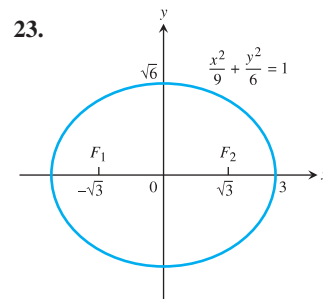
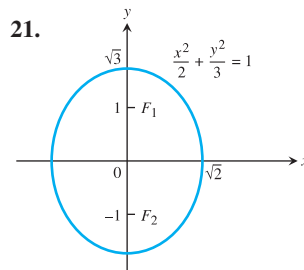
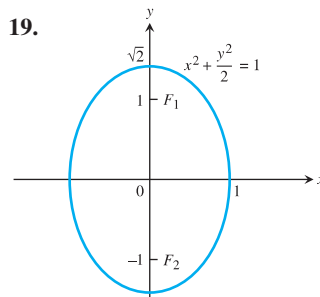
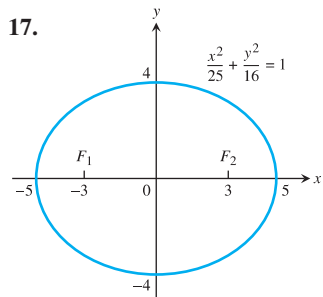
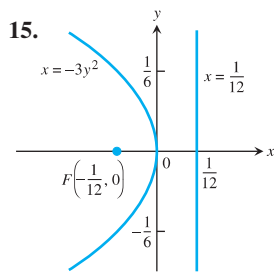
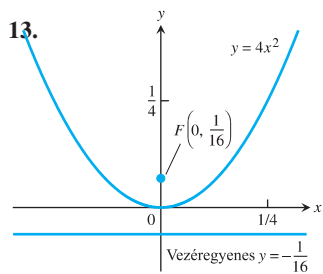
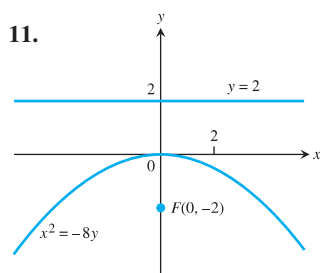
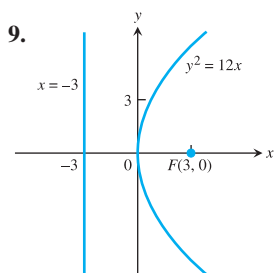


# Megoldások

## 10. fejezet

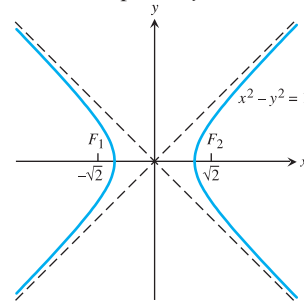
### 10.1. Kúpszeletek és másodfokú egyenletek

- 1.  $y^2 = 8x$ ,  $F(2, 0)$ , vezéregyenes:  $x = -2$
- 3.  $x^2 = -6y$ ,  $F(0, -3/2)$ , vezéregyenes:  $y = 3/2$
- 5.  $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ ,  $F(\pm\sqrt{13}, 0)$ ,  $V(\pm 2, 0)$ , aszimptoták:  $y = \pm \frac{3}{2}x$
- 7.  $\frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 = 1$ ,  $F(\pm 1, 0)$ ,  $V(\pm\sqrt{2}, 0)$

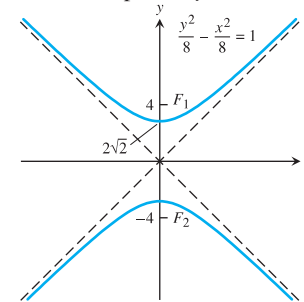


25.  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$

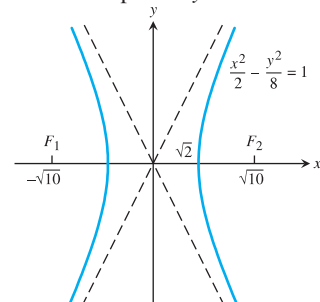
27. Aszimptoták:  $y = \pm x$



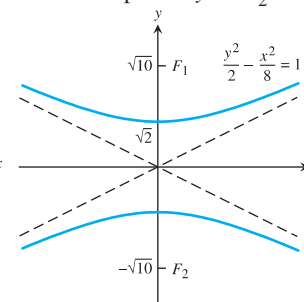
29. Aszimptoták:  $y = \pm x$



31. Aszimptoták:  $y = \pm 2x$



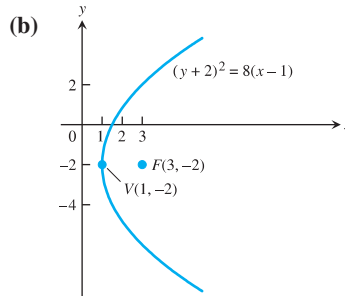
33. Aszimptoták:  $y = \pm \frac{x}{2}$



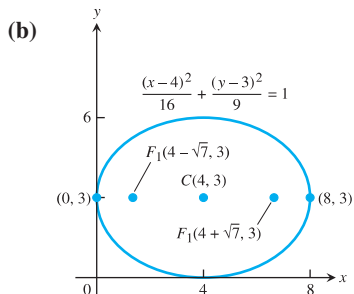
35.  $y^2 - x^2 = 1$

37.  $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$

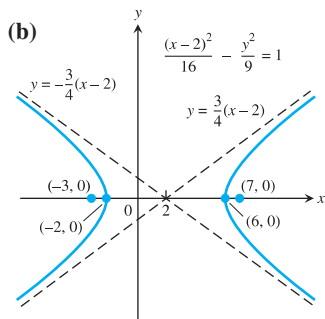
39. (a) tengelypont:  $(1, -2)$ , fókusz:  $(3, -2)$ , vezéregyenes:  $x = -1$



41. (a) fókuszok:  $(4 \pm \sqrt{7}, 3)$ ; tengelypontok:  $(8, 3)$  és  $(0, 3)$ , középpont:  $(4, 3)$



43. (a) centrum:  $(2, 0)$ ; fókuszok:  $(7, 0)$  és  $(-3, 0)$ , tengelypontok:  $(6, 0)$  és  $(-2, 0)$ ; aszimptoták:  $y = \pm \frac{3}{4}(x - 2)$



45.  $(y + 3)^2 = 4(x + 2)$ ,  $V(-2, 3)$ ,  $F(-1, -3)$ , vezéregyenes:  $x = -3$

47.  $(x - 1)^2 = 8(y + 7)$ ,  $V(1, -7)$ ,  $F(1, -5)$ , vezéregyenes:  $y = -9$

49.  $\frac{(x+2)^2}{6} + \frac{(y+1)^2}{9} = 1$ ,  $F(-2 \pm \sqrt{3} - 1)$ ,  $V(-2, \pm 3 - 1)$ ,  $C(-2, -1)$

51.  $\frac{(x-2)^2}{3} + \frac{(y-3)^2}{2} = 1$ ,  $F(3, 3)$  és  $F(1, 3)$ ,  $V(\pm\sqrt{3} + 2, 3)$ ,  $C(2, 3)$

53.  $\frac{(x-2)^2}{4} - \frac{(y-2)^2}{5} = 1$ ,  $C(2, 2)$ ,  $F(5, 2)$  és  $F(-1, 2)$ ,  $V(4, 2)$  és  $V(0, 2)$ ; aszimptoták:  $(y - 2) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}(x - 2)$

55.  $(y + 1)^2 - (x + 1)^2 = 1$ ,  $C(-1, -1)$ ,  $F(-1, \sqrt{2} - 1)$  és  $F(-1, -\sqrt{2} - 1)$ ,  $V(-1, 0)$  és  $V(-1, -2)$ ; aszimptoták:  $(y + 1) = \pm(x + 1)$

57.  $C(-2, 0)$ ,  $a = 4$

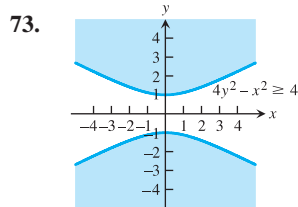
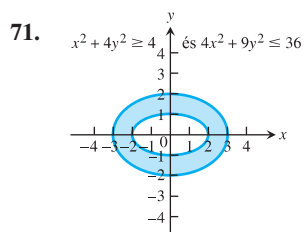
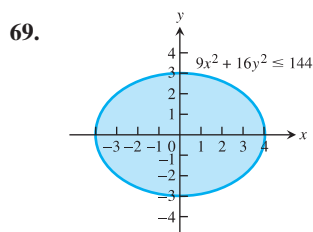
59.  $V(-1, 1)$ ,  $F(-1, 0)$

61. Ellipszis:  $\frac{(x+2)^2}{5} + y^2 = 1$ ,  $C(-2, 0)$ ,  $F(0, 0)$  és  $F(-4, 0)$ ,  $V(\sqrt{5} - 2, 0)$  és  $V(-\sqrt{5} - 2, 0)$

63. Ellipszis:  $\frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + (y-1)^2 = 1$ ,  $C(1, 1)$ ,  $F(2, 1)$  és  $F(0, 1)$ ,  $V(\sqrt{2} + 1, 1)$  és  $V(-\sqrt{2} + 1, 1)$

65. Hiperbola:  $(x - 1)^2 - (y - 2)^2 = 1$ ,  $C(1, 2)$ ,  $F(1 + \sqrt{2}, 2)$  és  $F(1 - \sqrt{2}, 2)$ ,  $V(2, 2)$  és  $V(0, 2)$ ; aszimptoták:  $(y - 2) = \pm(x - 1)$

67. Hiperbola:  $\frac{(y-3)^2}{6} - \frac{x^2}{3} = 1$ ,  $C(0, 3)$ ,  $F(0, 6)$  és  $F(0, 0)$ ,  $V(0, \sqrt{6} + 3)$  és  $V(0, -\sqrt{6} + 3)$ ; aszimptoták:  $y = \sqrt{2}x + 3$  vagy  $y = -\sqrt{2}x + 3$



77.  $3x^2 + 3y^2 - 7x - 7y + 4 = 0$

79.  $(x + 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 13$ . A pont a kör belsejében van.

81. (b) 1 : 1

83. Hosszúság:  $2\sqrt{2}$ , szélesség:  $\sqrt{2}$ , terület: 4

85.  $24\pi$

87.  $(0, 16/(3\pi))$

## 10.2. Kúpszeletek osztályozása excentricitásuk alapján

1.  $e = 3/5$ ,  $F(\pm 3, 0)$ ,  $x = \pm 25/3$

3.  $e = 1/\sqrt{2}$ ,  $F(0, \pm 1)$ ,  $y = \pm 2$

5.  $e = 1/\sqrt{3}$ ,  $F(0, \pm 1)$ ,  $y = \pm 3$

7.  $e = \sqrt{2}/3$ ,  $F(\pm\sqrt{3}, 0)$ ,  $x = \pm 3\sqrt{3}$

9.  $\frac{x^2}{27} + \frac{y^2}{36} = 1$

11.  $\frac{x^2}{4851} + \frac{y^2}{4900} = 1$

13.  $e = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ ,  $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$

15.  $e = 1/2$ ,  $\frac{x^2}{64} + \frac{y^2}{48} = 1$

19.  $\frac{(x-1)^2}{4} + \frac{(y-4)^2}{9} = 1$ ,  $F(1, 4 + \pm\sqrt{5})$ ,  $e = \sqrt{5}/3$ ,  $y = 4 \pm (9\sqrt{5}/5)$

21.  $a = 0$ ,  $b = -4$ ,  $c = 0$ ,  $e = \sqrt{3}/2$

23.  $e = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $F(\pm\sqrt{2}, 0)$ ,  $x = \pm 1/\sqrt{2}$

25.  $e = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $F(0, \pm 4)$ ,  $y = \pm 2$

27.  $e = \sqrt{5}$ ,  $F(\pm\sqrt{10}, 0)$ ,  $x = \pm 2/\sqrt{10}$

29.  $e = \sqrt{5}$ ,  $F(0, \pm\sqrt{10})$ ,  $y = \pm 2/\sqrt{10}$

31.  $y^2 - \frac{x^2}{8} = 1$

33.  $x^2 - \frac{y^2}{8} = 1$

35.  $e = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $\frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{y^2}{8} = 1$

37.  $e = 2$ ,  $x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$

39.  $\frac{(y-6)^2}{36} - \frac{(x-1)^2}{45} = 1$

## 10.3. Másodfokú egyenletek és forgatások

1. hiperbola      3. ellipszis      5. parabola

7. parabola      9. hiperbola      11. hiperbola

13. ellipszis      15. ellipszis

17.  $x^2 - y^2 = 4$ , hiperbola

19.  $4x^2 + 16y^2 = 0$ , parabola

21.  $y^2 = 1$ , párhuzamos egyenesek

23.  $2\sqrt{2}x^2 + 8\sqrt{2}y^2 = 0$ , parabola

25.  $4x^2 + 2y^2 = 19$ , ellipszis

27.  $\sin \alpha = 1/\sqrt{5}$ ,  $\cos \alpha = 2/\sqrt{5}$

29.  $A' = 0,88, B' = 0,00, C' = 3,10, D' = 0,74, E' = -1,20,$   
 $F' = -3; 088x^2 + 3,10y^2 + 0,74x' - 1,20y' - 3 = 0,$  ellipszis

31.  $A' = 0,00, B' = 0,00, C' = 5,00, D' = 0, E' = 0, F' = -5;$   
 $5,00y^2 - 5 = 0$  vagy  $y' = \pm 1,00,$  párhuzamos egyenesek

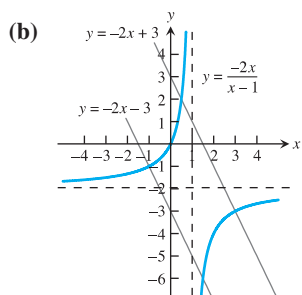
33.  $A' = 5,05, B' = 0,00, C' = -0,05, D' = -5,07,$   
 $E' = -6,18, F' = -1; 5,05x^2 - 0,05y^2 - 5,07x' - 6,18y' - 1 =$   
 $= 0,$  hiperbola

35. (a)  $\frac{x'^2}{b^2} + \frac{y'^2}{a^2} = 1$  (b)  $\frac{y'^2}{a^2} - \frac{x'^2}{b^2} = 1$   
 (c)  $x'^2 + y'^2 = a^2$  (d)  $y' = -\frac{1}{m}x'$   
 (e)  $y' = -\frac{1}{m}x' + \frac{b}{m}$

37. (a)  $x'^2 - y'^2 = 2$  (b)  $x'^2 - y'^2 = 2a$

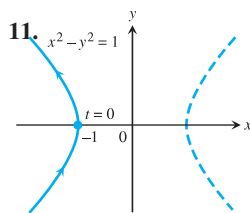
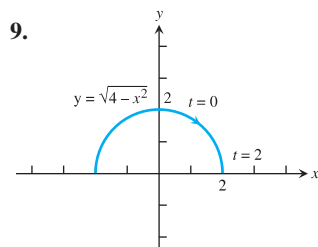
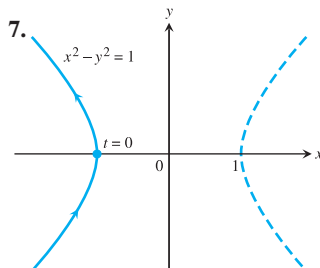
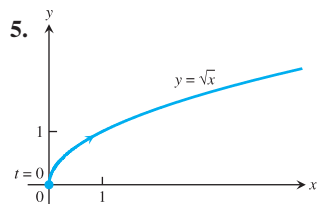
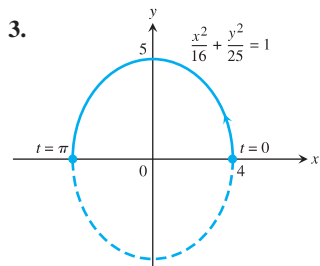
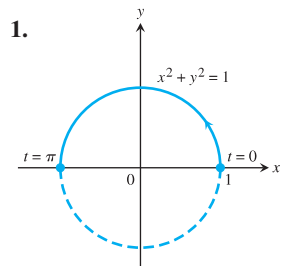
43. (a) parabola

45. (a) hiperbola



(c)  $y = -2x - 3, y = -2x + 3$

### 10.4. Kúpszeletek és paraméteres egyenletek; a ciklois



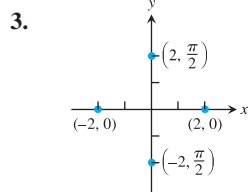
13.  $x = (a-b)\cos\theta + b\cos\left(\frac{a-b}{b}\theta\right)$   
 $y = (a-b)\sin\theta - b\sin\left(\frac{a-b}{b}\theta\right)$

15.  $x = a\sin^2 t \operatorname{tg} t, y = a\sin^2 t$

17. (1, 1)

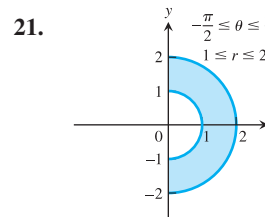
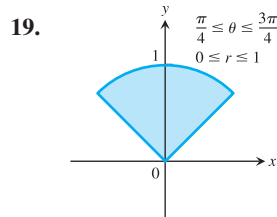
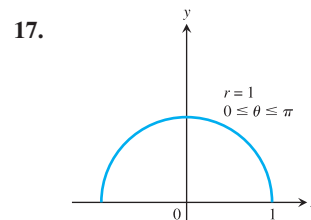
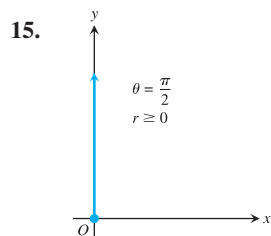
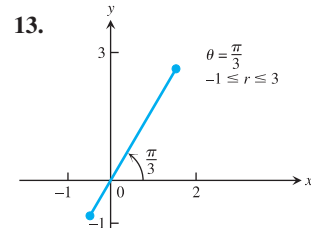
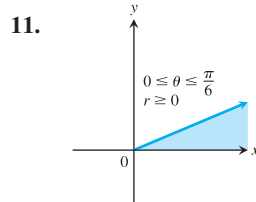
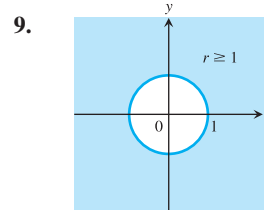
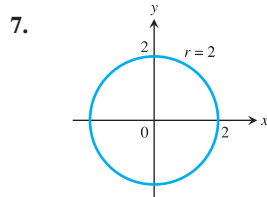
### 10.5. Polárkoordináták

1. a, e; b, g; c, h; d, f



3. (a)  $(2, \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi)$  és  $(-2, \frac{\pi}{2} + (2n+1)\pi), n$  egész szám  
 (b)  $(2, 2n\pi)$  és  $(-2, (2n+1)\pi), n$  egész szám  
 (c)  $(2, \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2n\pi)$  és  $(-2, \frac{3\pi}{2} + (2n+1)\pi), n$  egész szám  
 (d)  $(2, (2n+1)\pi)$  és  $(-2, 2n\pi), n$  egész szám

5. (a) (3, 0) (b) (-3, 0) (c) (-1, sqrt(3))  
 (d) (1, sqrt(3)) (e) (3, 0) (f) (1, sqrt(3))  
 (g) (-3, 0) (h) (-1, sqrt(3))

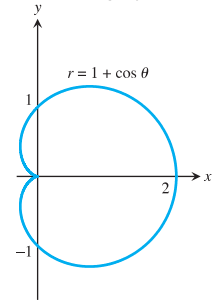


23.  $x = 2,$  a (2, 0) ponton átmenő függőleges egyenes  
 25.  $y = 0,$  az  $x$ -tengely  
 27.  $y = 4,$  a (0, 4) ponton átmenő vízszintes egyenes  
 29.  $x + y = 1,$  egyenes,  $m = -1, b = 1$

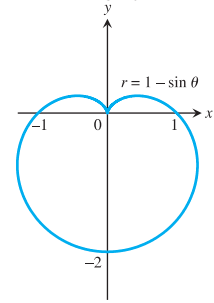
- 31.  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , kör,  $C(0,0)$ , a sugár 1
- 33.  $y - 2x = 5$ , egyenes,  $m = 2$ ,  $b = 5$
- 35.  $y^2 = x$ , parabola, tengelypontja a  $(0,0)$  pont, jobbról nyitott
- 37.  $y = e^x$ , a természetes alapú logaritmusfüggvény grafikonja
- 39.  $x + y = \pm 1$ , két egyenes vonal, meredekségük  $-1$ , az  $y$ -tengelyt a  $b = \pm 1$  pontokban metszi
- 41.  $(x+2)^2 + y^2 = 4$ , kör,  $C(-2,0)$ , sugár 2
- 43.  $x^2 + (y-4)^2 = 16$ , kör,  $C(0,4)$ , sugár 4
- 45.  $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 2$ , kör,  $C(1,1)$ , sugár  $\sqrt{2}$
- 47.  $\sqrt{3}y + x = 4$
- 49.  $r \cos \theta = 7$
- 51.  $\theta = \pi/4$
- 53.  $r = 2$  vagy  $r = -2$
- 55.  $4r^2 \cos^2 \theta + 9r^2 \sin^2 \theta = 36$
- 57.  $r \sin^2 \theta = 4 \cos \theta$
- 59.  $r = 4 \sin \theta$
- 61.  $r^2 = 6r \cos \theta - 2r \sin \theta - 6$
- 63.  $(0, \theta)$ , ahol  $\theta$  valamilyen szög

### 10.6. Ábrázolás polárkoordinátákban

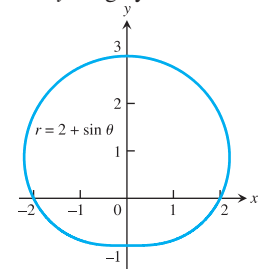
1. x-tengely



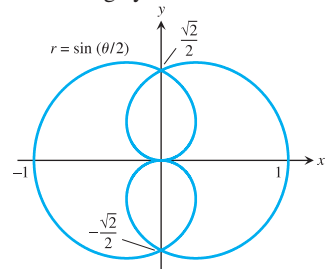
3. y-tengely



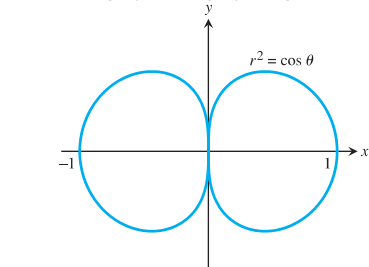
5. y-tengely



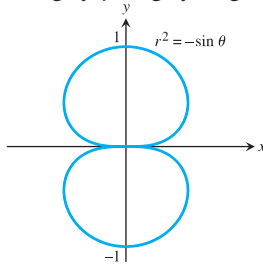
7. x-tengely



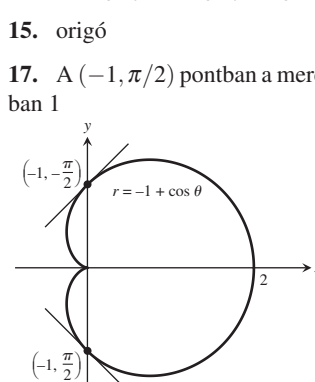
9. x-tengely, y-tengely, origó



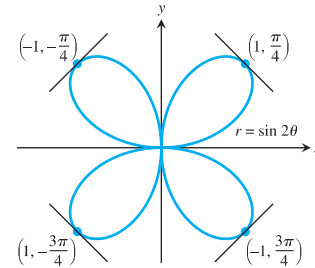
11. x-tengely, y-tengely, origó



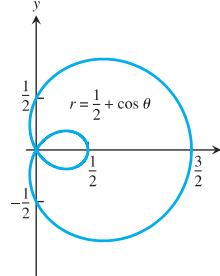
13. x-tengely, y-tengely, origó



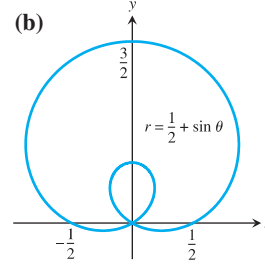
19. Az  $(1, \pi/4)$  pontban a meredekség  $-1$ , a  $(-1, -\pi/4)$  pontban  $1$ , a  $(-1, 3\pi/4)$  pontban  $1$ , az  $(1, -3\pi/4)$  pontban  $-1$



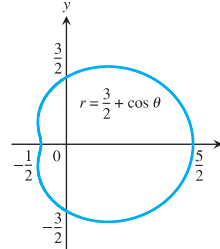
21. (a)



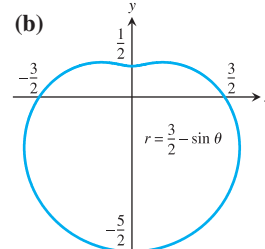
(b)



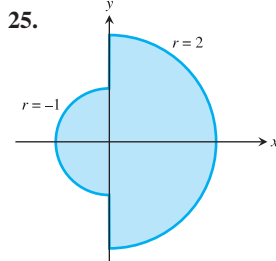
23. (a)



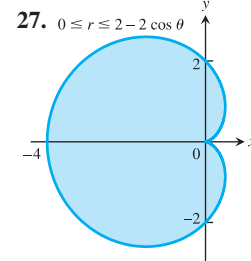
(b)



25.



27.  $0 \leq r \leq 2 - 2 \cos \theta$



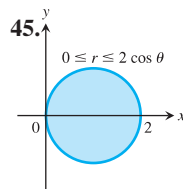
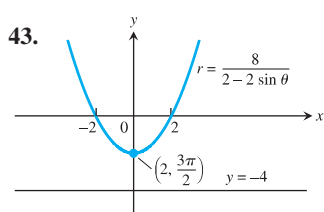
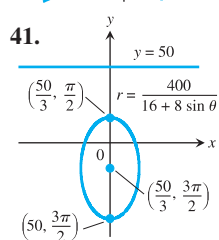
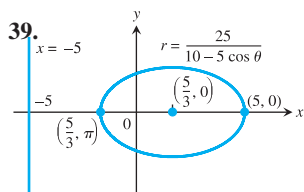
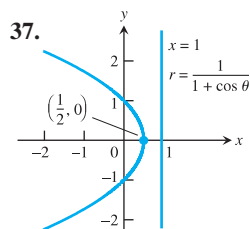
- 31.  $(0, 0), (1, \pi/2), (1, 3\pi/2)$
- 33.  $(0, 0), (\sqrt{3}, \pi/3), (-\sqrt{3}, -\pi/3)$
- 35.  $(\sqrt{2}, \pm\pi/6), (\sqrt{2}, \pm 5\pi/6)$
- 37.  $(1, \pi/12), (1, 5\pi/12), (1, 13\pi/12), (1, 17\pi/12)$
- 43. (a)
- 51.  $2y = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{9}$

### 10.7. Terület és hosszúság polárkoordinátákban

- 1.  $18\pi$
- 7.  $\frac{\pi}{2} - 1$
- 13.  $\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- 19.  $19/3$
- 25.  $\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{3}{8}$
- 31.  $2\pi(2 - \sqrt{2})$
- 3.  $\pi/8$
- 9.  $5\pi - 8$
- 15.  $12\pi - 9\sqrt{3}$
- 21.  $8$
- 27.  $2\pi$
- 37.  $(\frac{5}{6}a, 0)$
- 5.  $2$
- 11.  $3\sqrt{3} - \pi$
- 17. (a)  $\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}$
- 23.  $3(\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}))$
- 29.  $\pi\sqrt{2}$

### 10.8. Kúpszeletek polárkoordinátákban

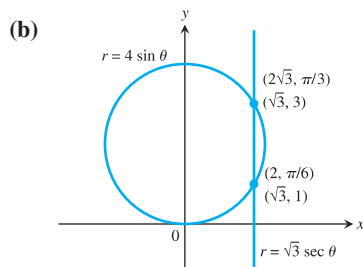
- 1.  $r \cos(\theta - \pi/6) = 5, y = -\sqrt{3}x + 10$
- 3.  $r \cos(\theta - 4\pi/3) = 3, y = -(\sqrt{3}/3)x - 2\sqrt{3}$
- 5.  $y = 2 - x$
- 9.  $r \cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 3$
- 13.  $r = 8 \cos \theta$
- 17.  $C(2, 0),$  a sugár  $= 2$
- 21.  $(x - 6)^2 + y^2 = 36, r = 12 \cos \theta$
- 23.  $x^2 + (y - 5)^2 = 25, r = 10 \sin \theta$
- 25.  $(x + 1)^2 + y^2 = 1, r = -2 \cos \theta$
- 27.  $x^2 + (y + 1/2)^2 = 1/4, r = -\sin \theta$
- 29.  $r = 2/(1 + \cos \theta)$
- 33.  $r = 1/(2 + \cos \theta)$
- 31.  $r = 30/(1 - 5 \sin \theta)$
- 35.  $r = 10/(5 - \sin \theta)$



57. (b)

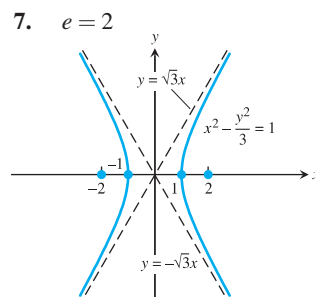
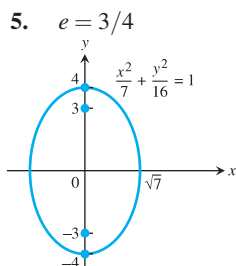
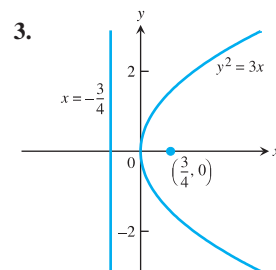
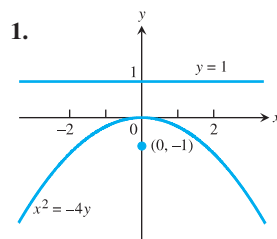
Bolygó	Perihélium	Afélium
Merkúr	0,3075 AU	0,4667 AU
Vénusz	0,7184 AU	0,7282 AU
Föld	0,9833 AU	1,0167 AU
Mars	1,3817 AU	1,6663 AU
Jupiter	4,9512 AU	5,4548 AU
Szaturnusz	9,0210 AU	10,0570 AU
Uránusz	18,2977 AU	20,0623 AU
Neptunusz	29,8135 AU	30,3065 AU
Plútó	29,6549 AU	49,2251 AU

59. (a)  $x^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 4, x = \sqrt{3}$



- 61.  $r = 4/(1 + \cos \theta)$
- 63. (b) A tűk egymástól 2 cm-re legyenek.
- 65.  $r = 2a \sin \theta$  (kör)
- 67.  $r \cos(\theta - a) = p$  (egyenes)

### Gyakorló feladatok



- 9.  $(x - 2)^2 = -12(y - 3), V(2, 3), F(2, 0);$  vezéregyenes:  $y = 6$
- 11.  $\frac{(x+3)^2}{9} + \frac{(y+5)^2}{25} = 1, C(-3, -5), V(-3, 0)$  és  $V(-3, -10), F(-3, -1)$  és  $F(-3, -9)$

13.  $\frac{(y-2\sqrt{2})^2}{8} - \frac{(x-2)^2}{2} = 1$ ,  $C(2, 2\sqrt{2})$ ,  $V(2, 4\sqrt{2})$  és  $V(2, 0)$ ,  
 $F(2, \sqrt{10} + 2\sqrt{2})$  és  $F(2, -\sqrt{10} + 2\sqrt{2})$ ;  
 aszimptoták:  $y = 2x - 4 + 2\sqrt{2}$  és  $y = -2x + 4 + 2\sqrt{2}$

15. Hiperbola:  $\frac{(x-2)^2}{4} - y^2 = 1$ ,  $F(2 \pm \sqrt{5}, 0)$ ,  $V(2 \pm 2, 0)$ ,  
 $C(2, 0)$ ; aszimptoták:  $y = \pm \frac{1}{2}(x - 2)$

17. Parabola:  $(y - 1)^2 = -16(x + 3)$ ,  $V(-3, 1)$ ,  $F(-7, 1)$ ; ve-  
 zéregyenes:  $x = 1$

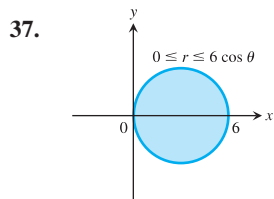
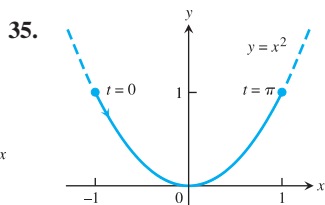
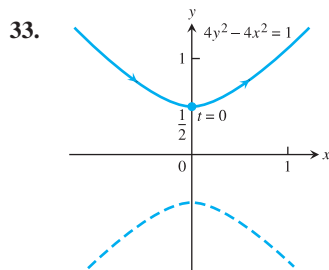
19. Ellipszis:  $\frac{(x+3)^2}{16} + \frac{(y-2)^2}{9} = 1$ ,  $F(\pm\sqrt{7} - 3, 2)$ ,  $V(\pm 4 - 3, 2)$ ,  
 $C(-3, 2)$

21. Kör:  $(x - 1)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 2$ ,  $C(1, 1)$ , sugár:  $= \sqrt{2}$

23. Ellipszis      25. Hiperbola      27. Egyenes

29. Ellipszis,  $5x^2 + 3y^2 = 30$

31. Hiperbola,  $y^2 - x^2 = 2$



39. (d)

43. (k)

45. (i)

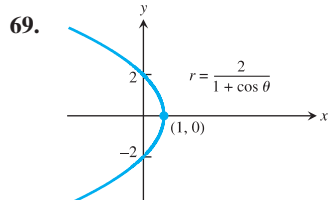
49. (0, 0), (1, ±π/2)

53. (√2, π/4)

57. x = 2

61. x^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 4

65. r = -5 sin θ



73. r = 4 / (1 + 2 cos θ)

77. 9π/2

81. 8

85. (2 - √2)π

41. (l)

47. (0, 0)

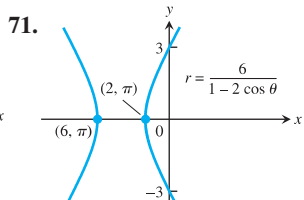
51. A grafikonok egybeesnek.

55. y = (√3/3)x - 4

59. y = -3/2

63. (x - √2)^2 + y^2 = 2

67. r = 3 cos θ



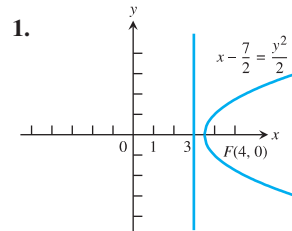
75. r = 2 / (2 + sin θ)

79. 2 + π/4

83. π - 3

87. (a) 24π (b) 16π

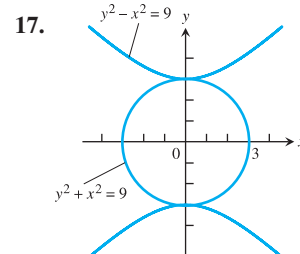
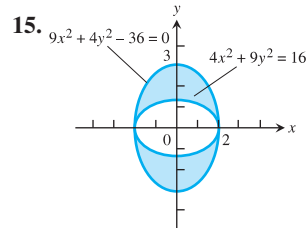
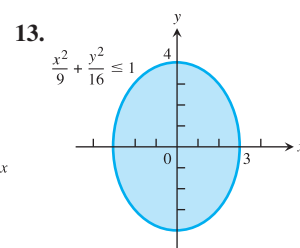
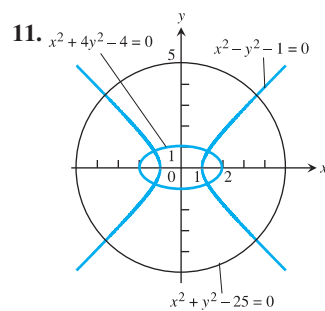
## Az anyag alaposabb elsajátítását segítő további feladatok



3.  $3x^2 + 3y^2 - 8y + 4 = 0$

5. (0, ±1)

7. (a)  $\frac{(y-1)^2}{16} - \frac{x^2}{48} = 1$  (b)  $\frac{16(y+\frac{3}{4})^2}{25} - \frac{2x^2}{75} = 1$



19.  $x = (a + b) \cos \theta - b \cos \left( \frac{a+b}{b} \theta \right)$ ,  
 $y = (a + b) \sin \theta - b \sin \left( \frac{a+b}{b} \theta \right)$

21. (a)  $r = e^{2\theta}$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} (e^{4\pi} - 1)$

23.  $\frac{32\pi - 4\pi\sqrt{2}}{5}$       25.  $r = \frac{4}{1 + 2 \cos \theta}$

27.  $r = \frac{2}{2 + \sin \theta}$

29. (a) 120°

31.  $1,6 \times 10^7$  km

33.  $e = \sqrt{2/3}$

35. Igen, egy parabola.

37. (a)  $r = \frac{2a}{1 + \cos(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4})}$  (b)  $r = \frac{8}{3 - \cos \theta}$  (c)  $r = 31 + 2 \sin \theta$

43. π/2

47.  $(2, \pm \frac{\pi}{3}), \frac{\pi}{2}$

51. π/2

53. π/4

## 11. fejezet

### 11.1. Sorozatok

1.  $a_1 = 0, a_2 = -1/4, a_3 = -2/9, a_4 = -3/16$

3.  $a_1 = 1, a_2 = -1/3, a_3 = 1/5, a_4 = -1/7$

5.  $a_1 = 1/2, a_2 = 1/2, a_3 = 1/2, a_4 = 1/2$
7.  $1, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{4}, \frac{15}{8}, \frac{31}{16}, \frac{63}{32}, \frac{127}{64}, \frac{255}{128}, \frac{511}{256}, \frac{1023}{512}$
9.  $2, 1, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16}, -\frac{1}{32}, -\frac{1}{64}, \frac{1}{128}, \frac{1}{256}$
11.  $1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55$
13.  $a_n = (-1)^{n+1}, n \geq 1$
15.  $a_n = (-1)^{n+1}n^2, n \geq 1$
17.  $a_n = n^2 - 1, n \geq 1$
19.  $a_n = 4n - 3, n \geq 1$
21.  $a_n = \frac{1+(-1)^{n+1}}{2}, n \geq 1$
23. Konvergens, 2
25. Konvergens,  $-1$
27. Konvergens,  $-5$
29. Divergens
31. Divergens
33. Konvergens,  $\frac{1}{2}$
35. Konvergens, 0
37. Konvergens,  $\sqrt{2}$
39. Konvergens, 1
41. Konvergens, 0
43. Konvergens, 0
45. Konvergens, 0
47. Konvergens, 1
49. Konvergens,  $e^7$
51. Konvergens, 1
53. Konvergens, 1
55. Divergens
57. Konvergens, 4
59. Konvergens, 0
61. Divergens
63. Konvergens,  $e^{-1}$
65. Konvergens,  $e^{2/3}$
67. Konvergens,  $x, (x > 0)$
69. Konvergens, 0
71. Konvergens, 1
73. Konvergens,  $1/2$
75. Konvergens,  $\pi/2$
77. Konvergens, 0
79. Konvergens, 0
81. Konvergens,  $1/2$
83. Konvergens, 0
85.  $x_n = 2^{n-2}$
87. (a)  $f(x) = x^2 - 2, \sqrt{2} \approx 1,414213562,$   
 (b)  $f(x) = \operatorname{tg}(x) - 1, \pi/4 \approx 0,7853981635,$   
 (c)  $f(x) = e^x, \text{ divergens}$
89. (b) 1
97. Növekvő, korlátos
99. Korlátos
101. Konvergens, Weierstrass tétele
103. Konvergens, Weierstrass tétele
105. Divergens, definíció
109. Konvergens
111. Konvergens
121.  $N = 692, a_n = \sqrt[n]{0,5}, L = 1$
123.  $N = 65, a_n = 0, 9^n, L = 0$
125. (b)  $\sqrt{3}$
13.  $(1+1) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{25}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{125}\right) + \dots, \frac{17}{6}$
15. 1
17. 5
19. 1
21.  $-\frac{1}{\ln 2}$
23. Konvergens,  $2 + \sqrt{2}$
25. Konvergens, 1
27. Divergens
29. Konvergens,  $\frac{e^2}{e^2-1}$
31. Konvergens,  $2/9$
33. Konvergens,  $3/2$
35. Divergens
37. Divergens
39. Konvergens,  $\frac{\pi}{\pi-e}$
41.  $a = 1, r = -x, \text{ ha } |x| < 1, \text{ akkor } 1/(1+x)\text{-hez konvergál}$
43.  $a = 3, r = (x-1)/2, \text{ ha } x \in (-1, 3), \text{ akkor } 6/(3-x)\text{-hez tart}$
45.  $|x| < \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{1-2x}$
47.  $-2 < x < 0, \frac{1}{2+x}$
49.  $x \neq (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, k \text{ egész szám; } \frac{1}{1-\sin x}$
51.  $23/99$
53.  $7/9$
55.  $1/15$
57.  $41\,333/33\,300$
59. (a)  $\sum_{n=-2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+4)(n+5)},$  (b)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+3)},$   
 (c)  $\sum_{n=5}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-3)(n-2)}$
69. (a)  $r = 3/5, (b) r = -3/10$
71.  $|r| < 1, \frac{1+2r}{1-r^2}$
73. 28 m
75.  $8 \text{ m}^2$
77. (a)  $3\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{n-1},$   
 (b)  $A_n = A + \frac{1}{3}A + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{4}{9}\right)A + \dots + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^{n-2}A,$   
 $A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = 2\sqrt{3}/5$

## 11.2. Végtelen sorok

1.  $s_n = \frac{2(1-(1/3)^n)}{1-(1/3)}, 3$
3.  $s_n = \frac{1-(-1/2)^n}{1-(-1/2)}, 2/3$
5.  $s_n = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+2}, \frac{1}{2}$
7.  $1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{64} + \dots, \frac{4}{5}$
9.  $\frac{7}{4} + \frac{7}{16} + \frac{7}{64} + \dots, \frac{7}{3}$
11.  $(5+1) + \left(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{9}\right) + \left(\frac{5}{8} + \frac{1}{27}\right) + \dots, \frac{23}{2}$

## 11.3. Az integrálkritérium

1. Konvergens: mértani sor,  $r = \frac{1}{10} < 1$
3. Divergens:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1 \neq 0$
5. Divergens:  $p$ -sor,  $p < 1$
7. Konvergens: mértani sor,  $r = \frac{1}{8} < 1$
9. Divergens: integrálkritérium
11. Konvergens: mértani sor,  $r = 2/3 < 1$
13. Divergens: integrálkritérium
15. Divergens:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{n+1} \neq 0$
17. Divergens:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n}/\ln n) \neq 0$
19. Divergens: mértani sor,  $r = \frac{1}{\ln 2} > 1$
21. Konvergens: integrálkritérium
23. Divergens:  $n$ -edik tag
25. Konvergens: integrálkritérium
27. Konvergens: integrálkritérium
29. Konvergens: integrálkritérium
31.  $a = 1$
33. (b) kb. 41,55
35. Igaz

### 11.4. Összehasonlító kritériumok

1. Divergens, vö.  $\sum(1/\sqrt{n})$
3. Konvergens, vö.  $\sum(1/2^n)$
5. Divergens: vö.  $n$ -edik tagok sorozata
7. Konvergens:  $(\frac{n}{3n+1})^n < (\frac{n}{3n})^n = (\frac{1}{3})^n$
9. Divergens: vö.  $\sum(1/n)$
11. Konvergens: vö.  $\sum(1/n^2)$
13. Divergens: vö.  $\sum(1/n)$
15. Divergens: vö.  $\sum(1/n)$
17. Divergens: integrálkritérium
19. Konvergens: vö.  $\sum(1/n^{3/2})$
21. Konvergens:  $\frac{1}{n^{2n}} \leq \frac{1}{2^n}$
23. Konvergens:  $\frac{1}{3^{n-1}+1} < \frac{1}{3^{n-1}}$
25. Divergens: vö.  $\sum(1/n)$
27. Konvergens: vö.  $\lim(1/n^2)$
29. Konvergens:  $\frac{\arctg n}{n^{1.1}} < \frac{\pi/2}{n^{1.1}}$
31. Konvergens: vö.  $\sum(1/n^2)$
33. Divergens: vö.  $\sum(1/n)$
35. Konvergens: vö.  $\sum(1/n^2)$

### 11.5. A hányados- és a gyökkritérium

1. Konvergens: hányadoskritérium
3. Divergens: hányadoskritérium
5. Konvergens: hányadoskritérium
7. Konvergens: vö.  $\sum(3/(1,25)^n)$
9. Divergens:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{n}\right)^n = e^{-3} \neq 0$
11. Konvergens: vö.  $\sum(1/n^2)$
13. Divergens: vö.  $\sum(1/(2n))$
15. Divergens: vö.  $\sum(1/n)$
17. Konvergens: hányadoskritérium
19. Konvergens: gyökkritérium
21. Konvergens: gyökkritérium
23. Konvergens: gyökkritérium
25. Konvergens: vö.  $\sum(1/n^2)$
27. Konvergens: hányadoskritérium
29. Divergens: hányadoskritérium
31. Konvergens: hányadoskritérium
33. Konvergens: hányadoskritérium
35. Divergens:  $a_n = (\frac{1}{3})^{1/n!} \rightarrow 1$
37. Konvergens: hányadoskritérium
39. Divergens: gyökkritérium
41. Konvergens: gyökkritérium
43. Konvergens: hányadoskritérium
47. Igen

### 11.6. Alternáló sorok, abszolút és feltételes konvergencia

1. Konvergens: 16. Tétel
3. Divergens:  $a_n \not\rightarrow 0$
5. Konvergens: 16. Tétel
7. Divergens:  $a_n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$
9. Konvergens: 16. Tétel
11. Abszolút konvergencia: a tagok abszolútértékei mértani sort alkotnak
13. Feltételesen konvergencia:  $1/\sqrt{n} \rightarrow 0$ , de  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  divergens
15. Abszolút konvergencia: vö.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1/n^2)$
17. Feltételesen konvergencia:  $1/(n+3) \rightarrow 0$ , de  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+3}$  divergens (vö.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1/n)$ )
19. Divergens:  $\frac{3+n}{5+n} \rightarrow 1$
21. Feltételesen konvergencia:  $(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n}) \rightarrow 0$ , de  $(1+n)/n^2 > 1/n$ .
23. Abszolút konvergencia: hányadoskritérium
25. Abszolút konvergencia: integrálkritérium
27. Divergens:  $a_n \not\rightarrow 0$
29. Abszolút konvergencia: hányadoskritérium
31. Abszolút konvergencia:  $\frac{1}{n^2+2n+1} < \frac{1}{n^2}$
33. Abszolút konvergencia:  $\left|\frac{\cos n\pi}{n\sqrt{n}}\right| = \left|\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^{3/2}}\right| = \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$  (konvergencia  $p$ -sor)
35. Abszolút konvergencia: gyökkritérium
37. Divergens:  $a_n \rightarrow \infty$
39. Feltételesen konvergencia:  $\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} = 1/(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}) \rightarrow 0$ , de a tagok abszolútértékeiből álló sor divergens (vö.  $\sum(1/\sqrt{n})$ )
41. Divergens:  $a_n \rightarrow 1/2 \neq 0$
43. Abszolút konvergencia:  $\operatorname{sech} n = \frac{2}{e^n + e^{-n}} = \frac{2e^n}{e^{2n} + 1} < \frac{2e^n}{e^{2n}} = \frac{2}{e^n}$ , az utóbbi konvergencia mértani sor tagja
45. |hiba| < 0,2
47. |hiba| <  $2 \cdot 10^{-11}$
49. 0,54030
51. (a)  $a_n \geq a_{n+1}$ , (b)  $-1/2$



## 11.7. Hatványsorok

1. (a)  $1, -1 < x < 1$ , (b)  $-1 < x < 1$ , (c) sehol sem
3. (a)  $1/4, -1/2 < x < 0$ , (b)  $-1/2 < x < 0$ , (c) sehol sem
5. (a)  $10, -8 < x < 12$ , (b)  $-8 < x < 12$ , (c) sehol sem
7. (a)  $1, -1 < x < 1$ , (b)  $-1 < x < 1$ , (c) sehol sem
9. (a)  $3, -3 \leq x \leq 3$ , (b)  $-3 \leq x \leq 3$ , (c) sehol sem
11. (a)  $\infty$ , minden  $x$ -re, (b) minden  $x$ -re, (c) sehol sem
13. (a)  $\infty$ , minden  $x$ -re, (b) minden  $x$ -re, (c) sehol sem
15. (a)  $1, -1 \leq x < 1$ , (b)  $-1 < x < 1$ , (c)  $x = -1$
17. (a)  $5, -8 < x < 2$ , (b)  $-8 < x < 2$ , (c) sehol sem
19. (a)  $3, -3 < x < 3$ , (b)  $-3 < x < 3$ , (c) sehol sem
21. (a)  $1, -1 < x < 1$ , (b)  $-1 < x < 1$ , (c) sehol sem
23. (a)  $0, x = 0$ , (b)  $x = 0$ , (c) sehol sem
25. (a)  $2, -4 < x \leq 0$ , (b)  $-4 < x < 0$ , (c)  $x = 0$
27. (a)  $1, -1 \leq x \leq 1$ , (b)  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ , (c) sehol sem
29. (a)  $1/4, 1 \leq x \leq 3/2$ , (b)  $1 \leq x \leq 3/2$ , (c) sehol sem
31. (a)  $1, (-1 - \pi) \leq x < (1 - \pi)$ , (b)  $(-1 - \pi) < x < (1 - \pi)$ , (c)  $x = -1 - \pi$
33.  $-1 < x < 3, 4/(3+2x-x^2)$
35.  $0 < x < 16, 2/(4-\sqrt{x})$
37.  $-\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}, 3/(2-x^2)$
39.  $1 < x < 5, 2/(x-1); 1 < x < 5, -2/(x-1)^2$
41. (a)  $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} - \frac{x^{10}}{10!} + \dots$  minden  $x$ -re konv.  
(b) és (c)  $2x - \frac{2^3 x^3}{3!} + \frac{2^5 x^5}{5!} - \frac{2^7 x^7}{7!} + \frac{2^9 x^9}{9!} - \frac{2^{11} x^{11}}{11!} + \dots$
43. (a)  $\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{12} + \frac{x^6}{45} + \frac{17x^8}{2520} + \frac{31x^{10}}{14175}, -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$   
(b)  $1 + x^2 + \frac{2x^4}{3} + \frac{17x^6}{45} + \frac{62x^8}{315} + \dots, -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

## 11.8. Taylor- és Maclaurin-sorok

1.  $P_0(x) = 0$ ,  
 $P_1(x) = x - 1, P_2(x) = (x - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2$ ,  
 $P_3(x) = (x - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x - 1)^3$
3.  $P_0(x) = \frac{1}{2}, P_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}(x - 2)$ ,  
 $P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}(x - 2) + \frac{1}{8}(x - 2)^2$ ,  
 $P_3(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}(x - 2) + \frac{1}{8}(x - 2)^2 - \frac{1}{16}(x - 2)^3$
5.  $P_0(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,  
 $P_1(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})$ ,  
 $P_2(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2$ ,  
 $P_3(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^3$
7.  $P_0(x) = 2, P_1(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x - 4)$ ,  
 $P_2(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x - 4) - \frac{1}{64}(x - 4)^2$ ,  
 $P_3(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x - 4) - \frac{1}{64}(x - 4)^2 + \frac{1}{512}(x - 4)^3$
9.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^n}{n!} = 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots$

11.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots$
13.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3^{2n+1} x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$       15.  $7 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$
17.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$
19.  $x^4 - 2x^3 - 5x + 4$
21.  $8 + 10(x - 2) + 6(x - 2)^2 + (x - 2)^3$
23.  $21 - 36(x + 2) + 25(x + 2)^2 - 8(x + 2)^3 + (x + 2)^4$
25.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n + 1)(x - 1)^n$       27.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^2}{n!} (x - 2)^n$
33.  $L(x) = 0, Q(x) = -x^2/2$
35.  $L(x) = 1, Q(x) = 1 + x^2/2$
37.  $L(x) = x, Q(x) = x$

## 11.9. A Taylor-sorok konvergenciája, Taylor tétele

1.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-5x)^n}{n!} = 1 - 5x + \frac{5^2 x^2}{2!} - \frac{5^3 x^3}{3!} + \dots$
3.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{5(-1)^n (-x)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{5(-1)^{n+1} x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} =$   
 $= -5x + \frac{5x^3}{3!} - \frac{5x^5}{5!} + \frac{5x^7}{7!} - \dots$
5.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x+1)^n}{(2n)!}$
7.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n!} = x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{4!} + \dots$
9.  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} - \frac{x^{10}}{10!} + \dots$
11.  $x - \frac{\pi^2 x^3}{2!} + \frac{\pi^4 x^5}{4!} - \frac{\pi^6 x^7}{6!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \pi^{2n} x^{2n+1}}{(2n)!}$
13.  $1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2x)^{2n}}{2 \cdot (2n)!} =$   
 $= 1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2 \cdot 2!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{2 \cdot 4!} - \frac{(2x)^6}{2 \cdot 6!} + \frac{(2x)^8}{2 \cdot 8!} - \dots$
15.  $x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2x)^n = x^2 + 2x^3 + 4x^4 + \dots$
17.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots$
19.  $|x| < 0,06^{1/5} < 0,56968$
21.  $|\text{hiba}| < (10^{-3})^3 / 6 < 1,67 \cdot 10^{-10}, -10^{-3} < x < 0$
23.  $|\text{hiba}| < (3^{0,1}) \cdot 0,1^3 / 6 < 1,87 \cdot 10^{-4}$
25.  $0,000293653$       27.  $|x| < 0,02$
31.  $\sin x, x = 0, 1, \sin(0, 1)$       33.  $\arctg x, x = \pi/3$
35.  $e^x \sin x = x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^5}{30} - \frac{x^6}{90} \dots$

43. (a)  $Q(x) = 1 + kx + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}x^2$ , (b) ha  $0 \leq x < 100^{-1/3}$

49. (a)  $-1$ , (b)  $(1/\sqrt{2})(1+i)$ , (c)  $-i$

53.  $x + x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{30}x^5 \dots$ , minden  $x$ -re konvergens

### 11.10. Hatványsorok alkalmazása

1.  $1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{x^3}{16}$

5.  $1 - x + \frac{3x^2}{4} - \frac{x^3}{2}$

9.  $1 + \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{8x^2} + \frac{1}{16x^3}$

11.  $(1+x)^4 = 1 + 4x + 6x^2 + 4x^3 + x^4$

13.  $(1-2x)^3 = 1 - 6x + 12x^2 - 8x^3$

15.  $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} x^n = e^{-x}$

17.  $y = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^n/n!) = e^x - 1$

19.  $y = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (x^n/n!) = e^x - x - 1$

21.  $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2^n n!} = e^{x^2/2}$

23.  $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2x^n = \frac{2}{1-x}$

25.  $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \operatorname{sh} x$

27.  $y = 2 + x - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$

29.  $y = x - 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} - 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$

31.  $y = a + bx + \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{ax^4}{3 \cdot 4} - \frac{bx^5}{4 \cdot 5} - \frac{x^7}{6 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} + \frac{ax^8}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 8} + \frac{bx^9}{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 9} \dots$

33. 0,00267

35. 0,1

37. 0,0999444611

39. 0,100001

41.  $1/(13 \cdot 6!) \approx 0,00011$

43.  $\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^7}{7 \cdot 3!} + \frac{x^{11}}{11 \cdot 5!}$

45. (a)  $\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{12}$

(b)  $\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{3 \cdot 4} + \frac{x^6}{5 \cdot 6} - \frac{x^8}{7 \cdot 8} + \dots + (-1)^{15} \frac{x^{32}}{31 \cdot 32}$

47.  $1/2$

49.  $-1/24$

51.  $1/3$

53.  $-1$

55. 2

59. 500 tag

61. 4 tag

63. (a)  $x + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{3x^5}{40} + \frac{5x^7}{112}$ , konvergenciasugár = 1

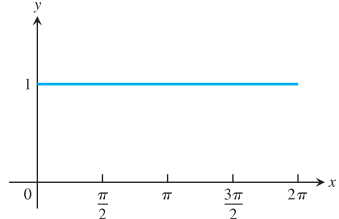
(b)  $\frac{\pi}{2} - x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{3x^5}{40} - \frac{5x^7}{112}$

65.  $1 - 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3 + \dots$

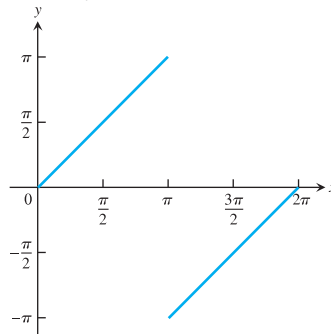
71. (c)  $3/4$

### 11.11. Fourier-sorok

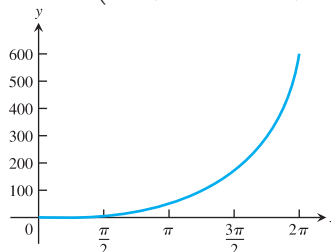
1.  $f(x) = 1$



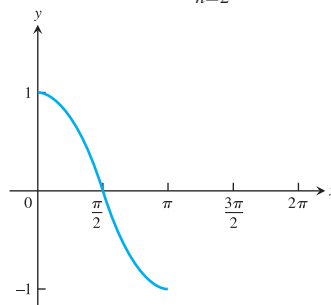
3.  $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n+1} \sin nx}{n}$



5.  $\frac{e^{2\pi} - 1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(nx)}{n^2 + 1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \sin(nx)}{n^2 + 1} \right)$



7.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n(1 + (-1)^n)}{n^2 - 1} \sin nx$



### Gyakorló feladatok

1. Konvergens, a határérték 1

3. Konvergens, a határérték  $-1$ 

5. Divergens

7. Konvergens, a határérték 0

9. Konvergens, a határérték 1

11. Konvergens, a határérték  $e^{-5}$ 

13. Konvergens, a határérték 3

15. Konvergens, a határérték  $\ln 2$ 

17. Divergens

19.  $1/6$ 21.  $3/2$ 23.  $e/(e-1)$ 

25. Divergens

27. Feltételesen konvergens

29. Feltételesen konvergens

31. Abszolút konvergens

33. Abszolút konvergens

35. Abszolút konvergens

37. Abszolút konvergens

39. Abszolút konvergens

41. (a) 3,  $-7 \leq x < -1$ , (b)  $-7 < x < -1$ , (c)  $x = -7$ 43. (a)  $1/3$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 2/3$ , (b)  $0 \leq x \leq 2/3$ , (c) nincs ilyen45. (a)  $\infty$ , minden  $x$ , (b) minden  $x$ , (c) nincs ilyen

47. (a)  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $-\sqrt{3} < x < \sqrt{3}$ , (b)  $-\sqrt{3} < x < \sqrt{3}$ , (c) nincs ilyen

49. (a)  $e$ ,  $-e < x < e$ , (b)  $-e < x < e$ , (c) üres halmaz

51.  $\frac{1}{1+x}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{4}{5}$       53.  $\sin x$ ,  $\pi$ , 0      55.  $e^x$ ,  $\ln 2$ , 2

57.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n x^n$       59.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \pi^{2n+1} x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$

61.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{5n}}{(2n)!}$       63.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{((\pi x)/2)^n}{n!}$

65.  $2 - \frac{(x+1)}{2 \cdot 1!} + \frac{3(x+1)^2}{2^3 \cdot 2!} + \frac{9(x+1)^3}{2^5 \cdot 3!} + \dots$

67.  $\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4^2}(x-3) + \frac{1}{4^3}(x-3)^2 - \frac{1}{4^4}(x-3)^3$

69.  $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n!} x^n = -e^{-x}$

71.  $y = 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{2n}}{n!} x^n = 3e^{-2x}$

73.  $y = -1 - x + 2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (x^n/n!) = 2e^x - 3x - 3$

75.  $y = 1 + x + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^n/n!) = 2e^x - 1 - x$

77. 0,4849171431      79.  $\approx 0,4872223583$

81.  $7/2$       83.  $1/12$

85.  $-2$       87.  $r = -3$ ,  $s = 9/2$

89. (b)  $|\text{hiba}| < |\sin(1/42)| < 0,02381$ , a becslés alsó, mivel a maradék pozitív

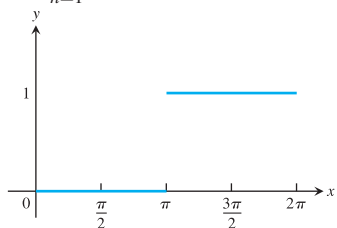
91.  $2/3$

93.  $\ln\left(\frac{n+1}{2n}\right)$ , a sor összege  $\ln \frac{1}{2}$

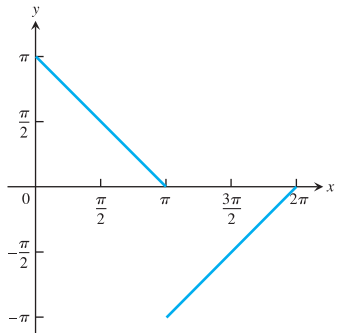
95. (a)  $\infty$ , (b)  $a = 1$ ,  $b = 0$

97. Konvergál

105.  $\frac{1}{2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin((2n-1)x)}{(2n-1)\pi}$



107.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4 \cos((2n-1)x)}{\pi(2n-1)^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin((2n-1)x)}{2n-1}$



## Az anyag alaposabb elsajátítását segítő további feladatok

1. Konvergens: összehasonlító kritérium

3. Divergens: a tagokból álló sorozatra vonatkozó kritérium

5. Konvergens: összehasonlító kritérium

7. Divergens: a tagokból álló sorozatra vonatkozó kritérium

9.  $a = \pi/3$ -mal

$\cos x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^3 + \dots$

11.  $a = 0$ -val  $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$

13.  $a = 22\pi$ -vel

$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x - 22\pi)^2 + \frac{1}{4!}(x - 22\pi)^4 - \frac{1}{6!}(x - 22\pi)^6 + \dots$

15. Konvergens, a határérték  $b$

17.  $\pi/2$

23.  $b = \pm 1/5$

25.  $a = 2$ ,  $l = -7/6$

29. (b) Igen

35. (a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1}$ , (b) 6, (c)  $1/q$

37. (a)  $R_n = C_0 e^{-kt_0} (1 - e^{-nkt_0}) / (1 - e^{-kt_0})$ ,  
 $R = C_0 (e^{-kt_0}) / (1 - e^{-kt_0}) = C_0 / (e^{kt_0} - 1)$

(b)  $R_1 = 1/e \approx 0,368$ ,

$R_{10} = R(1 - e^{-10}) \approx R \cdot 0,9999546 \approx 0,58195$ ,

$R \approx 0,58198$ ,  $0 < (R - R_{10})/R < 0,0001$

(c) 7

## 12. fejezet

### 12.1. Háromdimenziós koordináta-rendszerek

1. A  $(2, 3, 0)$  ponton átmenő egyenes párhuzamos a  $z$ -tengellyel.

3. Az  $x$ -tengely

5. Az  $xy$ -sík  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  köre.

7. Az  $x^2 + z^2 = 4$  kör az  $xz$ -síkon.

9. Az  $y^2 + z^2 = 1$  kör az  $yz$ -síkon.

11. Az  $x^2 + y^2 = 16$  kör az  $xy$ -síkon.

13. (a) Az  $xy$ -sík első síknegyede.

(b) Az  $xy$ -sík negyedik síknegyede.

15. (a) Az origó középpontú, 1 sugarú gömbtest.

(b) Az összes olyan pont, amely 1-nél nagyobb távolságra van az origótól.

17. (a) Az 1 sugarú, origó középpontú felső félgömb.

(b) Az 1 sugarú, origó középpontú felső félgömbtest.

19. (a)  $x = 3$  (b)  $y = -1$  (c)  $z = -2$

21. (a)  $z = 1$  (b)  $x = 3$  (c)  $y = -1$

23. (a)  $x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4$ ,  $z = 0$

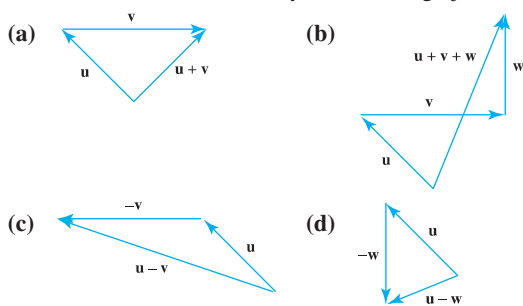
(b)  $(y-2)^2 + z^2 = 4$ ,  $x = 0$

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- (c)  $x^2 + z^2 = 4, y = 2$
25. (a)  $y = 3, z = -1$  (b)  $x = 1, z = -1$  (c)  $x = 1, y = 3$
27.  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 25, z = 3$
29.  $0 \leq z \leq 1$  31.  $z \leq 0$
33. (a)  $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-1)^2 < 1$   
(b)  $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-1)^2 > 1$
35. 3 37. 7 39.  $2\sqrt{3}$
41.  $C(-2, 0, 2), a = 2\sqrt{2}$
43.  $C(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}), a = \sqrt{2}$
45.  $(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z-3)^2 = 14$
47.  $(x+2)^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$
49.  $C(-2, 0, 2), a = \sqrt{8}$
51.  $C\left(-\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}\right), a = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4}$
53. (a)  $\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}$  (b)  $\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}$  (c)  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
55.  $\sqrt{17} + \sqrt{33} + 6$

## 12.2. Vektorok

1. (a)  $\langle 9, -6 \rangle$  (b)  $3\sqrt{13}$
3. (a)  $\langle 1, 3 \rangle$  (b)  $\sqrt{10}$
5. (a)  $\langle 12, -19 \rangle$  (b)  $\sqrt{505}$
7. (a)  $\left\langle \frac{1}{5}, \frac{14}{5} \right\rangle$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{197}}{5}$
9.  $\langle 1, -4 \rangle$  11.  $\langle -2, -3 \rangle$
13.  $\left\langle -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right\rangle$  15.  $\left\langle -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$
17.  $\langle -3, 2, -1 \rangle$  19.  $\langle -3, 16, 0 \rangle$  21.  $\langle 3, 5, -8 \rangle$
23.  $\mathbf{v}$  vízszintes,  $\mathbf{w}$  függőleges vektor,  $\mathbf{u}$   $45^\circ$  szöget zár be a vízszintessel. A vektorokat méretarányosan kell megrajzolni.



25.  $3\left(\frac{2}{3}\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{j} - \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{k}\right)$
27.  $5(\mathbf{k})$
29.  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\mathbf{j} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\mathbf{k}\right)$
31. (a)  $2\mathbf{i}$  (b)  $-\sqrt{3}\mathbf{k}$  (c)  $\frac{3}{10}\mathbf{j} + \frac{2}{5}\mathbf{k}$  (d)  $6\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$
33.  $\frac{7}{13}(12\mathbf{i} - 5\mathbf{k})$

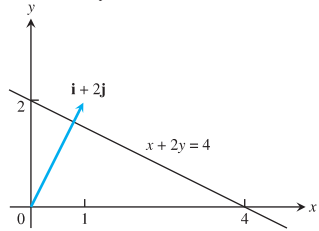
35. (a)  $\frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{j} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{k}$  (b)  $(1/2, 3, 5/2)$
37. (a)  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\mathbf{j} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\mathbf{k}$  (b)  $\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{9}{2}\right)$
39.  $A(4, -3, 5)$  41.  $a = \frac{3}{2}, b = \frac{1}{2}$  43.  $5\sqrt{3}\mathbf{i}, 5\mathbf{k}$
45.  $\approx \langle -338, 095, 725, 046 \rangle$
47. (a)  $(5\cos 60^\circ, 5\sin 60^\circ) = \left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$   
(b)  $(5\cos 60^\circ + 10\cos 315^\circ, 5\sin 60^\circ + 10\sin 315^\circ) = \left(\frac{5+10\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{5\sqrt{3}-10\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$
49. (a)  $\frac{3}{2}\mathbf{i} + \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$  (b)  $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$  (c)  $(2, 2, 1)$

## 12.3. Skalárszorzat

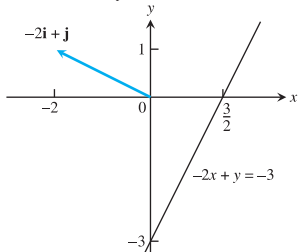
1. (a)  $-25, 5, 5$  (b)  $-1$  (c)  $-5$  (d)  $-2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} - \sqrt{5}\mathbf{k}$
3. (a)  $25, 15, 5$  (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (c)  $\frac{5}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{9}(10\mathbf{i} + 11\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k})$
5. (a)  $2, \sqrt{34}, \sqrt{3}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{34}}$  (c)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{34}}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{17}(5\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k})$
7. (a)  $1 - \sqrt{17}, \sqrt{26}, \sqrt{21}$  (b)  $\frac{10 + \sqrt{17}}{\sqrt{546}}$   
(c)  $\frac{10 + \sqrt{17}}{\sqrt{26}}$  (d)  $\frac{10 + \sqrt{17}}{\sqrt{26}}(5\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$
9.  $0,75$  radián 11.  $1,77$  radián
13. Az  $A$  csúcsnál lévő szög =  $\arccos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \approx 63,435$  fok, a  $B$  csúcsnál lévő szög =  $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) \approx 53,130$  fok, a  $C$  csúcsnál lévő szög =  $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \approx 63,435$  fok.
17.  $\left(\frac{3}{2}\mathbf{i} + \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{j}\right) + \left(-\frac{3}{2}\mathbf{i} + \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}\right)$
19.  $\left(\frac{14}{3}\mathbf{i} + \frac{28}{3}\mathbf{j} - \frac{14}{3}\mathbf{k}\right) + \left(\frac{10}{3}\mathbf{i} - \frac{16}{3}\mathbf{j} - \frac{22}{3}\mathbf{k}\right)$
21. Két egyenlő hosszúságú vektor összege mindig merőleges a különbségükre, amint az a  $(\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2) \cdot (\mathbf{v}_1 - \mathbf{v}_2) = \mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 - \mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2 - \mathbf{v}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2 = |\mathbf{v}_1|^2 - |\mathbf{v}_2|^2 = 0$  azonosságból látható.
27. A vízszintes összetevő  $\approx 396$  m/s, a függőleges összetevő  $\approx 55$  m/s.
29. (a) Mivel  $|\cos \theta| \leq 1$ , ezért  $|\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}| = |\mathbf{u}||\mathbf{v}||\cos \theta| \leq |\mathbf{u}||\mathbf{v}|(1) = |\mathbf{u}||\mathbf{v}|$ .  
(b) Egyenlőséget akkor kapunk, ha  $|\cos \theta| = 1$  vagy ha  $\mathbf{u}$  és  $\mathbf{v}$  legalább egyike nulla. Ha a vektorok nem nullák, akkor egyenlőséget  $\theta = 0$  vagy  $\pi$  esetén kapunk, azaz amikor a vektorok párhuzamosak.

31. a

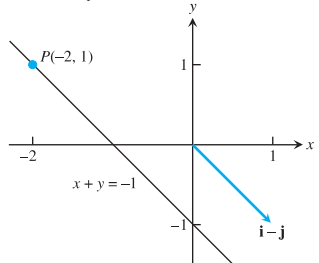
35.  $x + 2y = 4$



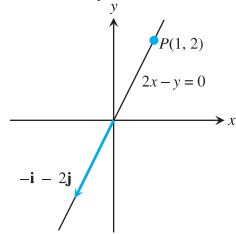
37.  $-2x + y = -3$



39.  $x + y = -1$



41.  $2x - y = 0$



43. 5 J

45. 3464 J

47.  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

49.  $\frac{\pi}{6}$

51. 0,14

53.  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  és  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$  minden pontra.

55. (0,0)-ban  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ; (1,1)-ben  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  és  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

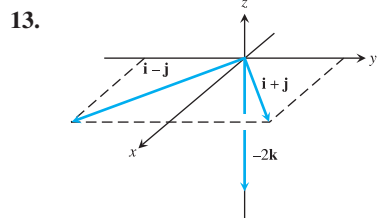
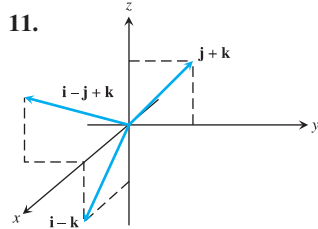
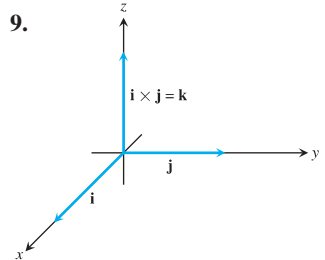
### 12.4. Vektoriális szorzat

1.  $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = 3$ , az irány  $\frac{2}{3}\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{j} + \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{k}$ ;  $|\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u}| = 3$ , az irány  $-\frac{2}{3}\mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{j} - \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{k}$ .

3.  $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = 0$ , az irány nincs meghatározva;  $|\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u}| = 0$ , az irány nincs meghatározva.

5.  $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = 6$ , az irány  $-\mathbf{k}$ ;  $|\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u}| = 6$ , az irány  $\mathbf{k}$ .

7.  $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = 6\sqrt{5}$ , az irány  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\mathbf{i} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\mathbf{k}$ ;  $|\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u}| = 6\sqrt{5}$ , az irány  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\mathbf{k}$ .



15. (a)  $2\sqrt{6}$  (b)  $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k})$

17. (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  (b)  $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j})$

19. 8      21. 7

23. (a) Egyik sem (b)  $\mathbf{u}$  és  $\mathbf{w}$

25.  $10\sqrt{3}$  Nm.

27. (a) Igaz (b) Nem mindig igaz

(c) Igaz (d) Igaz

(e) Nem mindig igaz (f) Igaz

(g) Igaz (h) Igaz

29. (a)  $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{v}}\mathbf{u} = \frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}}\mathbf{v}$  (b)  $\pm \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$

(c)  $\pm(\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) \times \mathbf{w}$  (d)  $|(\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{w}|$

31. (a) igen (b) nem (c) igen (d) nem

33. Nem,  $\mathbf{v}$ -nek nem feltétlenül kell egyenlőnek lennie  $\mathbf{w}$ -vel. Például,  $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} \neq -\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$ , de  $\mathbf{i} \times (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) = \mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{j} = 0 + \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{k}$  és  $\mathbf{i} \times (-\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) = -\mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{j} = 0 + \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{k}$ .

35. 2      37. 13      39. 11/2      41. 25/2

43. Ha  $\mathbf{A} = a_1\mathbf{i} + a_2\mathbf{j}$  és  $\mathbf{B} = b_1\mathbf{i} + b_2\mathbf{j}$ , akkor

$$\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & 0 \\ b_1 & b_2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k}$$

és a háromszög területe:

$$\frac{1}{2} |\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}| = \pm \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

$\mathbf{A} +$  előjelet kell használni, ha az  $xy$ -síkon a  $\mathbf{A}$ -tól  $\mathbf{B}$  felé mutató irányított szög az óramutató járásával ellentétes, és a  $-$  előjelet, ha az óramutató járásával azonos irányú.

### 12.5. Egyenesek és síkok a térben

1.  $x = 3 + t, y = -4 + t, z = -1 + t$

3.  $x = -2 + 5t, y = 5t, z = 3 - 5t$

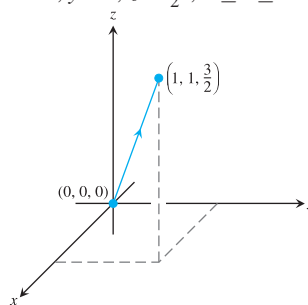
5.  $x = 0, y = 2t, z = t$

7.  $x = 1, y = 1, z = 1 + t$

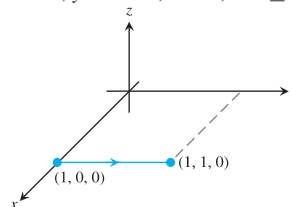
9.  $x = t, y = -7 + 2t, z = 2t$

11.  $x = t, y = 0, z = 0$

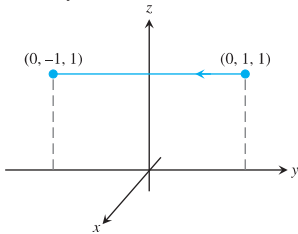
13.  $x = t, y = t, z = \frac{3}{2}t, 0 \leq t \leq 1$



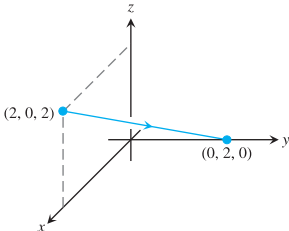
15.  $x = 1, y = 1 + t, z = 0, -1 \leq t \leq 0$



17.  $x = 0, y = 1 - 2t, z = 1, 0 \leq t \leq 1$



19.  $x = 2 - 2t, y = 2t, z = 2 - 2t, 0 \leq t \leq 1$



21.  $3x - 2y - z = -3$     23.  $7x - 5y - 4z = 6$   
 25.  $x + 3y + 4z = 34$     27.  $(1, 2, 3), -20x + 12y + z = 7$

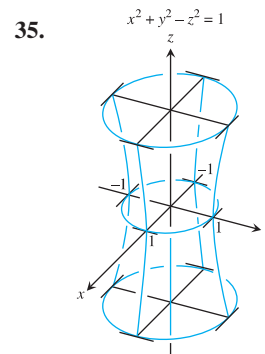
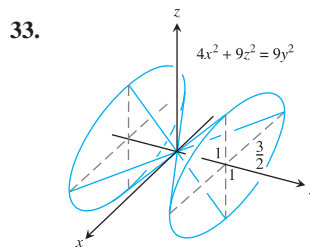
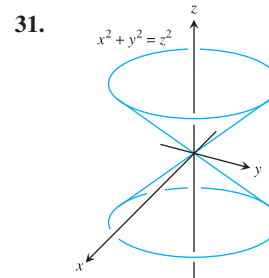
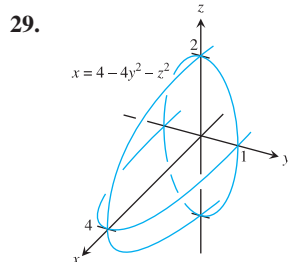
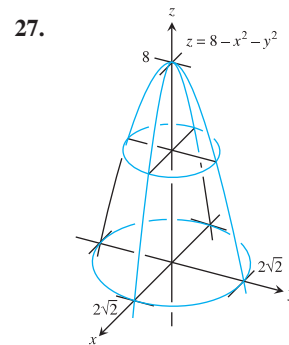
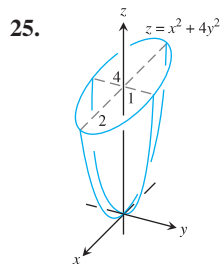
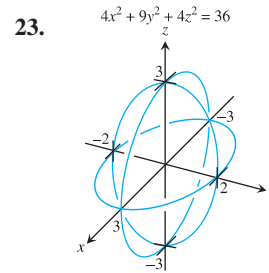
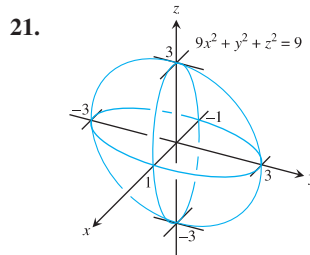
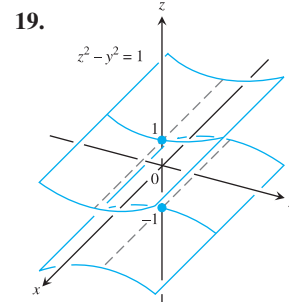
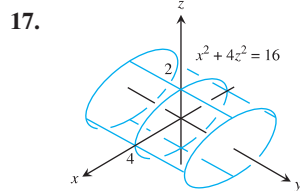
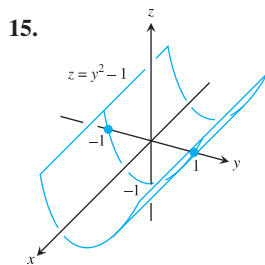
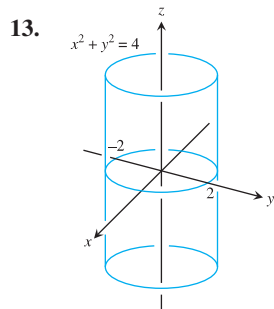
29.  $y + z = 3$     31.  $x - y + z = 0$     33.  $2\sqrt{30}$   
 35. 0    37.  $\frac{9\sqrt{42}}{7}$     39. 3  
 41.  $19/5$     43.  $5/3$     45.  $9/\sqrt{41}$   
 47.  $\pi/4$     49. 1,76 radián    51. 0,82 radián  
 53.  $(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$     55.  $(1, 1, 0)$

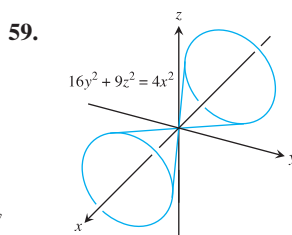
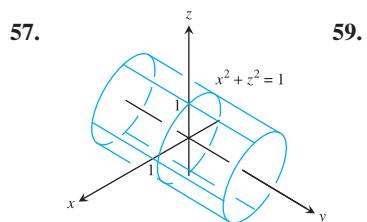
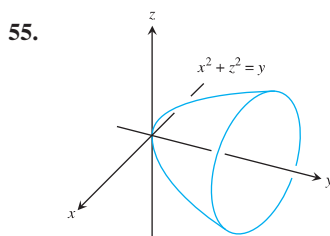
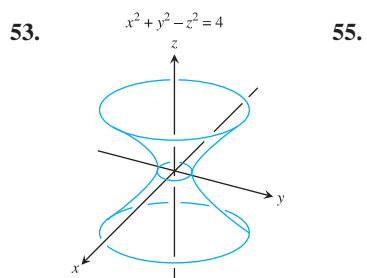
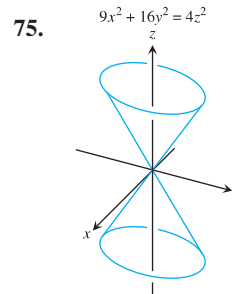
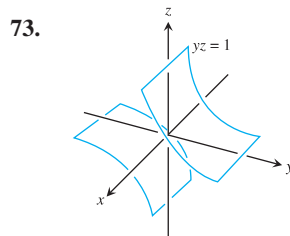
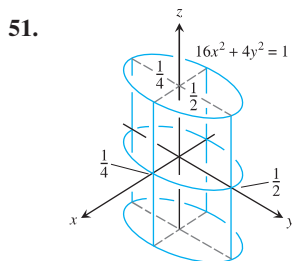
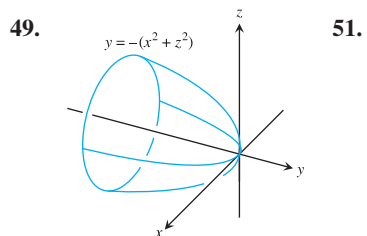
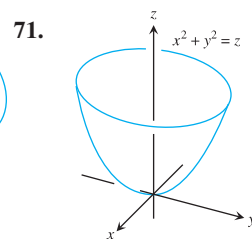
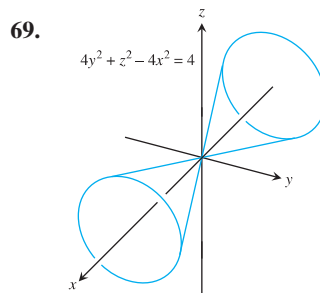
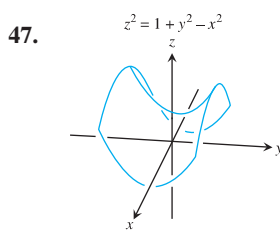
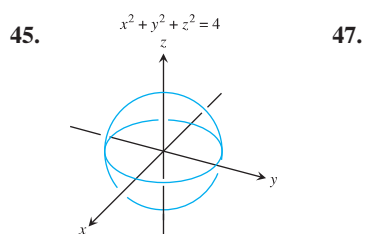
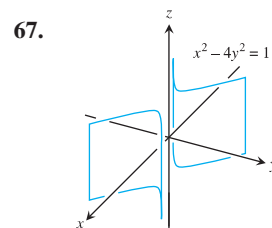
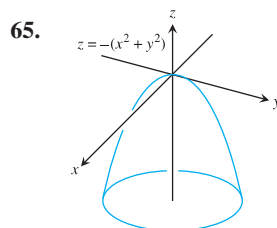
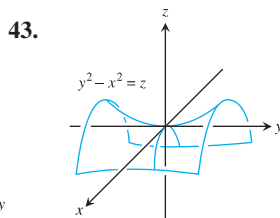
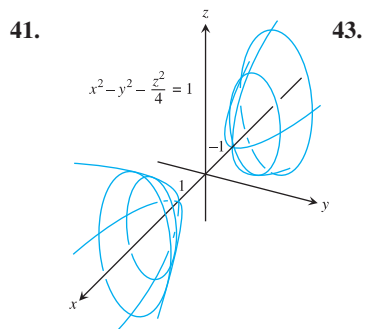
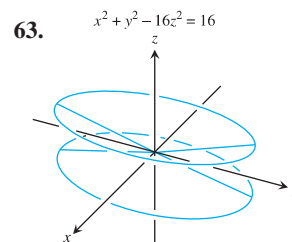
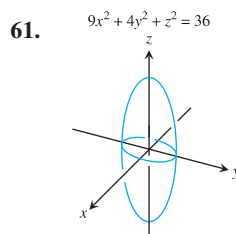
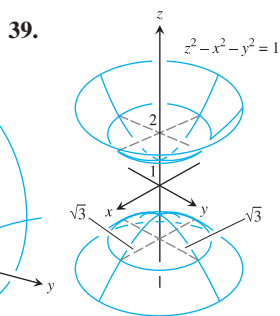
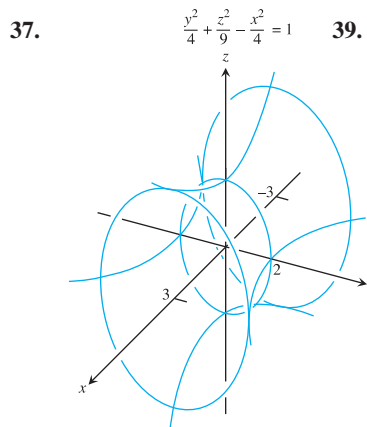
57.  $x = 1 - t, y = 1 + t, z = -1$   
 59.  $x = 4, y = 3 + 6t, z = 1 + 3t$   
 61.  $L_1$  metszi  $L_2$ -t;  $L_2$  párhuzamos  $L_3$ -mal;  $L_1$  és  $L_3$  kitérők.  
 63.  $x = 2 + 2t, y = -4 - t, z = 7 + 3t$ ;  
 $x = -2 - t, y = -2 + (1/2)t, z = 1 - (3/2)t$   
 65.  $(0, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}), (-1, 0, -3), (1, -1, 0)$   
 69. Több válasz lehetséges. Az egyik:  $x + y = 3$  és  $2y + z = 7$ .

71.  $(x/a) + (y/b) + (z/c) = 1$  az összes síkot leírja az origón átmenő síkok és a koordinát tengelyekkel párhuzamos síkok kivételével.

### 12.6. Hengerek és másodrendű felületek

1. (d) ellipszoid    3. (a) henger  
 5. (l) hiperbolikus paraboloid    7. (b) henger  
 9. (k) hiperbolikus paraboloid    11. (h) kúp





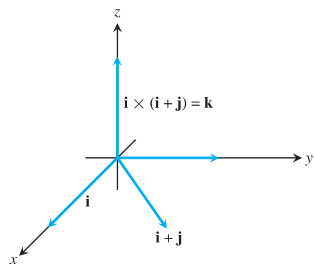
77. (a)  $\frac{2\pi(9-c^2)}{9}$  (b)  $8\pi$  (c)  $\frac{4\pi abc}{3}$

81. Csúcspont:  $(0, y_1, cy_1^2/b^2)$ ,  
fókus:  $(0, y_1, c(y_1^2/b^2) - a^2/(4c))$

### Gyakorló feladatok

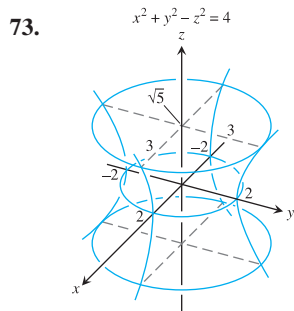
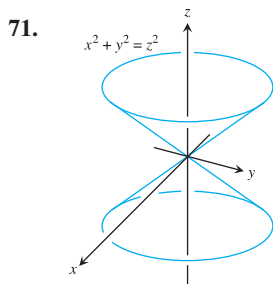
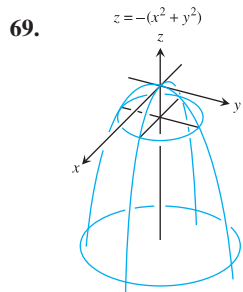
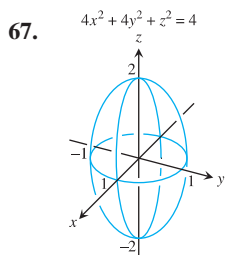
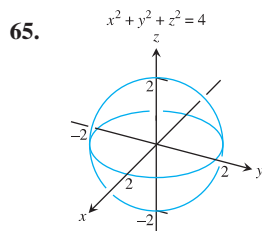
1. (a)  $\langle -17, 32 \rangle$  (b)  $\sqrt{1313}$
3. (a)  $\langle 6, -8 \rangle$  (b) 10
5.  $\langle -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle$  (az óramutató járásával ellentétes forgásirányt feltételezve)
7.  $\langle \frac{8}{\sqrt{17}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{17}} \rangle$
9. A hosszúság = 2, az irány  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{j}$ .
11.  $\mathbf{v}(\pi/2) = 2(-\mathbf{i})$
13. A hosszúság = 7, az irány  $\frac{2}{7}\mathbf{i} - \frac{3}{7}\mathbf{j} + \frac{6}{7}\mathbf{k}$ .
15.  $\frac{8}{\sqrt{33}}\mathbf{i} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{33}}\mathbf{j} + \frac{8}{\sqrt{33}}\mathbf{k}$ .
17.  $|\mathbf{v}| = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $|\mathbf{u}| = 3$ ,  $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 3$ ,  $\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u} = -2\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$ ,  
 $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = 2\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ ,  $|\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u}| = 3$ ,  $\theta = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  
 $|\mathbf{u}| \cos \theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{v}} \mathbf{u} = \frac{3}{2}(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$
19.  $\frac{4}{3}(2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}) - \frac{1}{3}(5\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 11\mathbf{k})$

21.  $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{k}$

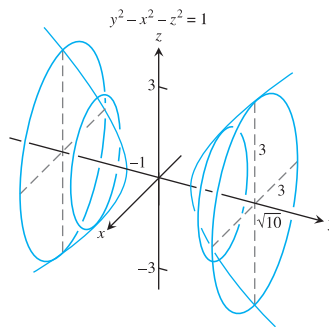


23.  $2\sqrt{7}$       25. (a)  $\sqrt{14}$  (b) 1  
 29.  $\sqrt{78}/3$       31.  $x = 1 - 3t, y = 2, z = 3 + 7t$   
 33.  $\sqrt{2}$       35.  $2x + y + z = 5$       37.  $-9x + y + 7z = 4$   
 39.  $(0, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}), (-1, 0, -3), (1, -1, 0)$       41.  $\pi/3$   
 43.  $x = -5 + 5t, y = 3 - t, z = -3t$   
 45. (b)  $x = -12t, y = 19/12 + 15t, z = 1/6 + 6t$   
 47. Igen,  $\mathbf{v}$  párhuzamos a síkkal.  
 49. 3      51.  $-3\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$   
 53.  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{35}}(5\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k})$       55.  $(\frac{11}{9}, \frac{26}{9}, \frac{7}{9})$   
 57.  $(1, -2, -1); x = 1 - 5t, y = -2 + 3t, z = -1 + 4t$   
 59.  $2x + 7y + 2z + 10 = 0$   
 61. (a) nem (b) nem (c) nem (d) nem (e) igen

63.  $11/\sqrt{107}$



75.



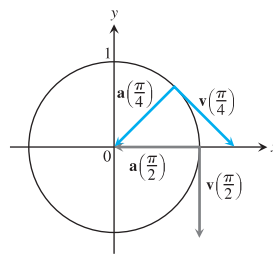
### Az anyag alaposabb elsajátítását segítő további feladatok

1.  $(26, 23, -1/3)$       3.  $|\mathbf{F}| = 81.6N$   
 7. (a)  $\vec{BD} = \vec{AD} - \vec{AB}$  (b)  $\vec{AP} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AD}$   
 13.  $\frac{32}{41}\mathbf{i} + \frac{23}{41}\mathbf{j} - \frac{13}{41}\mathbf{k}$   
 15. (a) 0,0 (b)  $-10\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{k}$   $-9\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 7\mathbf{k}$   
 (c)  $-4\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k}$  (d)  $-10\mathbf{i} - 10\mathbf{k}, -12\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j} - 8\mathbf{k}$   
 25. (a)  $|\mathbf{F}| = \frac{GMm}{d^2} \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2}{(i^2+1)^{3/2}}\right)$  (b) igen

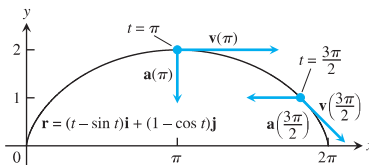
## 13. fejezet

### 13.1. Vektorfüggvények

1.  $y = x^2 - 2x, \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j}, \mathbf{a} = 2\mathbf{j}$   
 3.  $y = \frac{2}{9}x^2, \mathbf{v} = 3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j}, \mathbf{a} = 3\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j}$   
 5.  $t = \frac{\pi}{4} : \mathbf{v} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{i} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{j}, \mathbf{a} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{i} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{j};$   
 $t = \frac{\pi}{2} : \mathbf{v} = -\mathbf{j}, \mathbf{a} = -\mathbf{i}$



7.  $t = \pi : \mathbf{v} = 2\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{a} = -\mathbf{j}; t = \frac{3\pi}{2} : \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{a} = -\mathbf{i}$



9.  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{a} = 2\mathbf{j}$ , sebesség: 3, irány:  $\frac{1}{3}\mathbf{i} + \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{j} + \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{k}$   
 $\mathbf{v}(1) = 3 \left( \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{i} + \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{j} + \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{k} \right)$



11.  $\mathbf{v} = (-2 \sin t)\mathbf{i} + (3 \cos t)\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{a} = (-2 \cos t)\mathbf{i} - (3 \sin t)\mathbf{j}$ ,  
sebesség:  $2\sqrt{5}$ , irány:  $\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)\mathbf{k}$ ,  
 $\mathbf{v}(\pi/2) = 2\sqrt{5} \left[ \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)\mathbf{k} \right]$

13.  $\mathbf{v} = \left(\frac{2}{t+1}\right)\mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{j} + t\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{a} = \left(\frac{-2}{(t+1)^2}\right)\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ ,  
sebesség:  $\sqrt{6}$ , irány:  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\mathbf{k}$ ,  
 $\mathbf{v}(1) = \sqrt{6} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\mathbf{k} \right)$

15.  $\pi/2$

17.  $\pi/2$

19.  $t = 0, \pi, 2\pi$

21.  $(1/4)\mathbf{i} + 7\mathbf{j} + (3/2)\mathbf{k}$

23.  $\left(\frac{\pi + 2\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$

25.  $(\ln 4)\mathbf{i} + (\ln 4)\mathbf{j} + (\ln 2)\mathbf{k}$

27.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \left(\frac{-t^2}{2} + 1\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{-t^2}{2} + 2\right)\mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{-t^2}{2} + 3\right)\mathbf{k}$

29.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \left((t+1)^{3/2} - 1\right)\mathbf{i} + (-e^{-t} + 1)\mathbf{j} + (\ln(t+1) + 1)\mathbf{k}$

31.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = 8t\mathbf{i} + 8t\mathbf{j} + (-16t^2 + 100)\mathbf{k}$

33.  $x = t, y = -1, z = 1 + t$

35.  $x = at, y = a, z = 2\pi b + bt$

37. (a) (i): konstans 1 (ii): igen (iii):  $\curvearrowright$  (iv): igen

(b) (i): konstans 2 (ii): igen (iii):  $\curvearrowright$  (iv): igen

(c) (i): konstans 1 (ii): igen (iii):  $\curvearrowright$  (iv): nem, a  $(0, -1)$ -ből

(d) (i): konstans 1 (ii): igen (iii):  $\curvearrowright$  (iv): igen

(e) (i): változó (ii): nem (iii):  $\curvearrowright$  (iv): igen

39.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \left(\frac{3}{2}t^2 + \frac{6}{\sqrt{11}}t + 1\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}t - 2\right)\mathbf{j} +$   
 $\left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}t + 3\right)\mathbf{k} =$   
 $= \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{2t}{\sqrt{11}}\right)(3\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) + (\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k})$

41.  $\mathbf{v} = 2\sqrt{5}\mathbf{i} + \sqrt{5}\mathbf{j}$

43.  $\max|\mathbf{v}| = 3, \min|\mathbf{v}| = 2, \max|\mathbf{a}| = 3, \min|\mathbf{a}| = 2$

## 13.2. Egy lövedék röppályájának leírása

1. 50 s

3. (a) 72,2 s, 25,51 m (b) 4020 m (c) 6378 m

5.  $t \approx 2,139$  s,  $x \approx 19,96$  m

7. (a)  $v_0 \approx 9,9$  m/s (b)  $\alpha \approx 18,4^\circ$  vagy  $\alpha \approx 71,6^\circ$

9. 84,9 m/s

11. A golflabda nekimegy a fának.

13. (a) 45,4 m/s (b) 2,25 s

15.  $39,9^\circ$  vagy  $50,7^\circ$  17. 14,2 m/s

21. 1,92 s, 22,5 m 23. 1,22 m, 2,38 m/s

25.  $\mathbf{v}_0$ -nak feleznie kell az AOR szöveget.

27. (a) Feltéve, hogy az  $x = 0$  helyen történik az ütés:

$\mathbf{r}(t) = (x(t))\mathbf{i} + (y(t))\mathbf{j}$ , ahol

$x(t) = ((10,67) \cos 27^\circ)t$  és

$y(t) = 1,22 + ((10,67) \sin 27^\circ)t - (4,9)t^2$ .

(b)  $t \approx 0,497$  másodpercnél, a maximális magasság  $\approx 2,42$  m.

(c) A labda  $t \approx 1,201$  másodperc múlva  $\approx 11,41$  m távolságra ér földet.

(d)  $t \approx 0,254$  és  $t \approx 0,74$  másodpercnél, amikor  $\approx 9$  és  $\approx 4,38$  méter távolságra van az ütés helyétől.

(e) Igen, a megemelt háló felett nem megy át a labda.

31. (a)  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (x(t))\mathbf{i} + (y(t))\mathbf{j}$ , ahol

$x(t) = \left(\frac{1}{0,08}\right)(1 - e^{-0,08t})(47 \cos 20^\circ - 5,36)$  és

$y(t) = 1 + \left(\frac{47}{0,08}\right)(1 - e^{-0,08t})(\sin 20^\circ) +$   
 $+ \left(\frac{9,8}{0,08^2}\right)(1 - 0,08t - e^{-0,08t})$ .

(b)  $t \approx 1,54$  másodpercnél, a maximális magasság  $\approx 13,13$  m.

(c) A labda  $t \approx 3,2$  másodperc múlva  $\approx 109,8$  m távolságra ér földet.

(d)  $t \approx 0,88$  és  $t \approx 2,21$  másodpercnél, amikor  $\approx 33,1$  és  $\approx 78,6$  méter távolságra van az ütés helyétől.

(e) Nem. Legalább 3,9 m/s erősségű, az ütéssel egyező irányú széllelökés szükséges ahhoz, hogy a labda átmenjen a kerítés felett.

## 13.3. Ívhossz és a normált érintővektor

1.  $\mathbf{T} = \left(-\frac{2}{3} \sin t\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{2}{3} \cos t\right)\mathbf{j} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\mathbf{k}, 3\pi$

3.  $\mathbf{T} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{1+t}}\mathbf{k}, \frac{52}{3}$

5.  $\mathbf{T} = -(\cos t)\mathbf{j} + (\sin t)\mathbf{k}, \frac{3}{2}$

7.  $\mathbf{T} = \left(\frac{\cos t - t \sin t}{t+1}\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{\sin t + t \cos t}{t+1}\right)\mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}t^{1/2}}{t+1}\right)\mathbf{k},$   
 $\frac{\pi^2}{2} + \pi$

9.  $(0, 5, 24\pi)$

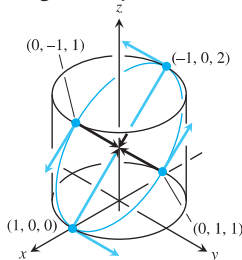
11.  $s(t) = 5t, L = \frac{5\pi}{2}$

13.  $s(t) = \sqrt{3}e^t - \sqrt{3}, L = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$

15.  $\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$

17. (a) A henger  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , a sík  $x + z = 1$ .

(b) és (c)



(d)  $L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 t} dt$       (e)  $L \approx 7,64$

### 13.4. Görbület és a normált főnormális

1.  $\mathbf{T} = (\cos t)\mathbf{i} - (\sin t)\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{N} = (-\sin t)\mathbf{i} - (\cos t)\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\kappa = \cos t$

3.  $\mathbf{T} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}\mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{N} = \frac{-t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}\mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}\mathbf{j}$ ,  
 $\kappa = \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{1+t^2})^3}$

5. (b)  $\cos x$

7. (b)  $\mathbf{N} = \frac{-2e^{2t}}{\sqrt{1+4e^{4t}}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4e^{4t}}}\mathbf{j}$   
 (c)  $\mathbf{N} = -\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{4-t^2}\mathbf{i} + t\mathbf{j})$

9.  $\mathbf{T} = \frac{3\cos t}{5}\mathbf{i} - \frac{3\sin t}{5}\mathbf{j} + \frac{4}{5}\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{N} = (-\sin t)\mathbf{i} - (\cos t)\mathbf{j}$ ,  
 $\kappa = \frac{3}{25}$

11.  $\mathbf{T} = \left(\frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{\cos t + \sin t}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\mathbf{j}$ ,  
 $\mathbf{N} = \left(\frac{-\cos t - \sin t}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{-\sin t + \cos t}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\mathbf{j}$ ,  
 $\kappa = \frac{1}{e^t \sqrt{2}}$

13.  $\mathbf{T} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+1}}\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{N} = \frac{\mathbf{i}}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} - \frac{t\mathbf{j}}{\sqrt{t^2+1}}$ ,  
 $\kappa = \frac{1}{t(t^2+1)^{3/2}}$

15.  $\mathbf{T} = \left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}(t/a)}\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)\mathbf{j}$ ,  
 $\mathbf{N} = \left(-\operatorname{th}\frac{t}{a}\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}(t/a)}\right)\mathbf{j}$ ,  
 $\kappa = \frac{1}{a \operatorname{ch}^2(t/a)}$

19.  $1/(2b)$

21.  $\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = 1$

23.  $\kappa(x) = \frac{2}{(1+4x^2)^{3/2}}$

25.  $\kappa(x) = \frac{|\sin x|}{(1+\cos^2 x)^{3/2}}$

### 13.5. Torzió és a normált binormális

1.  $\mathbf{B} = \left(\frac{4}{5}\cos t\right)\mathbf{i} - \left(\frac{4}{5}\sin t\right)\mathbf{j} - \frac{3}{5}\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\tau = -\frac{4}{25}$

3.  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{k}$ ,  $\tau = 0$       5.  $\mathbf{B} = -\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\tau = 0$

7.  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{k}$ ,  $\tau = 0$       9.  $\mathbf{a} = |a|\mathbf{N}$

11.  $\mathbf{a}(1) = \frac{4}{3}\mathbf{T} + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3}\mathbf{N}$       13.  $\mathbf{a}(0) = 2\mathbf{N}$

15.  $\mathbf{r}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{T}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{j}$ ,

$\mathbf{N}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{i} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{B}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \mathbf{k}$ ,  
 simulósík:  $z = -1$ , normálsík:  $-x + y = 0$ ,  
 rektifikáló sík:  $x + y = \sqrt{2}$

17. Igen. Ha az autó kanyarban halad ( $\kappa \neq 0$ ), akkor  $a_N = \kappa|\mathbf{v}|^2 \neq 0$  és  $\mathbf{a} \neq \mathbf{0}$ .

21.  $|\mathbf{F}| = \kappa \left(m \left(\frac{ds}{dt}\right)^2\right)$

23.  $\kappa = 1/t$ ,  $\rho = t$

29.  $\mathbf{v} = (-1,8701, 0,7089, 1,000)$ ,  $|\mathbf{v}| = 2,2361$ ,  
 $\mathbf{a} = (-1,6960, -2,0307, 0)$ ,  $\mathbf{T} = (-0,8364, 0,3170, 0,4472)$ ,  
 $\mathbf{N} = (-0,4143, -0,8998, -0,1369)$ ,  
 $\mathbf{B} = (0,3590, -0,2998, 0,8839)$ ,  
 $\kappa = 0,5060$ ,  $\tau = 0,2813$ ,  $a_T = 0,7746$ ,  $a_N = 2,5298$

31.  $\mathbf{v} = (2,0000, 0, 0,1629)$ ,  $|\mathbf{v}| = 2,0066$ ,  
 $\mathbf{a} = (0, -1,0000, 0,0086)$ ,  $\mathbf{T} = (0,9967, 0, 0,0812)$ ,  
 $\mathbf{N} = (-0,0007, -1,0000, 0,0086)$ ,  
 $\mathbf{B} = (0,0812, -0,0086, -0,9967)$ ,  
 $\kappa = 0,2484$ ,  $\tau = -0,0411$ ,  $a_T = 0,0007$ ,  $a_N = 1,0000$

### 13.6. Bolygómozgás és műholdpályák

1.  $T = 93,2$  perc      3.  $a = 6764$  km      5.  $D = 6501$  km

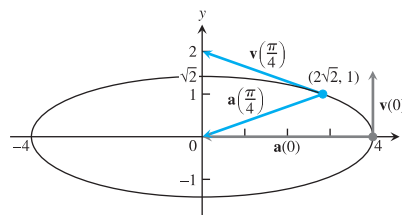
7. (a) 42168 km      (b) 35789 km  
 (c) Syncom 3, GOES4 és Intelsat 5

9.  $a = 383200$  km a Föld középpontjától, vagy körülbelül 376821 km a Föld felszínétől.

11.  $2,97 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ sec}^2/\text{m}^3$ ,  $9,902 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{ sec}^2/\text{m}^3$ ,  $8,045 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ sec}^2/\text{m}^3$

### Gyakorló feladatok

1.  $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$



A  $t = 0$ -ban:  $a_T = 0$ ,  $a_N = 4$ ,  $\kappa = 2$ ;  
 A  $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ -ben:  $a_T = \frac{7}{3}$ ,  $a_N = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$ ,  $\kappa = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{27}$ .

3.  $|\mathbf{v}|_{\max} = 1$       5.  $\kappa = 1/5$       7.  $dy/dt = -x$ ,  $\curvearrowright$

11. A súlygolyó a földön van, körülbelül 19,05 méterre a dobás helyétől.

15. (a) 18,04 m/s (b) 22,73 m/s

19.  $\kappa = \pi s$

$$21. \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{1 + \frac{\pi^2}{16}} + \ln \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{\pi^2}{16}} \right)$$

$$23. \mathbf{T}(0) = \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{i} - \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{k}, \quad \mathbf{N}(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{j},$$

$$\mathbf{B}(0) = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{j} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{k}, \quad \kappa = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, \quad \tau = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$25. \mathbf{T}(\ln 2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}\mathbf{j}, \quad \mathbf{N}(\ln 2) = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}\mathbf{j},$$

$$\mathbf{B}(\ln 2) = \mathbf{k}, \quad \kappa = \frac{8}{17\sqrt{17}}, \quad \tau = 0$$

27.  $\mathbf{a}(0) = 10\mathbf{T} + 6\mathbf{N}$

$$29. \mathbf{T} = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos t \right) \mathbf{i} - (\sin t) \mathbf{j} + \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos t \right) \mathbf{k},$$

$$\mathbf{N} = \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t \right) \mathbf{i} - (\cos t) \mathbf{j} - \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t \right) \mathbf{k},$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{k}, \quad \kappa = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \tau = 0$$

31.  $\pi/3$

33.  $x = 1 + t, \quad y = t, \quad z = -t$

35. 5971 km,  $1,639 \cdot 10^7 \text{ km}^2$ , a Föld 3,21%-a látható

### Az anyag alaposabb elsajátítását segítő további feladatok

1. (a)  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \left( -\frac{8}{15}t^3 + 4t^2 \right) \mathbf{i} + (-20t + 100) \mathbf{j};$   
 (b)  $\frac{100}{3} \text{ m}$

3. (a)  $\left. \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right|_{\theta=2\pi} = 2\sqrt{\frac{\pi gb}{a^2 + b^2}}$   
 (b)  $\theta = \frac{gbt^2}{2(a^2 + b^2)}, \quad z = \frac{gb^2t^2}{2(a^2 + b^2)}$

(c)  $\mathbf{v}(t) = \frac{gbt}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}},$   
 $\frac{d^2\mathbf{r}}{dt^2} = \frac{bg}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \mathbf{T} + a \left( \frac{bgt}{a^2 + b^2} \right)^2 \mathbf{N}$   
 A  $\mathbf{B}$  irányú komponens együtthatója 0.

7. (a)  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \dot{r} \cos \theta - r \dot{\theta} \sin \theta, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \dot{r} \sin \theta + r \dot{\theta} \cos \theta$   
 (b)  $\frac{dr}{dt} = \dot{x} \cos \theta + \dot{y} \sin \theta, \quad r \frac{d\theta}{dt} = -\dot{x} \sin \theta + \dot{y} \cos \theta$

9. (a)  $\mathbf{a}(1) = -9\mathbf{u}_r - 6\mathbf{u}_\theta, \quad \mathbf{v}(1) = -\mathbf{u}_r + 3\mathbf{u}_\theta$   
 (b) 6,5 cm

11. (c)  $\mathbf{v} = \dot{r}\mathbf{u}_r + r\dot{\theta}\mathbf{u}_\theta + \dot{z}\mathbf{k},$   
 $\mathbf{a} = (\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2)\mathbf{u}_r + (r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta})\mathbf{u}_\theta + \ddot{z}\mathbf{k}$

## 14. fejezet

### 14.1. Többváltozós függvények

1. (a) Az  $xy$ -sík minden pontja (b) Minden valós (c) Az  $y - x = c$  egyenesek (d) Nincsenek határpontok (e) Nyílt is és zárt is (f) Nem korlátos

3. (a) Az  $xy$ -sík minden pontja (b)  $z \geq 0$  (c)  $f(x, y) = 0$ -ra az origó,  $f(x, y) \neq 0$ -ra ellipszisek, nagytengelyük az  $x$ -, kistengelyük az  $y$ -tengelyen (d) Nincsenek határpontok (e) Nyílt is és zárt is (f) Nem korlátos

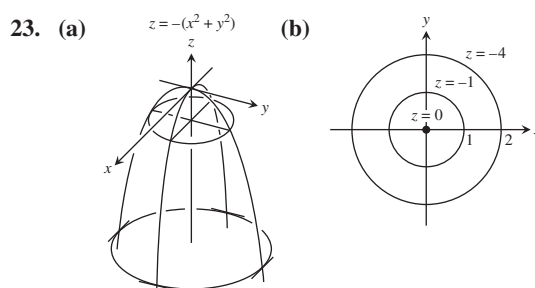
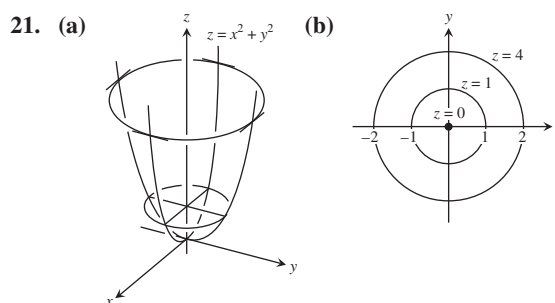
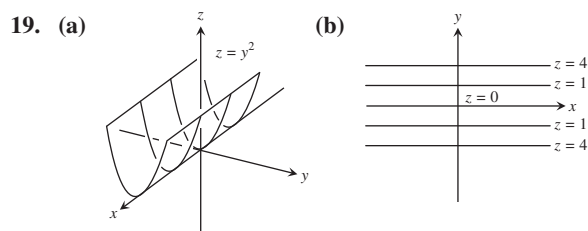
5. (a) Az  $xy$ -sík minden pontja (b) Minden valós (c)  $f(x, y) = 0$ -ra az  $x$ - és  $y$ -tengely,  $f(x, y) \neq 0$ -ra hiperbolák, amelyeknek a koordinátatengelyek az aszimptotáik (d) Nincsenek határpontok (e) Nyílt is és zárt is (f) Nem korlátos

7. (a) Minden  $(x, y)$ , amire fennáll  $x^2 + y^2 < 16$  (b)  $z \geq 1/4$  (c) Origó középpontú körök négyénél kisebb sugárral (d) A határ az  $x^2 + y^2 = 16$  kör (e) Nyílt (f) Korlátos

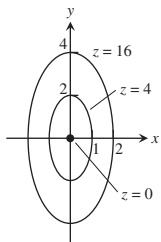
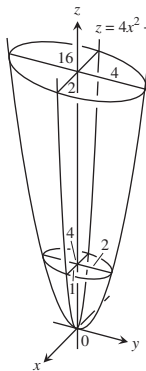
9. (a)  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  (b) minden valós (c) Origó középpontú körök pozitív sugárral (d) A határ egyetlen pont,  $(0, 0)$  (e) Nyílt (f) Nem korlátos

11. (a) Minden  $(x, y)$ , amelyekre  $-1 \leq y - x \leq 1$  (b)  $-\pi/2 \leq z \leq \pi/2$  (c)  $y - x = c$  alakú egyenesek, ahol  $-1 \leq c \leq 1$  (d) A határ két egyenes:  $y = 1 + x, y = -1 + x$  (e) Zárt (f) Nem korlátos

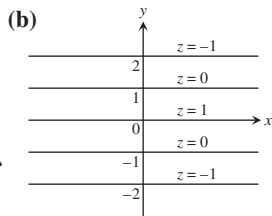
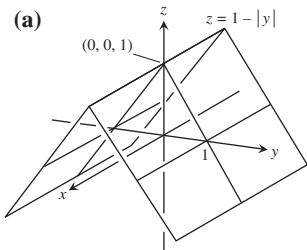
13. (f) 15. (a) 17. (d)



25. (a)



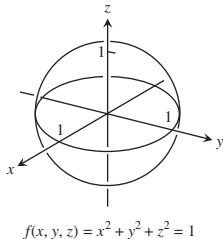
27. (a)



29.  $x^2 + y^2 = 10$

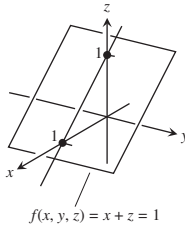
31.  $\arctg y + \arctg x = 2 \arctg \sqrt{2}$

33.



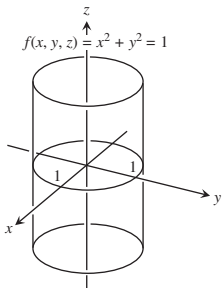
$f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$

35.



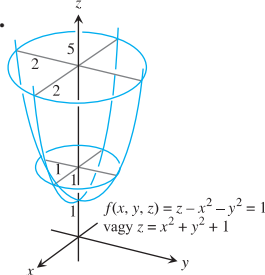
$f(x, y, z) = x + z = 1$

37.



$f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 = 1$

39.



$f(x, y, z) = z - x^2 - y^2 = 1$   
vagy  $z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$

41.  $\sqrt{x-y} - \ln z = 2$

45. Igen, 2000

43.  $\frac{x+y}{z} = \ln 2$

47. 63 km

### 14.2. Határérték és folytonosság magasabb dimenzióban

1. 5/2    3.  $2\sqrt{6}$     5. 1    7. 1/2    9. 1  
 11. 0    13. 0    15. -1    17. 2    19. 1/4  
 21. 19/12    23. 2    25. 3

27. (a) Minden  $(x, y)$  (b) Minden  $(x, y)$ , kivéve  $(0, 0)$   
 29. (a) Minden  $(x, y)$ , kivéve, ahol  $xy = 0$  (b) Minden  $(x, y)$   
 31. (a) Minden  $(x, y, z)$   
 (b) Minden  $(x, y, z)$ , kivéve az  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  henger belsejét  
 33. (a) Minden  $(x, y, z)$  ahol  $z \neq 0$   
 (b) Minden  $(x, y, z)$ , ahol  $x^2 + z^2 \neq 1$

35. Közelítsünk  $y = x, x > 0$ , ill.  $y = x, x < 0$  mentén  
 37. Közelítsünk  $y = kx^2$  mentén, ahol  $k$  konstans  
 39. Közelítsünk  $y = mx$  mentén, ahol  $m \neq -1$  konstans  
 41. Közelítsünk  $y = kx^2$  mentén, ahol  $k \neq 0$  konstans  
 43. Nem                    45. A limesz 1                    47. A limesz 0  
 49. (a)  $f(x, y)|_{y=mx} = \sin 2\theta$ , ahol  $\tg \theta = m$   
 51. 0                    53. Nem létezik                    55.  $\pi/2$   
 57.  $f(0, 0) = \ln 3$     59.  $\delta = 0, 1$                     61.  $\delta = 0, 005$   
 63.  $\delta = \sqrt{0, 015}$     65.  $\delta = 0, 005$

### 14.3. Parciális deriváltak

1.  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -3$   
 3.  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x(y+2), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^2 - 1$   
 5.  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2y(xy-1), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x(xy-1)$   
 7.  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$   
 9.  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{-1}{(x+y)^2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{-1}{(x+y)^2}$   
 11.  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{-y^2-1}{(xy-1)^2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{-x^2-1}{(xy-1)^2}$   
 13.  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^{x+y+1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^{x+y+1}$   
 15.  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x+y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x+y}$   
 17.  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2 \sin(x-3y) \cos(x-3y),$   
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -6 \sin(x-3y) \cos(x-3y),$   
 19.  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x$   
 21.  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -g(x), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = g(y)$   
 23.  $f_x = y^2, f_y = 2xy, f_z = -4z$   
 25.  $f_x = 1, f_y = -y(y^2+z^2)^{-1/2}, f_z = -z(y^2+z^2)^{-1/2}$   
 27.  $f_x = \frac{yz}{\sqrt{1-x^2y^2z^2}}, f_y = \frac{xz}{\sqrt{1-x^2y^2z^2}}, f_z = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{1-x^2y^2z^2}}$   
 29.  $f_x = \frac{1}{x+2y+3z}, f_y = \frac{2}{x+2y+3z}, f_z = \frac{3}{x+2y+3z}$   
 31.  $f_x = -2xe^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)}, f_y = -2ye^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)},$   
 $f_z = -2ze^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)}$   
 33.  $f_x = 1/\text{ch}^2(x+2y+3z), f_y = 2/\text{ch}^2(x+2y+3z),$   
 $f_z = 3/\text{ch}^2(x+2y+3z)$   
 35.  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = -2\pi \sin(2\pi t - \alpha), \frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha} = \sin(2\pi t - \alpha)$   
 37.  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial \rho} = \sin \phi \cos \theta, \frac{\partial h}{\partial \phi} = \rho \cos \phi \cos \theta, \frac{\partial h}{\partial \theta} = -\rho \sin \phi \sin \theta$   
 39.  $W_p(P, V, \delta, v, g) = V, W_V(P, V, \delta, v, g) = P + \frac{\delta v^2}{2g},$   
 $W_\delta(P, V, \delta, v, g) = \frac{Vv^2}{2g}, W_v(P, V, \delta, v, g) = \frac{V\delta v}{g},$   
 $W_g(P, V, \delta, v, g) = -\frac{V\delta v^2}{2g^2}$   
 41.  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1 + y, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 1 + x, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0,$   
 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 1$   
 43.  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 2xy + y \cos x, \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = x^2 - \sin y + \sin x,$   
 $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = 2y - y \sin x, \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = x^2 - \cos y,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y \partial x} = 2x + \cos x$$

45.  $\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x+y}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x+y}, \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-1}{(x+y)^2}, \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} = \frac{-1}{(x+y)^2},$   
 $\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{-1}{(x+y)^2}$

47.  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{2x+3y}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \frac{3}{2x+3y}, \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{-6}{(2x+3y)^2}$

49.  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = y^2 + 2xy^3 + 3x^2y^4, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 2xy + 3x^2y^2 + 4x^3y^3,$   
 $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} = 2y + 6xy^2 + 12x^2y^3$

51. (a) x először (b) y először (c) x először  
 (d) x először (e) y először (a) y először

53.  $f_x(1,2) = -13, f_y(1,2) = -2$

55. 12                      57. -2

59.  $\frac{\partial A}{\partial a} = \frac{a}{bc \sin A}, \frac{\partial A}{\partial b} = \frac{c \cos A - b}{bc \sin A}$

61.  $v_x = \frac{\ln v}{(\ln u)(\ln v) - 1}$

77. Igen

### 14.4. A láncszabály

1. (a)  $\frac{dw}{dt} = 0,$  (b)  $\frac{dw}{dt}(\pi) = 0$

3. (a)  $\frac{dw}{dt} = 1,$  (b)  $\frac{dw}{dt}(3) = 1$

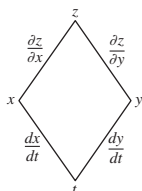
5. (a)  $\frac{dw}{dt} = 4t \arctg t + 1,$  (b)  $\frac{dw}{dt}(1) = \pi + 1$

7. (a)  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = 4 \cos v \ln(u \sin v) + 4 \cos v,$   
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = -4u \sin v \ln(u \sin v) + \frac{4u \cos^2 v}{\sin v}$   
 (b)  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \sqrt{2}(\ln 2 + 2), \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = -2\sqrt{2}(\ln 2 - 2)$

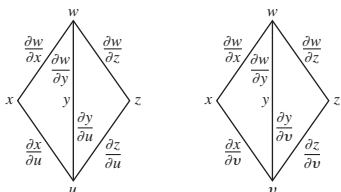
9. (a)  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = 2u + 4uv, \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = -2v + 2u^2$  (b)  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = 3, \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = -\frac{3}{2}$

11. (a)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{z}{(z-y)^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{-y}{(z-y)^2}$   
 (b)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -2$

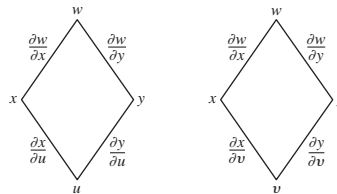
13.  $\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$



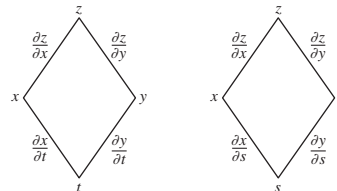
15.  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$   
 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$



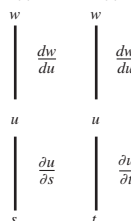
17.  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u},$   
 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$



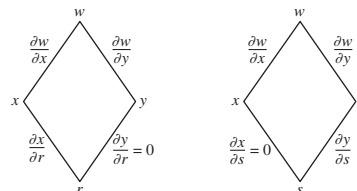
19.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t},$   
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}$



21.  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial s} = \frac{dw}{du} \frac{du}{ds},$   
 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{dw}{du} \frac{du}{dt}$



23.  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dr} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dr} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dr},$  mivel  $\frac{dy}{dr} = 0$   
 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{ds} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{ds} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{ds},$  mivel  $\frac{dx}{ds} = 0$



25. 4/3                      27. -4/5                      29.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{3}{4}$

31.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -1$                       33. 12                      35. -7

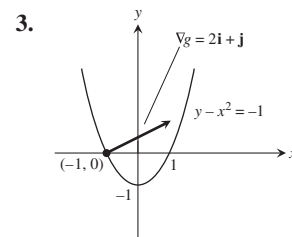
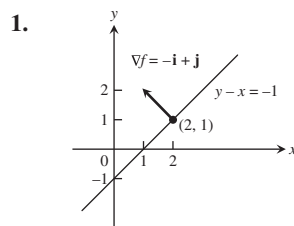
37.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = 2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = 1$                       39. -0,00005 A/s

45.  $(\cos 1, \sin 1, 1)$  és  $(\cos(-2), \sin(-2), -2)$

47. (a) Maximum  $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ -nél és  $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ -nél,  
 minimum  $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ -nél és  $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ -nél.  
 (b) Max.=6, Min.=2

49.  $2x\sqrt{x^8+x^3} + \int_0^{x^2} \frac{3x^2}{2\sqrt{t^4+x^3}} dt$

### 14.5. Iránymenti deriváltak és gradiens vektor



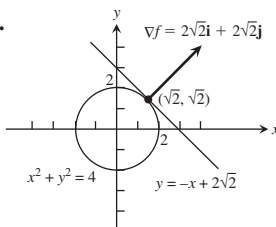
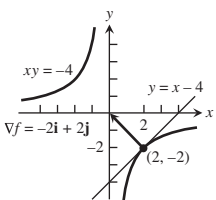
5.  $\nabla f = 3\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k}$       7.  $\nabla f = -\frac{26}{27}\mathbf{i} + \frac{23}{54}\mathbf{j} - \frac{23}{54}\mathbf{k}$

9.  $-4$       11.  $31/13$       13.  $3$       15.  $2$

17.  $\mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{j}$ ,  $(D_{\mathbf{u}}f)_{P_0} = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $-\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{j}$ ,  
 $(D_{-\mathbf{u}}f)_{P_0} = -\sqrt{2}$

19.  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}\mathbf{i} - \frac{5}{3\sqrt{3}}\mathbf{j} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}\mathbf{k}$ ,  $(D_{\mathbf{u}}f)_{P_0} = 3\sqrt{3}$   
 $-\mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{5}{3\sqrt{3}}\mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}\mathbf{k}$ ,  $(D_{-\mathbf{u}}f)_{P_0} = -3\sqrt{3}$

21.  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k})$ ,  $(D_{\mathbf{u}}f)_{P_0} = 2\sqrt{3}$ ,  $-\mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k})$ ,  
 $(D_{-\mathbf{u}}f)_{P_0} = -2\sqrt{3}$

23.  25. 

27.  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{53}}\mathbf{i} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{53}}\mathbf{j}$ ,  $-\mathbf{u} = -\frac{7}{\sqrt{53}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{53}}\mathbf{j}$

29. Nem, a változás maximális gyorsasága  $\sqrt{185} < 14$

31.  $-\frac{7}{\sqrt{5}}$

## 14.6. Érintősíkok és differenciálok

1. (a)  $x + y + z = 3$  (b)  $x = 1 + 2t$ ,  $y = 1 + 2t$ ,  $z = 1 + 2t$

3. (a)  $2x - z - 2 = 0$  (b)  $x = 2 - 4t$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $z = 2 + 2t$

5. (a)  $2x + 2y + z - 4 = 0$   
(b)  $x = 2t$ ,  $y = 1 + 2t$ ,  $z = 2 + t$

7. (a)  $x + y + z - 1 = 0$  (b)  $x = t$ ,  $y = 1 + t$ ,  $z = t$

9.  $2x - z - 2 = 0$       11.  $x - y + 2z - 1 = 0$

13.  $x = 1$ ,  $y = 1 + 2t$ ,  $z = 1 - 2t$

15.  $x = 1 - 2t$ ,  $y = 1$ ,  $z = \frac{1}{2} + 2t$

17.  $x = 1 + 90t$ ,  $y = 1 - 90t$ ,  $z = 3$

19.  $df = \frac{9}{11830} \approx 0,0008$       21.  $dg = 0$

23. (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \sqrt{3} \approx 0,935$   
(b)  $\sqrt{3} \sin \sqrt{3} - \cos \sqrt{3} \approx 1,87$

25. (a)  $L(x, y) = 1$  (b)  $L(x, y) = 2x + 2y - 1$

27. (a)  $L(x, y) = 3x - 4y + 5$  (b)  $L(x, y) = 3x - 4y + 5$

29. (a)  $L(x, y) = 1 + x$  (b)  $L(x, y) = -y + \frac{\pi}{2}$

31.  $L(x, y) = 7 + x - 6y$ ; 0,06      33.  $L(x, y) = x + y + 1$ ; 0,08

35.  $L(x, y) = 1 + x$ ; 0,0222

37. (a)  $L(x, y, z) = 2x + 2y + 2z - 3$ ; (b)  $L(x, y, z) = y + z$   
(c)  $L(x, y, z) = 0$

39. (a)  $L(x, y, z) = x$ ; (b)  $L(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y$   
(c)  $L(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}y + \frac{2}{3}z$

41. (a)  $L(x, y, z) = 2 + x$   
(b)  $L(x, y, z) = x - y - z + \frac{\pi}{2} + 1$   
(c)  $L(x, y, z) = x - y - z + \frac{\pi}{2} + 1$

43.  $L(x, y, z) = 2x - 6y - 2z + 6$ ; 0,0024

45.  $L(x, y, z) = x + y - z - 1$ ; 0,00135

47. Maximális becslési hiba  $\leq 0,31$

49. Maximális hiba százalékban  $\pm 4,83\%$

51. A két dimenzió közül a kisebbnek kell több figyelmet szentelni, mert az eredményez nagyobb parciális deriváltat.

53. (a) 0,30%      55.  $f$  a legérzékenyebb  $d$  változására.

57.  $Q$  a  $h$ -beli változásokra a legérzékenyebb.

61.  $-\frac{\pi}{4}$ -nél  $-\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$ ; 0-nál 0;  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ -nél  $\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$

## 14.7. Szélsőértékek és nyeregpontok

1.  $f(-3, 3) = -5$ , lokális minimum

3.  $f(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}) = 0$ , lok.max.      5.  $f(-2, 1)$ , nyeregpont

7.  $f(\frac{6}{5}, \frac{69}{25})$ , nyeregpont      9.  $f(2, 1)$ , nyeregpont

11.  $f(2, -1) = -6$ , lok.min.      13.  $f(1, 2)$ , nyeregpont

15.  $f(0, 0)$ , nyeregpont

17.  $f(0, 0)$ , nyeregpont;  $f(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}) = \frac{170}{27}$ , lok.min.

19.  $f(0, 0) = 0$ , lok.min.;  $f(1, -1)$ , nyeregpont

21.  $f(0, 0)$ , nyeregpont;  $f(\frac{4}{9}, \frac{4}{3}) = -\frac{64}{81}$ , lok.min.

23.  $f(0, 0)$ , nyeregpont;  $f(0, 2) = -12$ , lok. min.;  
 $f(-2, 0) = -4$ , lok.max.;  $f(-2, 2)$ , nyeregpont

25.  $f(0, 0)$ , nyeregpont;  $f(1, 1) = 2$ ,  $f(-1, -1) = 2$ , lok.max.

27.  $f(0, 0) = -1$ , lok.max.

29.  $f(n\pi, 0)$ , nyeregpont;  $f(n\pi, 0) = 0$  minden  $n$ -re

31. Absz.max.: 1, (0,0)-nál; absz.min.: -5, (1,2)-nél

33. Absz.max.: 4, (0,2)-nél; absz.min.: 0, (0,0)-nál

35. Absz.max.: 11, (0,-3)-nál; absz.min.: -10, (4,-2)-nél

37. Absz.max.: 4, (2,0)-nál; absz.min.:  $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,  $(3, -\frac{\pi}{4})$ -nél,  
 $(3, \frac{\pi}{4})$ -nél,  $(1, -\frac{\pi}{4})$ -nél,  $(1, \frac{\pi}{4})$ -nél

39.  $a = -3$ ,  $b = 2$

41. Legmelegebb:  $2\frac{1}{4}$   $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$ -nél és  $(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$ -nél; a  
leghidegebb  $-\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ -nál.

43. (a)  $f(0, 0)$ , nyeregpont (b)  $f(1, 2)$ , lok.min.

(c)  $f(1, -2)$ , lok.min.;  $f(-1, -2)$ , nyeregpont

49.  $(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{355}{36})$

53. (a) A félkörön  $\max f = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $t = \pi/4$ -nél,  $\min f = -2$ ,  
 $t = \pi$ -nél. A negyedkörön  $\max f = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $t = \pi/4$ -nél,  $\min f = 2$ ,  
 $t = 0, \pi/2$ -nél.

(b) A félkörön  $\max g = 2$ ,  $t = \pi/4$ -nél,  $\min g = -2$ ,  $t = 3\pi/4$ -  
nél. A negyedkörön  $\max g = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $t = \pi/4$ -nél,  $\min g = 0$ ,  
 $t = 0, \pi/2$ -nél.

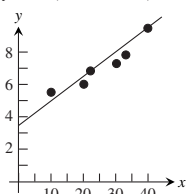
(c) A félkörön  $\max h = 8$ ,  $t = 0$ -nál,  $\pi$ -nél,  $\min h = 4$ ,  $t = \pi/2$ -  
nél. A negyedkörön  $\max h = 8$ ,  $t = 0$ -nál,  $\min h = 4$ ,  $t = \pi/2$ -nél.

55. i)  $\min f = -1/2$ ,  $t = -1/2$ -nél; max nincs; ii)  $\max f = 0$ ,  
 $t = -1$ -nél,  $t = 0$ -nál;  $\min f = -1/2$ ,  $t = -1/2$ -nél, iii)  $\max$   
 $f = 4$ ,  $t = 1$ -nél;  $\min f = 0$ ,  $t = 0$ -nál.

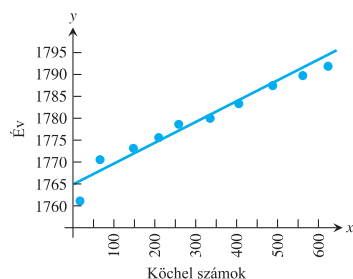
57.  $y = -\frac{20}{13}x + \frac{9}{13}$ ,  $y|_{x=4} = -\frac{71}{13}$

59.  $y = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{6}$ ,  $y|_{x=4} = \frac{37}{6}$

61.  $y = 0,122x + 3,59$



63. (a)



(b)  $y = 0,0427K + 1764,8$  (c) 1780

## 14.8. Lagrange-multiplikátorok

1.  $(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2})$ ,  $(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{2})$  3. 39 5.  $(3, \pm 3\sqrt{2})$

7. (a) 8 (b) 64 9.  $r = 2\text{cm}$   $h = 4\text{cm}$

11. Hossz =  $4\sqrt{2}$ , szélesség =  $3\sqrt{2}$

13.  $f(0,0) = 0$  min.,  $f(2,4) = 20$  max.

15. Legalacsonyabb =  $0^\circ$ , legmagasabb =  $125^\circ$

17.  $(\frac{3}{2}, 2, \frac{5}{2})$  19. 1 21.  $(0,0,2)$ ,  $(0,0,-2)$

23.  $f(1,-2,5) = 30$  max.,  $f(-1,2,-5) = -30$  min.

25. 3,3,3 27.  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$  egység

29.  $(\pm 4/3, -4/3, -4/3)$  31.  $U(8,14) = \$128$

33.  $f(2/3, 4/3, -4/3) = \frac{4}{3}$  35.  $(2,4,4)$

37. Maximum =  $1 + 6\sqrt{3}$ ,  $(\pm\sqrt{6}, \sqrt{3}, 1)$ -nél;  
minimum =  $1 - 6\sqrt{3}$ ,  $(\pm\sqrt{6}, -\sqrt{3}, 1)$ -nél

39. Max. = 4,  $(0,0 \pm 2)$ -nél; min. = 2,  $(\pm\sqrt{2}, \pm\sqrt{2}, 0)$ -nál

## 14.9. Feltételes parciális deriváltak

1. (a) 0 (b)  $1 + 2z$  (c)  $1 + 2z$

3. (a)  $\frac{\partial U}{\partial P} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} (\frac{V}{nR})$  (b)  $\frac{\partial U}{\partial P} (\frac{nR}{V}) + \frac{\partial U}{\partial T}$

5. (a) 5 (b) 5

7.  $(\frac{\partial x}{\partial r})_\theta = \cos \theta$   $(\frac{\partial r}{\partial x})_\theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$

## 14.10. Kétváltozós Taylor-formula

1. Másodfokú:  $x + xy$ ; harmadfokú:  $x + xy + \frac{1}{2}xy^2$

3. Másodfokú:  $xy$ ; harmadfokú:  $xy$

5. Másodfokú:  $y + \frac{1}{2}(2xy - y^2)$ ;  
harmadfokú:  $y + \frac{1}{2}(2xy - y^2) + \frac{1}{6}(3x^2y - 3xy^2 + 2y^3)$

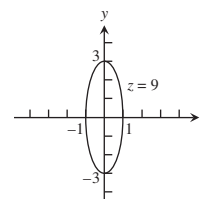
7. Másodf.:  $\frac{1}{2}(2x^2 + 2y^2) = x^2 + y^2$ ; harmadf.:  $x^2 + y^2$

9. Másodfokú:  $1 + (x+y) + (x+y)^2$ ;  
harmadfokú:  $1 + (x+y) + (x+y)^2 + (x+y)^3$

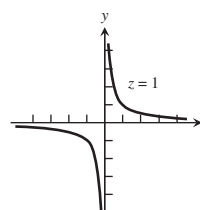
11. Másodfokú:  $1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^2$ ;  $E(x,y) \leq 0,00134$

## Gyakorló feladatok

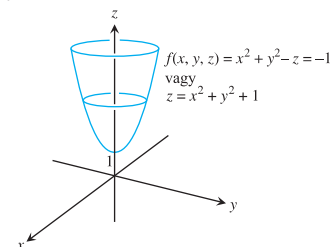
1. Értelmezési tartomány: minden  $(x,y)$ ; értékészlet:  $z \geq 0$ ;  
szintvonalak: ellipszisek, nagytengely az  $y$ -tengelyen, kistengely az  $x$ -tengelyen



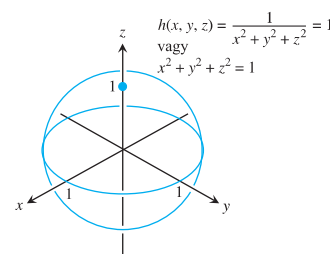
3. Értelmezési tartomány: minden  $(x,y)$  amire  $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$ ;  
értékészlet:  $z \neq 0$ ; szintvonalak: hiperbolák, asymptotáik az  $x$ - és  $y$ -tengely



5. Értelmezési tartomány: minden  $(x,y,z)$  pont; értékészlet: minden valós szám; szintfelületek: forgásparaboloidok, tengelyük a  $z$ -tengely



7. Értelmezési tartomány: minden  $(x,y,z)$ , ahol  $(x,y,z) \neq (0,0,0)$ ;  
értékészlet: pozitív valós számok; szintfelületek: gömbök, origó középponttal, pozitív sugárral.



9. -2 11. 1/2 13. 1 15. Legyen  $y = kx^2, k \neq 1$

17. Nem;  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$  nem létezik

19.  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial r} = \cos \theta + \sin \theta, \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta + r \cos \theta$

21.  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial R_1} = -\frac{1}{R_1^2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial R_2} = -\frac{1}{R_2^2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial R_3} = -\frac{1}{R_3^2}$

23.  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial n} = \frac{RT}{V}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial R} = \frac{nT}{V}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial T} = \frac{nR}{V}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial V} = -\frac{nRT}{V^2}$

25.  $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x}{y^3}, \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y \partial x} = -\frac{1}{y^2}$

27.  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -30x + \frac{2-2x^2}{(x^2+1)^2}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = 1$

29.  $\frac{dw}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} = -1$

31.  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial r}\Big|_{(r,s)=(\pi,0)} = 2, \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}\Big|_{(r,s)=(\pi,0)} = 2 - \pi$

33.  $\frac{df}{dt}\Big|_{t=1} = -(\sin 1 + \cos 2)(\sin 1) + (\cos 1 + \cos 2)(\cos 1) - 2(\sin 1 + \cos 1)(\sin 2)$

35.  $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{(x,y)=(0,1)} = -1$

37. Leggyorsabb növekedés iránya:  $\mathbf{u} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{i} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{j}$ ;

leggyorsabb csökkenés iránya:  $-\mathbf{u} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{j}$ ;

$D_{\mathbf{u}}f = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; D_{-\mathbf{u}}f = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; D_{\mathbf{u}_1}f = -\frac{7}{10}$ , ahol  $\mathbf{u}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{v}}{|\mathbf{v}|}$

39. Leggyorsabb növekedés iránya:  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{2}{7}\mathbf{i} + \frac{3}{7}\mathbf{j} + \frac{6}{7}\mathbf{k}$ ;

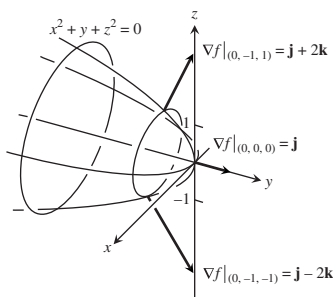
leggyorsabb csökkenés iránya:  $-\mathbf{u} = -\frac{2}{7}\mathbf{i} - \frac{3}{7}\mathbf{j} - \frac{6}{7}\mathbf{k}$ ;

$D_{\mathbf{u}}f = 7; D_{-\mathbf{u}}f = -7; D_{\mathbf{u}_1}f = 7$ , ahol  $\mathbf{u}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{v}}{|\mathbf{v}|}$

41.  $\pi/\sqrt{2}$

43. (a)  $f_x(1,2) = f_y(1,2) = 2$  (b)  $14/5$

45.

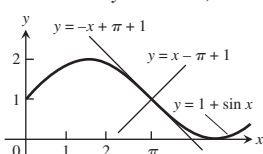


47. Érintősík:  $4x - y - 5z = 4$ ;

normálegyenese:  $x = 2 + 4t, y = -1 - t, z = 1 - 5t$

49.  $2y - z - 2 = 0$

51. Érintő:  $x + y = \pi + 1$ ; normálegyenese:  $y = x - \pi + 1$



53.  $x = 1 - 2t, y = 1, z = 1/2 + 2t$

55. A válasz  $|f_{xx}|, |f_{yy}|$ -ra megállapított felső korlától függ. Ha  $M = \sqrt{2}/2$ , akkor  $|E| \leq 0,0142$ . Ha  $M = 1$ ,  $|E| \leq 0,02$ .

57.  $L(x, y, z) = y - 3z, L(x, y, z) = x + y - z - 1$

59. Ügyeljünk nagyon az átmérőre.

61.  $dI = 0,038$ , %-os változása  $I$ -nek: 15,83%, érzékenyebb a feszültségre

63. qbf (a) 5%

65. lokális minimum:  $-8, (-2, -2)$ -nél67. Nyeregpont  $(0,0)$ -nál,  $f(0,0) = 0$ ; lok.max.:  $1/4, (-1/2, -1/2)$ -nél69. Nyeregpont  $(0,0)$ -nál,  $f(0,0) = 0$ ; lok.min.:  $-4, (0,2)$ -nél; lok.max.:  $4, (-2,0)$ -nál; nyeregpont  $(-2,2)$ -nél,  $f(-2,2) = 0$ 71. Absz.max.:  $28, (4,0)$ -nál; absz.min.:  $-9/4, (3/2,0)$ -nál73. Absz.max.:  $18, (2, -2)$ -nél; absz.min.:  $-17/4, (-2, 1/2)$ -nél75. Absz.max.:  $8, (-2,0)$ -nál; absz.min.:  $-1, (1,0)$ -nál77. Absz.max.:  $4, (1,0)$ -nál; absz.min.:  $-4, (0, -1)$ -nél79. Absz.max.:  $1, (0, \pm 1)$ -nél és  $(1,0)$ -nál; absz.min.:  $-1, (-1,0)$ -nál81. Max.:  $5, (0,1)$ -nél; min.:  $-1/3, (0, -1/3)$ -nál83. Max:  $\sqrt{3}, (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$ -nál;  
min:  $-\sqrt{3}, (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$ -nál85. Szélesség:  $(\frac{c^2V}{ab})^{1/3}$ , mélység:  $(\frac{b^2V}{ab})^{1/3}$ ,  
magasság:  $(\frac{a^2V}{ab})^{1/3}$ 87. Max.:  $\frac{3}{2} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{2})$ -nél és  $(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\sqrt{2})$ -nél;  
min.:  $\frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\sqrt{2})$ -nél és  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{2})$ -nél89. (a)  $(2y + x^2z)e^{yz}$  (b)  $x^2e^{yz} (y - \frac{z}{2y})$   
(c)  $(1 + x^2y)e^{yz}$ 

91.  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \sin \theta \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} - \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta}$

97.  $(t, -t \pm 4, t), t$  valós

## Az anyag alaposabb elsajátítását segítő további feladatok

1.  $f_{xy}(0,0) = -1, f_{yx}(0,0) = 1$

7. (c)  $\frac{r^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$  13.  $V = \frac{\sqrt{3}abc}{2}$

17.  $f(x,y) = \frac{y}{2} + 4, g(x,y) = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{9}{2}$

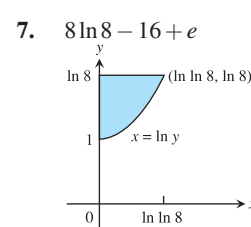
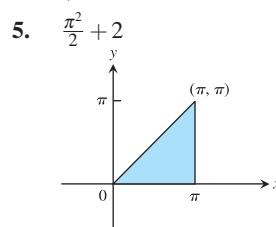
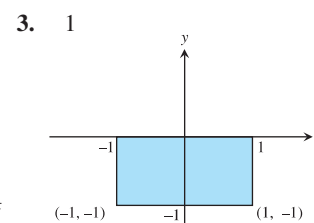
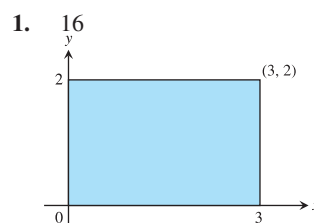
19.  $y = 2 \ln |\sin x| + \ln 2$

21. (a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{53}}(2\mathbf{i} + 7\mathbf{j})$  (b)  $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{29097}}(98\mathbf{i} - 127\mathbf{j} + 58\mathbf{k})$

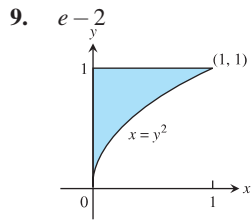
23.  $w = e^{-c^2\pi^2t} \sin \pi x$

## 15. fejezet

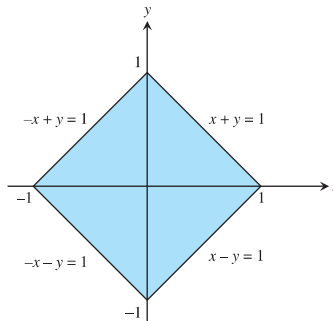
### 15.1. Kettős integrál







39.  $-\frac{2}{3}$

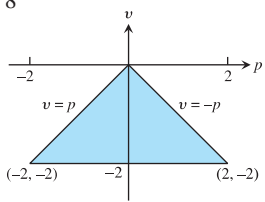


11.  $\frac{3}{2} \ln 2$

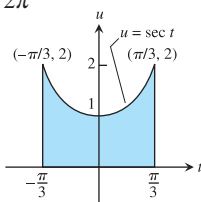
13.  $1/6$

15.  $-1/10$

17. 8



19.  $2\pi$



41.  $\frac{4}{3}$

43.  $\frac{625}{12}$

45. 16

47. 20

49.  $2(1 + \ln 2)$

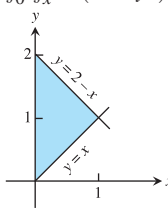
51. 1

53.  $\pi^2$

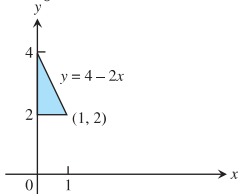
55.  $-\frac{3}{32}$

57.  $\frac{20\sqrt{3}}{9}$

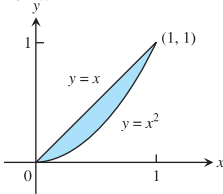
59.  $\int_0^1 \int_x^{2-x} (x^2 + y^2) dy dx = \frac{4}{3}$



21.  $\int_2^4 \int_0^{(4-y)/2} dx dy$



23.  $\int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^x dy dx$



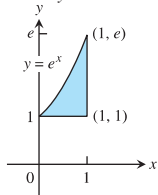
61. T azon (x, y) pontok halmaza, amelyekre  $x^2 + 2y^2 < 4$

63. Nem, Fubini tétele szerint a két megoldásnak ugyanaz az eredménye kell legyen.

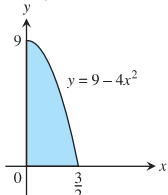
67. 0,603

69. 0,233

25.  $\int_1^e \int_{\ln y}^1 dx dy$

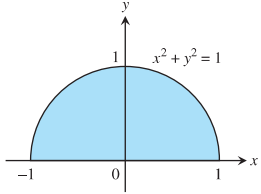


27.  $\int_0^9 \int_0^{(\sqrt{9-y})/2} 16x dx dy$

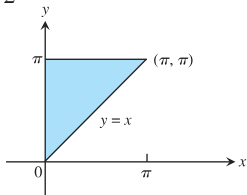


### 15.2. Terület, nyomaték, tömegközéppont

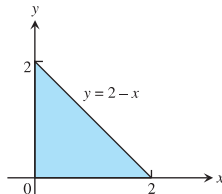
29.  $\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} 3y dy dx$



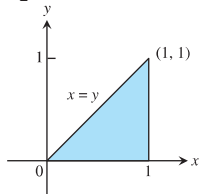
31. 2



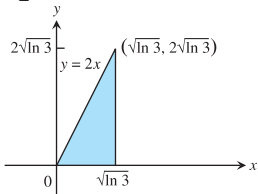
1.  $\int_0^2 \int_0^{2-x} dy dx = 2$  vagy  $\int_0^2 \int_0^{2-y} dx dy = 2$



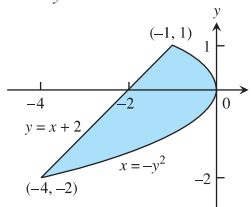
33.  $\frac{e-2}{2}$



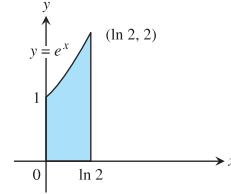
35. 2



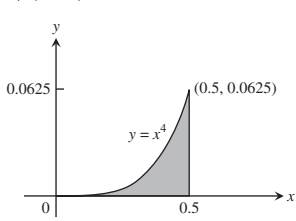
3.  $\int_{-2}^1 \int_{y-2}^{-y^2} dx dy = \frac{9}{2}$



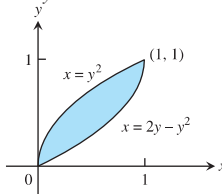
5.  $\int_0^{\ln 2} \int_0^{e^x} dx dy = 1$



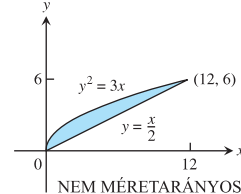
37.  $1/(80\pi)$

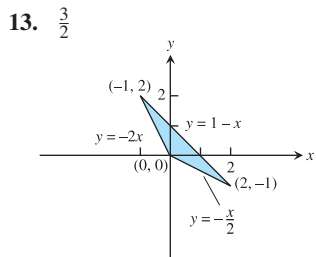
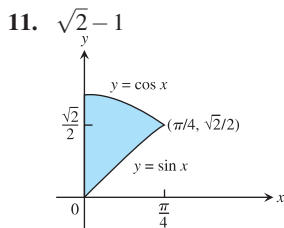


7.  $\int_0^1 \int_{y^2}^{2y-y^2} dx dy = \frac{1}{3}$



9. 12





15. (a) 0 (b)  $\frac{4}{\pi^2}$   
 19.  $\bar{x} = \frac{5}{14}, \bar{y} = \frac{38}{35}$   
 23.  $\bar{x} = 0, \bar{y} = 4/(3\pi)$   
 27.  $I_x = I_y = 4\pi, I_0 = 8\pi$   
 31.  $I_x = \frac{64}{105}, R_x = 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{7}}$   
 35.  $\bar{x} = 11/3, \bar{y} = 14/27, I_y = 432, R_y = 4$   
 37.  $\bar{x} = 0, \bar{y} = 13/31, I_y = 7/5, R_y = \sqrt{21/31}$   
 39.  $\bar{x} = 0, \bar{y} = 7/10; I_x = 9/10, I_y = 3/10, I_0 = 6/5;$   
 $R_x = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{10}, R_y = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{10}, R_0 = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{5}$   
 41.  $40\,000(1 - e^{-2}) \ln 7/2 \approx 43329$   
 43. Ha  $0 < a \leq 5/2$ , akkor a szerkezetnek  $45^\circ$ -nál nagyobb szögben kell megoldólnie, hogy felboruljon.  
 45.  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (\frac{2}{\pi}, 0)$   
 47. (a)  $3/2$  (b) Ugyanazok.  
 53. (a)  $(7/5, 31/10)$  (b)  $(19/7, 18/7)$   
 (c)  $(9/2, 19/8)$  (d)  $(11/4, 43/16)$   
 55. Ahhoz, hogy a tömegközéppont a határon legyen,  $h = a\sqrt{2}$  kell legyen. Hogy belül legyen,  $h > a\sqrt{2}$

### 15.3. Kettős integrálás polárkoordinátákkal

1.  $\pi/2$       3.  $\pi/8$       5.  $\pi a^2$   
 7. 36      9.  $(1 - \ln 2)\pi$   
 11.  $(2\ln 2 - 1)(\pi/2)$       13.  $(\pi/2) + 1$   
 15.  $\pi(\ln 4 - 1)$       17.  $2(\pi - 1)$       19.  $12\pi$   
 21.  $(\frac{3\pi}{8}) + 1$       23. 4      25.  $6\sqrt{3} - 2\pi$   
 27.  $\bar{x} = 5/6, \bar{y} = 0$       29.  $\frac{2a}{3}$       31.  $\frac{2a}{3}$   
 33.  $2\pi(2 - \sqrt{e})$       35.  $\frac{4}{3} + \frac{5\pi}{8}$       37. (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$  (b) 1  
 39.  $\pi \ln 4$ , nem      41.  $\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + 2h^2)$

### 15.4. Hármass integrál derékszögű koordináta-rendszerben

1.  $1/6$   
 3.  $\int_0^1 \int_0^{2-2x} \int_0^{3-3x-3y/2} dz dy dx, \int_0^2 \int_0^{1-y/2} \int_0^{3-3x-3y/2} dz dx dy,$   
 $\int_0^1 \int_0^{3-3x} \int_0^{2-2x-2z/3} dy dz dx, \int_0^3 \int_0^{1-z/3} \int_0^{2-2x-2z/3} dy dx dz,$

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^{3-3y/2} \int_0^{1-y/2-z/3} dx dz dy, \int_0^3 \int_0^{2-2z/3} \int_0^{1-y/2-z/3} dx dy dz.$$

Mind a hat integrál értéke 1.

5.  $\int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \int_{x^2+y^2}^{8-x^2-y^2} 1 dz dx dy,$   
 $\int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} \int_{x^2+y^2}^{8-x^2-y^2} 1 dz dx dy,$   
 $\int_{-2}^2 \int_4^{8-y^2} \int_{-\sqrt{8-z-y^2}}^{\sqrt{8-z-y^2}} 1 dx dz dy + \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-y^2}^4 \int_{-\sqrt{z-y^2}}^{\sqrt{z-y^2}} 1 dx dz dy,$   
 $\int_4^8 \int_{-\sqrt{8-z}}^{\sqrt{8-z}} \int_{-\sqrt{8-z-y^2}}^{\sqrt{8-z-y^2}} 1 dx dy dz + \int_0^4 \int_{-\sqrt{z}}^{\sqrt{z}} \int_{-\sqrt{z-y^2}}^{\sqrt{z-y^2}} 1 dx dy dz,$   
 $\int_{-2}^2 \int_4^{8-x^2} \int_{-\sqrt{8-z-x^2}}^{\sqrt{8-z-x^2}} 1 dy dz dx + \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-x^2}^4 \int_{-\sqrt{z-x^2}}^{\sqrt{z-x^2}} 1 dy dz dx$   
 $\int_4^8 \int_{-\sqrt{8-x}}^{\sqrt{8-x}} \int_{-\sqrt{8-z-x^2}}^{\sqrt{8-z-x^2}} 1 dy dx dz + \int_0^4 \int_{-\sqrt{z}}^{\sqrt{z}} \int_{-\sqrt{z-x^2}}^{\sqrt{z-x^2}} 1 dy dx dz$   
 Mind a hat integrál értéke  $16\pi$ .

7. 1      9. 1      11.  $\frac{\pi^3}{2}(1 - \cos 1)$   
 13. 18      15.  $7/6$       17. 0  
 19.  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}$   
 21. (a)  $\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{1-x^2} \int_{x^2}^{1-x} dy dz dx$   
 (b)  $\int_0^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-z}}^{\sqrt{1-z}} \int_{x^2}^{1-x} dy dx dz$   
 (c)  $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-z} \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} dx dy dz$   
 (d)  $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y} \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} dx dz dy$   
 (e)  $\int_0^1 \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} \int_0^{1-y} dz dx dy$   
 23.  $2/3$       25.  $20/3$       27. 1      29.  $16/3$   
 31.  $8\pi - \frac{32}{3}$       33. 2      35.  $4\pi$       37.  $31/3$   
 39. 1      41.  $2 \sin 4$       43. 4  
 45.  $a = 3$  vagy  $a = 13/3$   
 47. Az értelmezési tartomány mindazon  $(x, y, z)$  pontok halmaza, amelyekre  $4x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 \leq 4$ .

### 15.5. Tömeg és nyomaték három dimenzióban

1.  $R_x = \sqrt{\frac{b^2+c^2}{12}}, R_y = \sqrt{\frac{a^2+c^2}{12}}, R_z = \sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{12}}$   
 3.  $I_x = \frac{M}{3}(b^2 + c^2), I_y = \frac{M}{3}(a^2 + c^2), I_z = \frac{M}{3}(a^2 + b^2)$   
 5.  $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0, \bar{z} = 12/5, I_x = 7904/105 \approx 75,28,$   
 $I_y = 4832/63 \approx 76,70, I_z = 256/45 \approx 5,69$   
 7. (a)  $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0, \bar{z} = 8/3$  (b)  $c = 2\sqrt{2}$   
 9.  $I_L = 1386, R_L = \sqrt{\frac{77}{2}}$   
 11.  $I_L = \frac{40}{3}, R_L = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$   
 13. (a)  $4/3$  (b)  $\bar{x} = 4/5, \bar{y} = \bar{z} = 2/5$

15. (a)  $5/2$   
 (b)  $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = \bar{z} = 8/15$   
 (c)  $I_x = I_y = I_z = 11/6$   
 (d)  $R_x = R_y = R_z = \sqrt{\frac{11}{15}}$

17. 3

19. (a)
- $\frac{4}{3}g$
- (b)
- $\frac{4}{3}g$

23. (a)  $I_{tkp.} = \frac{abc(a^2+b^2)}{12}$ ,  $R_{tkp.} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{12}}$   
 (b)  $I_L = \frac{abc(a^2+7b^2)}{3}$ ,  $R_L = \sqrt{\frac{a^2+7b^2}{3}}$

27. (a)
- $h = a\sqrt{3}$
- (b)
- $h = a\sqrt{2}$

### 15.6. Hármass integrálok henger- és gömbi koordináta-rendszerben

1.  $\frac{4\pi(\sqrt{2}-1)}{3}$  3.  $\frac{17\pi}{5}$  5.  $\pi(6\sqrt{2}-8)$

7.  $\frac{3\pi}{10}$  9.  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

11. (a)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} r dz dr d\theta$

(b)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^1 r dr dz d\theta + \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} r dr dz d\theta$

(c)  $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} \int_0^{2\pi} r d\theta dz dr$

13.  $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\cos \theta} \int_0^{3r^2} f(r, \theta, z) dz r dr d\theta$

15.  $\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{2\sin \theta} \int_0^{4-r\sin \theta} f(r, \theta, z) dz r dr d\theta$

17.  $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_1^{1+\cos \theta} \int_0^4 f(r, \theta, z) dz r dr d\theta$

19.  $\int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{\sec \theta} \int_0^{2-r\sin \theta} f(r, \theta, z) dz r dr d\theta$

21.  $\pi^2$  23.  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  25.  $5\pi$  27.  $2\pi$

29.  $(\frac{8-5\sqrt{2}}{2})\pi$

31. (a)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/6} \int_0^2 \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta +$   
 $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\csc \phi} \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$   
 (b)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 \int_{\pi/6}^{\arcsin(1/\rho)} \rho^2 \sin \phi d\phi d\rho d\theta +$

$$+ \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \int_0^{\pi/6} \rho^2 \sin \phi d\phi d\rho d\theta$$

33.  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta = \frac{31\pi}{6}$

35.  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{1-\cos \phi} \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta = \frac{8\pi}{3}$

37.  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\cos \phi} \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

39. (a)  $8 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$

(b)  $8 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} r dz dr d\theta$

(c)  $8 \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} dz dy dx$

41. (a)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/3} \int_{\sec \phi}^2 \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$

(b)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \int_1^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} r dz dr d\theta$

(c)  $\int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \int_{-\sqrt{3-x^2}}^{\sqrt{3-x^2}} \int_1^{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} dz dy dx$  (d)  $5\pi/3$

43.  $8\pi/3$  45.  $9/4$  47.  $\frac{3\pi-4}{18}$

49.  $\frac{2\pi a^3}{3}$  51.  $5\pi/3$  53.  $\pi/2$

55.  $\frac{4(2\sqrt{2}-1)\pi}{3}$  57.  $16\pi$  59.  $5\pi/2$

61.  $\frac{4\pi(8-3\sqrt{3})}{3}$  63.  $2/3$  65.  $3/4$

67.  $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0, \bar{z} = 3/8$  69.  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (0, 0, 3/8)$

71.  $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0, \bar{z} = 5/6$  73.  $I_z = 30\pi, R_z = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$

75.  $I_x = \pi/4$  77.  $\frac{a^4 h \pi}{10}$

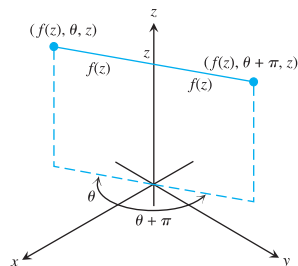
79. (a)  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (0, 0, \frac{4}{5}), I_z = \frac{\pi}{12}, R_z = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$

(b)  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (0, 0, \frac{5}{6}), I_z = \frac{\pi}{14}, R_z = \sqrt{\frac{5}{14}}$

83.  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (0, 0, \frac{2h^2+3h}{3h+6}), I_z = \frac{\pi a^4 (h^2+2h)}{4}, R_z = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$

85.  $\frac{3M}{\pi R^3}$

89. A felszín  $r = f(z)$  egyenlete mutatja, hogy az  $(r, \theta, z) = (f(z), \theta, z)$  pont minden  $\theta$  esetén a felületen van.  $(f(z), \theta + \pi, z)$  a felületen van, ha  $(f(z), \theta, z)$  a felületen van, így a felület szimmetrikus a  $z$ -tengelyre.



### 15.7. Helyettesítés többes integráloknál

1. (a)  $x = \frac{u+v}{3}, y = \frac{v-2u}{3}, \frac{1}{3}$  (b) Háromszögtartomány, határai:  $u=0, v=0, u+v=3$

3. (a)  $x = \frac{1}{5}(2u-v), y = \frac{1}{10}(3v-u); \frac{1}{10}$  (b) Háromszögtartomány, határai:  $3v=u, v=2u, 3u+v=10$

7.  $64/5$

9.  $\int_1^2 \int_1^3 (u+v) \frac{2u}{v} dudv = 8 + \frac{52}{3} \ln 2$

11.  $\frac{\pi ab(a^2 + b^2)}{4}$       13.  $\frac{1}{3}(1 + \frac{3}{e^2}) \approx 0,4687$

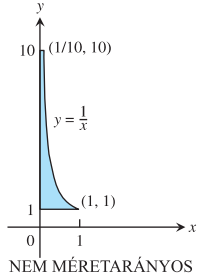
15. (a)  $\begin{vmatrix} \cos v & -u \sin v \\ \sin v & u \cos v \end{vmatrix} = u \cos^2 v + u \sin^2 v = u$

(b)  $\begin{vmatrix} \sin v & u \cos v \\ \cos v & -u \sin v \end{vmatrix} = -u \sin^2 v - u \cos^2 v = -u$

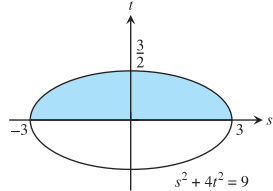
19. 12      21.  $\frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{6}$

### Gyakorló feladatok

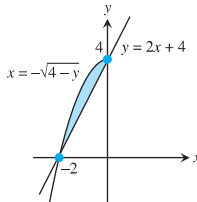
1.  $9e-9$



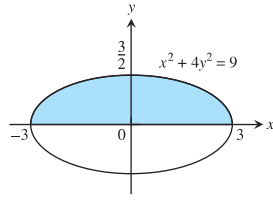
3.  $9/2$



5.  $\int_{-2}^0 \int_{-2}^{4-x^2} dy dx = \frac{4}{3}$



7.  $\int_{-3}^3 \int_0^{(1/2)\sqrt{9-x^2}} y dy dx = \frac{9}{2}$



9.  $\sin 4$

11.  $\frac{\ln 17}{4}$

13.  $4/3$

15.  $4/3$

17.  $1/4$

19.  $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = \frac{1}{2 - \ln 4}$

21.  $I_0 = 104$

23.  $I_x = 2\delta, R_x = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$

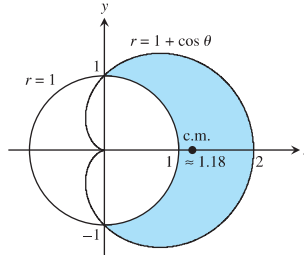
27.  $\pi$

25.  $M = 4, M_x = 0, M_y = 0$

29.  $\bar{x} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\pi}, \bar{y} = 0$

31. (a)  $\bar{x} = \frac{15\pi+32}{6\pi+48}, \bar{y} = 0$

(b)



33.  $\frac{\pi-2}{4}$

35. 0

37.  $8/35$

39.  $\pi/2$

41.  $\frac{2(31-3^{5/2})}{3}$

43. (a)  $\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\sqrt{2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} 3 dz dx dy$

(b)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^2 3\rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$

(c)  $2\pi(8 - 4\sqrt{2})$

45.  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{\sec \phi} \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

47.  $\int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{3-x^2}} \int_1^{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} z^2 xy dz dy dx +$

$+\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^{\sqrt{3-x^2}} \int_1^{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} z^2 xy dz dy dx$

49. (a)  $\frac{8\pi(4\sqrt{2}-5)}{3}$       (b)  $\frac{8\pi(4\sqrt{2}-5)}{3}$

51.  $I_z = \frac{8\pi\delta(b^5 - a^5)}{15}$

### Az anyag alaposabb elsajátítását segítő további feladatok

1. (a)  $\int_{-3}^2 \int_x^{6-x^2} x^2 dy dx$       (b)  $\int_{-3}^2 \int_x^{6-x^2} \int_0^{x^2} dz dy dx$   
(c)  $125/4$

3.  $2\pi$       5.  $3\pi/2$

7. (a) Lyuk sugara = 1, gömb sugara = 2. (b)  $4\sqrt{3}\pi$

9.  $\pi/4$       11.  $\ln(\frac{b}{a})$       15.  $1/\sqrt[4]{3}$

17. Tömeg =  $a^2 \arccos(\frac{b}{a}) - b\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$ ,  
 $I_0 = \frac{a^4}{2} \arccos(\frac{b}{a}) - \frac{b^3}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} - \frac{b^3}{6} (a^2 - b^2)^{3/2}$

19.  $\frac{1}{ab}(e^{a^2b^2} - 1)$       21. (b) 1 (c) 0  
 25.  $h = \sqrt{20}$  cm,  $h = \sqrt{60}$  cm      27.  $2\pi \left[ \frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right]$

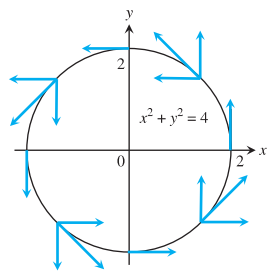
## 16. fejezet

### 16.1. Vonalintegrál

1. (c) ábra      3. (g) ábra      5. (d) ábra  
 7. (f) ábra      9.  $\sqrt{2}$       11.  $\frac{13}{2}$   
 13.  $3\sqrt{14}$       15.  $\frac{1}{6}(5\sqrt{5} + 9)$       17.  $\sqrt{3} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$   
 19.  $\frac{10\sqrt{5}-2}{3}$       21. 8      23.  $2\sqrt{2} - 1$   
 25. (a)  $4\sqrt{2} - 2$  (b)  $\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$   
 27.  $I_z = 2\pi\delta a^3$ ,  $R_z = a$   
 29. (a)  $I_z = 2\pi\sqrt{2}\delta$ ,  $R_z = 1$  (b)  $I_z = 4\pi\sqrt{2}\delta$ ,  $R_z = 1$   
 31.  $I_x = 2\pi - 2$ ,  $R_x = 1$

### 16.2. Vektormezők, cirkuláció, munka, áramlás

1.  $\nabla f = -(x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k})(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2}$   
 3.  $\nabla g = -\left(\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2}\right)\mathbf{i} - \left(\frac{2y}{x^2+y^2}\right)\mathbf{j} + e^z\mathbf{k}$   
 5.  $\mathbf{F} = -\frac{kx}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}\mathbf{i} - \frac{ky}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}\mathbf{j}$ , bármely  $k > 0$   
 7. (a) 9/2 (b) 13/3 (c) 9/2  
 9. (a) 1/3 (b) -1/5 (c) 0  
 11. (a) 2 (b) 3/2 (c) 1/2  
 13. 1/2      15.  $-\pi$       17. 69/4  
 19.  $-39/2$       21. 25/6  
 23. (a)  $\text{cirk}_1 = 0$ ,  $\text{cirk}_2 = 2\pi$ ,  $\text{flux}_1 = 2\pi$ ,  $\text{flux}_2 = 0$   
 (b)  $\text{cirk}_1 = 0$ ,  $\text{cirk}_2 = 8\pi$ ,  $\text{flux}_1 = 8\pi$ ,  $\text{flux}_2 = 0$   
 25.  $\text{cirk} = 0$ ,  $\text{flux} = a^2\pi$   
 27.  $\text{cirk} = a^2\pi$ ,  $\text{flux} = 0$   
 29. (a)  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$  (b) 0 (c) 1  
 31.



33. (a)  $\mathbf{G} = -y\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j}$  (b)  $\mathbf{G} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\mathbf{F}$   
 35.  $\mathbf{F} = -\frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$   
 37. 48      39.  $\pi$       41. 0      43.  $\frac{1}{2}$

### 16.3. Útfüggetlenség, potenciálfüggvény, konzervatív vektormező

1. Konzervatív      3. Nem konzervatív  
 5. Nem konzervatív  
 7.  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + \frac{3y^2}{2} + 2z^2 + C$   
 9.  $f(x, y, z) = xe^{y+2z} + C$   
 11.  $f(x, y, z) = x \ln x - x + \text{tg}(x+y) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(y^2 + z^2) + C$   
 13. 49      15. -16      17. 1      19.  $9 \ln 2$   
 21. 0      23. -3  
 27.  $\mathbf{F} = \nabla\left(\frac{x^2-1}{y}\right)$   
 29. (a) 1 (b) 1 (c) 1  
 31. (a) 2 (b) 2  
 33. (a)  $c = b = 2a$  (b)  $c = b = 2$   
 35. Bármelyik utat választhatjuk. A munka mindig ugyanakkora, mivel a mező konzervatív.  
 37. Az  $\mathbf{F}$  erő konzervatív, mivel az  $M$ ,  $N$  és  $P$  parciális deriváltja mind nulla.  $f(x, y, z) = ax + by + cz + C$ ;  $A = (xa, ya, za)$  és  $B = (xb, yb, zb)$ . Ezért  $\int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(B) - f(A) = a(xb - xa) + b(yb - ya) + c(zb - za) = \mathbf{F} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}$ .

### 16.4. Green-tétel a síkban

1. fluxus = 0, cirk. =  $2\pi a^2$       3. fluxus =  $-\pi a^2$ , cirk. = 0  
 5. fluxus = 2, cirk. = 0      7. fluxus = -9, cirk. = 9  
 9. fluxus = 1/2, cirk. = 1/2  
 11. fluxus = 1/5, cirk. = -1/12  
 13. 0      15. 2/33      17. 0      19.  $-16\pi$   
 21.  $\pi a^2$       23.  $\frac{3}{8}\pi$   
 25. (a)  $4\pi$ , ha  $C$  pozitív irányítású  
 (b)  $(h - k)$  (a tartomány területe)  
 35. (a) 0

### 16.5. Felület felszíne és felületi integrál

1.  $\frac{13}{3}\pi$       3. 4  
 5.  $6\sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{2}$       7.  $\pi\sqrt{c^2 + 1}$   
 9.  $\frac{\pi}{6}(17\sqrt{17} - 5\sqrt{5})$       11.  $3 + 2 \ln 2$   
 13.  $9a^3$       15.  $\frac{abc}{4}(ab + ac + bc)$   
 17. 2      19. 18  
 21.  $\frac{\pi a^3}{6}$       23.  $\frac{\pi a^2}{4}$   
 25.  $\frac{\pi a^3}{2}$       27. -32  
 29. -4      31.  $3a^4$   
 33.  $\left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}\right)$   
 35.  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = \left(0, 0, \frac{14}{9}\right)$ ,  $I_z = \frac{15\pi\sqrt{2}}{2}\delta$ ,  $R_z = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$

37. (a)  $\frac{8\pi}{3}a^4\delta$  (b)  $\frac{20\pi}{3}a^4\delta$

39.  $\frac{\pi}{6}(13\sqrt{13}-1)$

41.  $5\pi\sqrt{2}$

43.  $\frac{2}{3}(5\sqrt{5}-1)$

## 16.6. Paraméteresen adott felületek

1.  $\mathbf{r}(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta)\mathbf{i} + (r \sin \theta)\mathbf{j} + r^2\mathbf{k}, 0 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

3.  $\mathbf{r}(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta)\mathbf{i} + (r \sin \theta)\mathbf{j} + (r/2)\mathbf{k}, 0 \leq r \leq 6, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$

5.  $\mathbf{r}(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta)\mathbf{i} + (r \sin \theta)\mathbf{j} + \sqrt{9-r^2}\mathbf{k}, 0 \leq r \leq 3\sqrt{2}/2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ ; tehát  
 $\mathbf{r}(\phi, \theta) = (3 \sin \phi \cos \theta)\mathbf{i} + (3 \sin \phi \sin \theta)\mathbf{j} + (3 \cos \phi)\mathbf{k}, 0 \leq \phi \leq \pi/4, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

7.  $\mathbf{r}(\phi, \theta) = (\sqrt{3} \sin \phi \cos \theta)\mathbf{i} + (\sqrt{3} \sin \phi \sin \theta)\mathbf{j} + (\sqrt{3} \cos \phi)\mathbf{k}, \pi/3 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi/3, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

9.  $\mathbf{r}(x, y) = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + (4-y^2)\mathbf{k}, 0 \leq x \leq 2, -2 \leq y \leq 2$

11.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = u\mathbf{i} + (3 \cos v)\mathbf{j} + (3 \sin v)\mathbf{k}, 0 \leq u \leq 3, 0 \leq v \leq 2\pi$

13. (a)  $\mathbf{r}(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta)\mathbf{i} + (r \sin \theta)\mathbf{j} + (1-r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta)\mathbf{k}, 0 \leq r \leq 3, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$   
(b)  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = (1-u \cos v - u \sin v)\mathbf{i} + (u \cos v)\mathbf{j} + (u \sin v)\mathbf{k}, 0 \leq u \leq 3, 0 \leq v \leq 2\pi$

15.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = (4 \cos^2 v)\mathbf{i} + u\mathbf{j} + (4 \cos v \sin v)\mathbf{k}, 0 \leq u \leq 3, -(\pi/2) \leq v \leq (\pi/2)$ ;  
Más módon:  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = (2+2 \cos v)\mathbf{i} + u\mathbf{j} + (2 \sin v)\mathbf{k}, 0 \leq u \leq 3, 0 \leq v \leq 2\pi$

17.  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} r dr d\theta = \frac{\pi\sqrt{5}}{2}$

19.  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^3 r\sqrt{5} dr d\theta = 8\pi\sqrt{5}$

21.  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^4 1 du dv = 6\pi$

23.  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 u\sqrt{4u^2+1} du dv = \frac{(5\sqrt{5}-1)}{6}\pi$

25.  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi} 2 \sin \phi d\phi d\theta = (4+2\sqrt{2})\pi$

27.  $\iint_S x d\sigma = \int_0^3 \int_0^2 u\sqrt{4u^2+1} du dv = \frac{17\sqrt{17}-1}{4}$

29.  $\iint_S x^2 d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 \phi \cos^2 \theta d\phi d\theta = \frac{4\pi}{3}$

31.  $\iint_S z d\sigma = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (4-u-v)\sqrt{3} dv du = 3\sqrt{3}$   
(amennyiben  $x=u, y=v$ )

33.  $\iint_S x^2 \sqrt{5-4z} d\sigma = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} u^2 \cos^2 v \sqrt{4u^2+1} u \sqrt{4u^2+1} dv du = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} u^3 (4u^2+1) \cos^2 v dv du = \frac{11\pi}{12}$

35.  $-32$

37.  $\frac{\pi a^3}{6}$

39.  $\frac{13a^4}{6}$

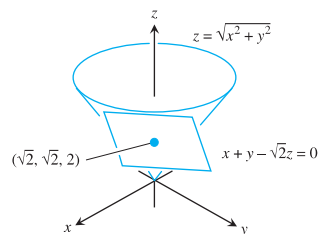
41.  $2\pi/3$

43.  $-73\pi/6$

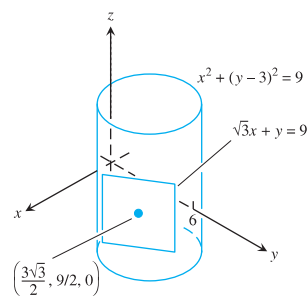
45.  $(a/2, a/2, a/2)$

47.  $8\delta\pi a^4/3$

49.



51.



55. (b)  $A = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [a^2 b^2 \sin^2 \phi \cos^2 \theta + b^2 c^2 \cos^4 \phi \cos^2 \theta + a^2 c^2 \cos^4 \phi \sin^2 \theta]^{1/2} d\phi d\theta$

57.  $x_0 x + y_0 y = 25$

## 16.7. Stokes-tétel

1.  $4\pi$

3.  $-5/6$

5.  $0$

7.  $-6\pi$

9.  $2\pi a^2$

13.  $12\pi$

15.  $-\pi/4$

17.  $-15\pi$

25.  $16I_y + 16I_x$

## 16.8. Gauss–Osztrogradskij-tétel

1.  $0$

3.  $0$

5.  $-16$

7.  $-8\pi$

9.  $3\pi$

11.  $-40/3$

13.  $12\pi$

15.  $12\pi(4\sqrt{2}-1)$

21. Az integrál értéke soha nem haladja meg a felület felszínét.

## Gyakorló feladatok

1. Út1:  $2\sqrt{3}$ ; Út2:  $1+3\sqrt{2}$
3.  $4a^2$
5. 0
7.  $8\pi \sin(1)$
9. 0
11.  $\pi\sqrt{3}$
13.  $2\pi\left(1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$
15.  $\frac{abc}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2}+\frac{1}{b^2}+\frac{1}{c^2}}$
17. 50
19.  $\mathbf{r}(\phi, \theta) = (6 \sin \phi \cos \theta)\mathbf{i} + (6 \sin \phi \sin \theta)\mathbf{j} + (6 \cos \phi)\mathbf{k}$ ,  
 $\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \phi \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$
21.  $\mathbf{r}(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta)\mathbf{i} + (r \sin \theta)\mathbf{j} + (1+r)\mathbf{k}$ ,  
 $0 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$
23.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = (u \cos v)\mathbf{i} + 2u^2\mathbf{j} + (u \sin v)\mathbf{k}$ ,  
 $0 \leq u \leq 1, 0 \leq v \leq \pi$
25.  $\sqrt{6}$
27.  $\pi\left[\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})\right]$
29. Konzervatív
31. Nem konzervatív
33.  $f(x, y, z) = y^2 + yz + 2x + z$
35. Út 1: 2; út 2:  $8/3$
37. (a)  $1 - e^{-2\pi}$  (b)  $1 - e^{-2\pi}$  39. 0
41. (a)  $4\sqrt{2} - 2$  (b)  $\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$
43.  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = \left(1, \frac{16}{15}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$ ;  
 $I_x = \frac{232}{45}, I_y = \frac{64}{15}, I_z = \frac{56}{9}$ ,  
 $R_x = \frac{2\sqrt{29}}{3\sqrt{5}}, R_y = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{15}}, R_z = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{3}$

45.  $\bar{z} = \frac{3}{2}, I_z = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3}, R_z = \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$
47.  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (0, 0, 49/12), I_z = 640\pi, R_z = 2\sqrt{2}$
49. fluxus:  $3/2$ ; cirk.:  $-1/2$
53. 3
55.  $\frac{2\pi}{3}(7 - 8\sqrt{2})$
57. 0
59.  $\pi$

## Az anyag alaposabb elsajátítását segítő további feladatok

1.  $6\pi$
3.  $2/3$
5. (a)  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = z\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j} + y\mathbf{k}$   
(b)  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = z\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{k}$   
(c)  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = z\mathbf{i}$
7.  $\frac{16\pi R^3}{3}$
9.  $a = 2, b = 1$ . A flux minimuma  $-4$ .
11. (b)  $\frac{16}{3}g$   
(c) Munka =  $\left(\int_C gxy \, ds\right) \bar{y} = g \int_C xy^2 \, ds = \frac{16}{3}g$
13. (c)  $\frac{4}{3}\pi w$
19. Akkor, ha  $\mathbf{F} = y\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j}$ .