > 1$ );  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log_a x = -\infty$  (ha  $0 < a < 1$ );  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log_a x = -\infty$  (ha  $a > 1$ );  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log_a x = +\infty$  (ha  $0 < a < 1$ );

2) a) Ha  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$  és  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = B$ , akkor

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) + g(x)] = A + B; \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = AB; \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{A}{B} \quad (g(x) \neq 0, B \neq 0).$$

Ez igaz akkor is, ha  $x_0 = +\infty$  vagy  $x_0 = -\infty$ .

b) Ha  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = +\infty$  (vagy  $-\infty$ ), akkor

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) + g(x)] = +\infty \text{ (v. } -\infty); \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = +\infty,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} C \cdot f(x) = +\infty \text{ (ill. } -\infty), \text{ ha } C > 0; \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} C \cdot f(x) = -\infty \text{ (ill. } +\infty), \text{ ha } C < 0.$$

c) Ha  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty$  (v.  $-\infty$ ) és  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = A$ , akkor

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) + g(x)] = +\infty \text{ (ill. } -\infty); \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = \begin{cases} +\infty (-\infty), & \text{ha } A > 0 \\ -\infty (+\infty), & \text{ha } A < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = 0; \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \begin{cases} +\infty (-\infty), & \text{ha } A > 0 \\ -\infty (+\infty), & \text{ha } A < 0 \end{cases}$$

3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x^k = x_0^k$ ;  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^k = +\infty$  ( $k \in \mathbb{N}$ );  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^k = +\infty$ , ha  $k$  páros,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^k = -\infty, \text{ ha } k \text{ páratlan}; \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{x^k} = \frac{1}{x_0^k} \quad (k \in \mathbb{N}, x_0 \neq 0);$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^k} = 0 \quad (k \in \mathbb{N}); \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^k} = +\infty \text{ (v. } -\infty), \text{ ha } k \text{ páros (v. páratlan)}; \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1; \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a.$$

## Matematika II. 2. feladatsor

1) Határozza meg az alábbi függvények értelmezési tartományát  $\mathbb{R}$ -ben:

$$f(x) = 3x + 1 ; f(x) = |x + 2| + 3 ; f(x) = 6x^2 - 3x + 2 ;$$

$$f(x) = \frac{5}{x-5} ; f(x) = \frac{5}{x^2 + 4x - 21} ; f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2 - 1} ;$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+50} ; f(x) = \sqrt[5]{9-x^2} ; f(x) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{6-x^2}} ;$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x^2-9}} ; f(x) = \lg(x+3) ; f(x) = \lg(x^2+2x-24) ;$$

$$f(x) = \cos(3x+2) ; f(x) = \arcsin(x-8) ; f(x) = \frac{7x-5}{\sin 2x}$$

2) Vizsgálja az alábbi függvények paritását:

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

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{1-x^2} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}) ; f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^3} ; f(x) = \lg|x| \quad (x \neq 0) ;$$

3) Számítsa ki az alábbi határértékeket:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3x+6) = ; \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2+3x+9) = ; \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \lg(x^2+3x+12) = ;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^2+4}{x-1} = ; \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} 4^x (3x-7) = ; \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^4+2x^2}{x^5+3x^3+2x^2} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)(x-5)}{x+2} = ; \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-\sqrt{x})(1+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}-1} = ; \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{8^x-2}{x+4} = ;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1+0} \frac{1}{1+x} = ; \lim_{x \rightarrow -1-0} \frac{1}{1+x} = ; \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{6x^4+3x^2+5x}{4x^3+7x^2} = ;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x} = ; \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = ; \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{x^2+5}{x-1} = ;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2-2x+3) = ; \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^3+3x^2+5) = ; \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x}{1+x^2} = ;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x-6}{x^2-9} = ; \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2+6}{3x^2+1} = ; \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-5x^3+3}{2x^3+4x} = ;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2+5}{x-1} = ; \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-5x^3+3x+1}{x^2+2x+1} = ; \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x+1} = ;$$

4) Vizsgálja az 1), 2) és 3)-beli függvények folytonosságát!