

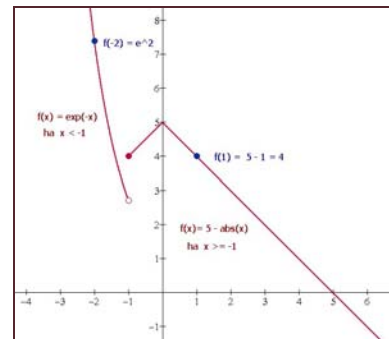
1. $(\sin 60^\circ)^{\sqrt[3]{8}} + \frac{3^{10} + 3^{11}}{3^{12} - 3^{10}} + \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{\log_{\sqrt{3}} 5} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1+3}{3^2-1} + (\sqrt{3})^{-4 \cdot \log_{\sqrt{3}} 5} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + 5^{-4} = \frac{7500}{10^4} + \frac{5000}{10^4} + \frac{16}{10^4} = 1.2516$.

2. $g(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 - 1}$, $x_0 = 3$. Hány %-kal változik a függvény értéke, ha x_0 értékét 5 %-kal növeljük? Meghatározandó $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}$, melyre

$g(1.05 \cdot 3) = \lambda \cdot g(3)$. $g(x) = \frac{x \cdot (x-1)}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{x}{x+1} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1.05 \cdot 3}{4.15} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1.05 \cdot 4}{4.15} = \frac{21 \cdot 4}{83} = \frac{84}{83} \Rightarrow \frac{100}{83}$ %-kal nő a fv.érték.

3. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 5 - |x|, & \text{ha } x \geq -1 \\ e^{-x}, & \text{ha } x < -1 \end{cases}$. Rajzolja fel a függvényt! $f(1) = ?$ $f(-2) = ?$

$f(1) = 4$, $f(-2) = e^2$



4. $\frac{\sqrt{x+1} + 2}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1} = \frac{x+1}{x-2}$, $x = ?$ $1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1} = 1 + \frac{3}{x-2} \Rightarrow x-2 = \sqrt{x+1} - 1$,

$(\sqrt{x+1})^2 - \sqrt{x+1} - 2 = 0$, $t^2 - t - 2 = 0$ gyökei $-1, 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x+1} = 2$ (neg. nem lehet) $\Rightarrow x = 3$.

5. $\frac{x+3}{x-4} + \frac{22}{x^2-16} = \frac{7x+6}{x+4} - \frac{3}{x-4}$, $x = ?$ $\frac{x+6}{x-4} + \frac{22}{x^2-16} - \frac{7x+6}{x+4} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow (x+6)(x+4) + 22 - (7x+6)(x-4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 10x + 46 - 7x^2 + 22x + 24 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$6x^2 - 32x - 70 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{16 \pm \sqrt{16^2 + 12 \cdot 35}}{6} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{4^2 + 3 \cdot 35}}{3} = \frac{8 \pm 13}{3} \Rightarrow$ **Megoldások:** $x = 7$ és $x = -\frac{5}{3}$

6. $2(\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x) - 3(\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x) + 1 = 0$, $x = ?$

$\Leftrightarrow 2((\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^3 - 3\sin^4 x \cdot \cos^2 x - 3\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^4 x) - 3((\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x) + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$2(1 - 3\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x) - 3(1 - 2\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x) + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 - 6\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x - 3 + 6\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x + 1 = 0$. Ez $\forall x \in \mathbf{R}$ teljesül.

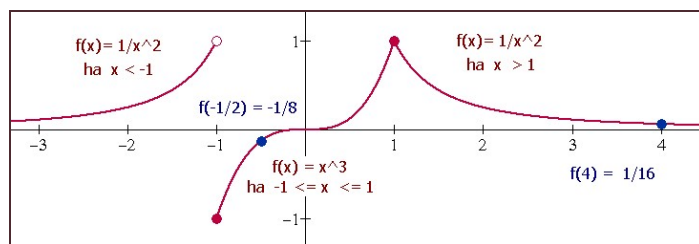
1. $(-\cos 30^\circ)^{\sqrt[3]{-8}} + 5000000 \cdot 0.000002 + 0.25^{\log_2 3} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^{-2} + 5 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-6} + (2^{-2})^{\log_2 3} = \frac{4}{3} + 10 + 3^{-2} = \frac{103}{9}$

2. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - x}$, $x_0 = 2$. Hány %-kal változik a függvény értéke, ha x_0 értékét 5 %-kal csökkentjük? Meghatározandó $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}$, melyre

$f(0.95 \cdot 2) = \lambda \cdot f(2)$. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x \cdot (x-1)} = \frac{x+1}{x} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2.9}{1.9} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{58}{57} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{58}{57} - 1\right) \cdot 100 = \frac{100}{57}$ %-kal nő a fv.érték.

3. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2}, & \text{ha } |x| > 1 \\ x^3, & \text{ha } |x| \leq 1 \end{cases}$. Rajzolja fel a függvényt! $f(4) = ?$ $f(-\frac{1}{2}) = ?$

$f(4) = \frac{1}{16}$, $f(-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{8}$



4. $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{2x+3}{2x-1}} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{x+9}{2x+2}}$, $x = ?$

$\frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{2x+3}{2x-1} = 2 \cdot \frac{x+9}{2x+2} \Rightarrow (2x+3)(x+1) = (2x-1)(x+9) \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + 5x + 3 = 2x^2 + 17x - 9 \Leftrightarrow 12x = 12$, $x = 1$.

5. $\sqrt{x+6} - 4\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+11} - 6\sqrt{x+2} = 1$, $x = ?$ $\sqrt{(\sqrt{x+2}-2)^2} + \sqrt{(\sqrt{x+2}-3)^2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow |\sqrt{x+2}-2| + |\sqrt{x+2}-3| = 1$,

$A := \sqrt{x+2}$, $\Rightarrow |A-2| + |A-3| = 1$, **I.** Ha $A < 2$, akkor $-(A-2) - (A-3) = 1 \Leftrightarrow -2A = -4$, $A = 2$ nem kisebb 2-nél.

II. Ha $2 \leq A < 3$, akkor $(A-2) - (A-3) = 1$, ez minden $A \in [2, 3)$ esetén fennáll. **III.** Ha $3 \leq A$, akkor $(A-2) + (A-3) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$2A = 6$, $A = 3$. \Rightarrow **Az egyenlet megoldásai:** $2 \leq \sqrt{x+2} \leq 3 \Leftrightarrow 4 \leq x+2 \leq 9 \Leftrightarrow 2 \leq x \leq 7$.

6. $\text{ctg}(2\pi \cos^2(2\pi x)) = 0$, $x = ?$ $2\pi \cos^2(2\pi x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot \pi$ ($k \in \mathbf{Z}$), $\cos^2(2\pi x) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{k}{2}$, $k = 0, 1$ u.i.

$0 \leq \cos^2(2\pi x) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow |\cos(2\pi x)| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{k}{2}}$. **I.** Ha $k = 0$, akkor $\cos(2\pi x) = \pm \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2\pi x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + n \cdot 2\pi$, $x = \pm \frac{1}{6} + n$,

vagy $2\pi x = \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} + n \cdot 2\pi$, $x = \pm \frac{1}{3} + n$, $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. **II.** Ha $k = 1$, akkor $\cos(2\pi x) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2\pi x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + n \cdot 2\pi$, $x = \pm \frac{1}{12} + n$,

vagy $2\pi x = \pm \frac{5\pi}{6} + n \cdot 2\pi$, $x = \pm \frac{5}{12} + n$, $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. **Megoldások** (Összefoglalva): $x = \frac{1}{12}, \frac{2}{12}, \frac{4}{12}, \frac{5}{12}, \frac{7}{12}, \frac{8}{12}, \frac{10}{12}, \frac{11}{12} + n$, $n \in \mathbf{Z}$.