

# 5. GYAKORLAT (SOROZATOK FOLYTATÓK, FGV-K HATÁRÉRTÉKEI, FOLYTONOSAĆ)

## 4. FELADAT (FOLYTATÁS)

d)  $a_n = \sqrt[m]{5n^2}$    e)  $a_n = \sqrt[n]{\frac{3^n + 5^n}{2^n + 4^n}}$    f)  $f_n = \frac{3n^5 + n^2 - n}{n^3 + 3}$

EML.:  $(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e$  Megj. t.f.h.  $a_n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $b_n \rightarrow -\infty$   $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{r}{a_n})^{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{r}{b_n})^{b_n} = e^r$

5. FELADAT Mi a határérték? bem.  $a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{5 \cdot n}\right)^n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{5 \cdot n}\right)^{5 \cdot n} \xrightarrow{5 \cdot n \rightarrow \infty} e^{1/5}$

g)  $a_n = \left(1 + \frac{9}{n}\right)^n$    b)  $b_n = \left(1 + \frac{7}{n}\right)^{3n+8}$    c)  $c_n = \left(\frac{n+1}{n+3}\right)^{2n+7}$    d)  $d_n = \left(\frac{3n+4}{3n+8}\right)^{3n+7}$

## 6. FELADAT

a)  $a_n = \sqrt{n^2 + 3n} - \sqrt{n^2 + n}$    b)  $b_n = \sqrt{n^2 + 5n+1} - n$

## FGV-K HATÁRÉRTÉKEI:

def. 1.  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L$ , ha  $\bullet$  félételmeze van  $x_0$  vonally  
E környezetben

$\bullet$  ha  $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, x_n \in E, x_n \neq x_0$  csatolni, ha  $x_n \xrightarrow[n]{\rightarrow} x_0$ , akkor  $f(x_n) \xrightarrow[n]{\rightarrow} L$ .

def. 2 VAGY

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L$ , ha  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall x$  mellyel  $|x - x_0| < \delta$  mintha félételmeze van  $x$ -ben eis  $|f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$ .

## TULAJDONSAĆOK

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) \pm g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)} \quad (\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) \neq 0)$$

$$\text{Pl. } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x^7 = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x \right)^7 = x_0^7$$

7. FELADAT Ha kell, egyszerűsítse le  $\infty^v$  vonally hatványával, hogy megkapjuk a h-e-t.

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 4x - 5}{x^2 - 1} = ?$    b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 4x - 5}{x^2 - 1} = ?$    c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{p-1}}{x^q - 1} = ?$   $p, q \in \mathbb{N}^+$

7,5. FELADAT Azonosságot használva:

d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{\sqrt{x-2} - 2}{x-6}$

e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(x) - \sin(x)}{\sin^3(x)}$

f)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos(x))^2}{\tan^2(x) - \sin^2(x)}$

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

g)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{x^2}$

h)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{x}\right)$

# JOBB & BAL H.E.

def.

Az  $f(x)$  fgv. JOBB oldali határérték  
 $x_0$ -ban az A-sel, ha  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+0} f(x)$  hogy  
 $\exists \delta > 0 \text{ ilyen, hogy } 0 < x - x_0 < \delta \text{, akkor } |f(x) - A| < \epsilon.$

Az  $f(x)$  fgv. BAL oldali határérték  
 $x_0$ -ban a B-sel, ha  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0-0} f(x)$  hogy  
 $\exists \delta > 0 \text{ ilyen, hogy } x_0 - \delta < x < x_0 \text{, akkor } |f(x) - B| < \epsilon.$

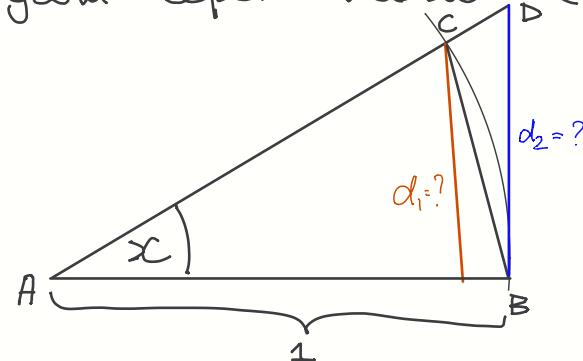
Jelölés:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+0} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0-0} f(x)$

BAL:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0-0} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0-0} f(x)$

\*-os feladat: lassult be, hogy

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1 \quad \text{az előbbi}$$

geom. szinten kiszűrve



$$T(\triangle ABC) = ? \quad T(\triangle ABD) = ? \quad T(\triangle ACD) = ?$$

def.  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
folytonos  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  pontban,  
ha  $f$  értelmezve van  $x_0$  pontban e's  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$  e's  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$ .

- Ha  $f$  folytonos  $x_0$  egy környezetében, de  $x_0$ -ban nem, akkor  $f$ -nek  $x_0$ -ban szakadás van.

Tipusok:

① MEGSZÜNTETETETŐ



② UGRÁS

$f(x_0)$  nem def. v.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \neq f(x_0)$

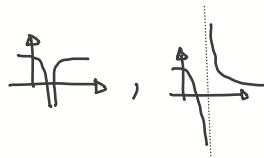
$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+0} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0-0} f(x)$

de  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+0} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0-0} f(x)$

③ MÁSODFAGYÚ



$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+0} f(x) \text{ v. } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0-0} f(x)$



8. FELADAT Hol folytonos? Hol nincs szakadás van?

a)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x^2 + 5x + 6}$

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

c)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 (x-3)^2}$

d)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 5x + 7}$

e)  $f(x) = \frac{\sin^2(x)}{1 - \cos(x)}$

9. FELADAT Tegyük fel folytonossá a param. jövő nevezetlaktolsaval.

a)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \cdot \sin(x) & x \neq 0 \\ a & x = 0 \end{cases}$

b)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & |x| \leq 1 \\ x^2 + qx + b, & 1 < |x| \end{cases}$

# Megoldások:

## 4. FELADAT

$$d) a_n = \sqrt[n]{5n^2} = \sqrt[n]{5} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n}$$

$$e) b_n = \sqrt[n]{\frac{3^n + 5^n}{2^n + 4^n}}$$

$$\frac{5}{4} < \frac{1}{\sqrt[12]{2}} \cdot \frac{5}{4} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{5^n}}{\sqrt[n]{2 \cdot 4^n}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{5^n}}{\sqrt[n]{2 \cdot 4^n}} \leq \sqrt[n]{\frac{3^n + 5^n}{2^n + 4^n}} \leq \frac{\sqrt[n]{2 \cdot 5^n}}{\sqrt[n]{4^n}} = \frac{\sqrt[12]{5^n}}{\sqrt[12]{4^n}} \rightarrow \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\beta) f_n = \frac{3n^5 + n^2 - n}{n^3 + 3} \geq$$

rendőreln (spec.), mivel a radnl.  $n^5$  a dominans a nemrőben  $n^3$  és  $n^5 \gg n^3$ .

$$n^3 + 3 \leq 5 \cdot n^3 \quad \text{d} \quad 3n^5 + n^2 - n \geq 3n^5$$

$$f_n \geq \frac{3n^5}{5n^3} = \frac{3}{5}n^2 \rightarrow \infty$$

## 5. FELADAT

z) A megijevűséből köv., hogy

$$a) a_n = \left(1 + \frac{a}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e^a \Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{g}{n}\right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^g$$

$$b) b_n = \left(1 + \frac{7}{n}\right)^{cn+d} = \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{7}{n}\right)^{cn}}_{s_n} \cdot \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{7}{n}\right)^d}_{t_n}$$

$$t_n \rightarrow 1$$

$$s_n = \left[ \left(1 + \frac{7}{n}\right)^n \right]^c \quad \text{a) feladatból } \left(1 + \frac{7}{n}\right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^7, \text{ tehát}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = (e^7)^c, \quad \text{itt} \quad c=3, \quad \text{teljdt} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{7}{n}\right)^{3n+8} = e^{21}$$

$$c) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+7}{n+3}\right)^{2n+7} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+3-2}{n+3}\right)^{2n+7} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-2}{n+3}\right)^{2n+7} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 + \frac{-2}{n+3}\right)^{n+3}\right)^2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{-2}{n+3}\right)^2 =$$

$$= \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-2}{n+3}\right)^{n+3} \right]^2 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-2}{n+3}\right)^2 = (e^{-2})^2 \cdot 1 = e^{-4}$$

$$4) a_n = \left( \frac{3n+4}{3n+8} \right)^{3n+7} = \left( \frac{3n+8-4}{3n+8} \right)^{3n+7} = \left( 1 - \frac{4}{3n+8} \right)^{3n+7} = \\ = \left( 1 + \frac{-4}{3n+8} \right)^{3n+7} = \left( 1 + \frac{-1 \cdot 3}{3n+24} \right)^{3n+24-17} = \\ = \left( 1 + \frac{-12}{8n} \right)^{8n} \left( 1 + \frac{-12}{8n} \right)^{-17} \rightarrow C^{-12}$$

## 6. FELADAT

$$2) a_n = \frac{(\sqrt{n^2+3n} - \sqrt{n^2+n})(\sqrt{n^2+3n} + \sqrt{n^2-n})}{(\sqrt{n^2+3n} + \sqrt{n^2-n})} =$$

$$= \frac{n^2+3n - (n^2+n)}{\sqrt{n^2+3n} + \sqrt{n^2-n}} = \frac{2n}{\sqrt{n^2+3n} + \sqrt{n^2-n}} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{1+\frac{3}{n}}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{n^2}}} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 1$$

$$5) b_n = \frac{(\sqrt{n^2+5n+1}-n)(\sqrt{n^2+5n+1}+n)}{\sqrt{n^2+5n+1}+n} = \frac{n^2+5n+1-n^2}{n(\sqrt{1+5\frac{1}{n}+\frac{1}{n^2}}+1)} = \\ = \frac{5+\frac{1}{n}}{(\sqrt{1+5\frac{1}{n}+\frac{1}{n^2}}+1)} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \frac{5}{2}$$

## 7. FELADAT

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2+4x-5}{x^2-1} = \frac{4+8-5}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+4x-5}{x^2-1} \stackrel{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \star, \text{ Rusp!} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 & \downarrow & >0 \\ & & >0 \\ & & \uparrow 1 & <0 \\ & & & <0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\bullet x^2+4x-5 = (x-a)(x-b) : \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16+20}}{2} = \begin{matrix} \nearrow 1 \\ -5 \end{matrix}$$

$\frac{''}{(x-1)(x+5)}$

$$\bullet x^2 - 1 = (x-1)(x+1)$$

$$\star = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+5)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+5)}{(x+1)} = 3$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{p-1}}{x^q - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{(x-1)}{(x-1)}}{\frac{(x^{p-1} + \dots + 1)}{(x^{q-1} + \dots + 1)}} = \frac{p}{q} \quad \dots$$

$x^{p-1} = (x-1)(x^{p-1} + \dots + 1)$  (Polynom mit Stammespolynom weigt lebte feitens)

$x^{q-1} = (x-1)(x^{q-1} + \dots + 1)$

7.5.

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{\sqrt{x-2} - 2}{x-6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}+2}}{\frac{x-2-4}{(\sqrt{x-2}+2)(x-6)}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}+2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b} = \frac{a-b}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}}$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(x) - \sin(x)}{\sin^3(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin(x) - \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x)}{\cos(x) \sin^3(x)}}{\sin^3(x)} =$$

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

$$\text{f) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-\cos(x))^2}{\frac{\sin^2(x) - \sin^2(x) \cdot \cos^2(x)}{\cos^2(x)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-\cos(x))^2 \cos^2(x)}{\underbrace{\sin^2(x)}_{(1-\cos x)(1+\cos x)} (1-\cos^2(x))}$$

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

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin^2(x)}{x^2} \cdot (1+\cos(x))}{x^2 \cdot (1+\cos(x))} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$h) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{x}\right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{y} \cdot \sin\left(y \cdot \frac{\pi}{y}\right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{z}\right)$$