

KALKULUA – MINTEGIETAKO 1. KONTROLA (A eredu)

IZEN-ABIZENAK:

TALDEA:

**1.- Osatu hurrengo taula, funtzi**o**bakoitzaren azpian bere definizio-eremua ( $D$ ) adieraziz:**

$f(x) = \arctan x$ $D = \mathbb{R}$	$f(x) = e^{1/x}$ $D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$	$f(x) = L( x )$ $D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$	$f(x) = \sqrt{1 - \sin x}$ $D = \mathbb{R}$
$f(x) = L(x-1)$ $D = (1, \infty)$	$f(x) = x^x$ $D = (0, \infty)$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ $D = (0, \infty)$	$f(x) = \arccos x$ $D = [-1, 1]$

(Puntu 1)

**2.- Aurkitu**  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\arcsin(x-2)}$  funtzi**o**a**ren definizio-eremua**

(Puntu 1)

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / -1 \leq x - 2 \leq 1, \arcsin(x-2) \neq 0\}$$

$$-1 \leq x - 2 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$\arcsin(x-2) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x-2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 2$$

$$D = [1, 3] - \{2\}$$

**3.- Osatu hurrengo taula limite bakoitzaren balioa adieraziz:**

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{1/x} = 0$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{1/x} = \infty$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = 0$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{1/x} = 1$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = 1$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x = 0$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-1/x} = 1$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{1/x} = 0$

(Puntu 1)

**4.- Kalkulatu**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(x^3) \cdot L(1+3x)}{\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \arctan^4(x)}$

(Puntu 1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(x^3) \cdot L(1+3x)}{\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \arctan^4(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \cdot 3x}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot x^4} = \frac{3}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

KALKULUA – MINTEGIETAKO 1. KONTROLA (B eredua)

IZEN-ABIZENAK:

TALDEA:

**1.- Osatu hurrengo taula, funtziobakoitzaren azpian bere definizio-eremua ( $D$ ) adieraziz:**

$f(x) = \sqrt{1 - \sin x}$ $D = \mathbb{R}$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ $D = (0, \infty)$	$f(x) = L(x-1)$ $D = (1, \infty)$	$f(x) = \arctan x$ $D = \mathbb{R}$
$f(x) = L( x )$ $D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$	$f(x) = x^x$ $D = (0, \infty)$	$f(x) = e^{1/x}$ $D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$	$f(x) = \arccos x$ $D = [-1, 1]$

(Puntu 1)

**2.- Aurkitu**  $f(x) = \frac{1}{L(|x|-2)}$  funtziaren definizio-eremua

(Puntu 1)

$$D = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} / L(|x|-2) \neq 0, |x|-2 > 0 \right\}$$

$$L(|x|-2) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow |x|-2 \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| \neq 3 \Leftrightarrow x \neq \pm 3$$

$$|x|-2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow |x| > 2 \Leftrightarrow x > 2 \vee x < -2$$

$$D = (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, \infty) - \{-3, 3\}$$

**3.- Osatu hurrengo taula limite bakoitzaren balioa adieraziz:**

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^{1/x} = 0$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^{1/x} = \infty$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^x = 0$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^{1/x} = 1$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^x = 1$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{3}{2} \right)^x = \infty$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^{-1/x} = 1$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left( \frac{3}{2} \right)^{1/x} = 0$

(Puntu 1)

**4.- Kalkulatu**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x) \cdot L(1 + \tan^2(4x))}{\arctan(7x) \cdot (1 - \cos(2x))}$

(Puntu 1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x) \cdot L(1 + \tan^2(4x))}{\arctan(7x) \cdot (1 - \cos(2x))} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \tan^2(4x)}{7x \cdot \frac{(2x)^2}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot (4x)^2}{7x \cdot 2x^2} = \frac{16}{14} = \frac{8}{7}$$

KALKULUA – MINTEGIETAKO 1. KONTROLA (D eredu)

IZEN-ABIZENAK:

TALDEA:

**1.- Osatu hurrengo taula, funtzio bakoitzaren azpian bere definizio-eremua ( $D$ ) adieraziz:**

$f(x) = L(x-1)$ $D = (1, \infty)$	$f(x) = e^{1/x}$ $D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$	$f(x) = x^x$ $D = (0, \infty)$	$f(x) = \arccos x$ $D = [-1, 1]$
$f(x) = \arctan x$ $D = \mathbb{R}$	$f(x) = L( x )$ $D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ $D = (0, \infty)$	$f(x) = \sqrt{1 - \sin x}$ $D = \mathbb{R}$

(Puntu 1)

**2.- Aurkitu**  $f(x) = \frac{1}{L(\arctan x)}$  funtzioaren definizio-eremua

(Puntu 1)

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / L(\arctan x) \neq 0, \arctan x > 0\}$$

$$\arctan x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 0$$

$$L(\arctan x) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \arctan x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x \neq \tan 1$$

$$D = (0, \infty) - \{\tan 1\}$$

**3.- Osatu hurrengo taula limite bakoitzaren balioa adieraziz:**

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{1/x} = \infty$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{1/x} = 0$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = \infty$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{1/x} = 1$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = 1$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x = 0$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-1/x} = 1$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{1/x} = \infty$

(Puntu 1)

**4.- Kalkulatu**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\tan(x-1) \cdot \sin(x^4 - 1) \cdot \cos(\pi x)}{L(x^2) \cdot \arcsin(2x^2 - 2)}$  (Puntu 1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\tan(x-1) \cdot \sin(x^4 - 1) \cdot \cos(\pi x)}{L(x^2) \cdot \arcsin(2x^2 - 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) \cdot (x^4 - 1) \cdot \cos(\pi)}{(x^2 - 1) \cdot (2x^2 - 2)} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 + 1)}{2(x+1)} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

**KALKULUA – MINTEGIETAKO 1. KONTROLA (E eredu)**

**IZEN-ABIZENAK:**

**TALDEA:**

**1.- Osatu hurrengo taula, funtzi**o** bakoitzaren azpian bere definizio-eremua (*D*) adieraziz:**

$f(x) = \arctan x$ $D = \mathbb{R}$	$f(x) = x^x$ $D = (0, \infty)$	$f(x) = \arccos x$ $D = [-1, 1]$	$f(x) = \sqrt{1 - \sin x}$ $D = \mathbb{R}$
$f(x) = L(x-1)$ $D = (1, \infty)$	$f(x) = e^{1/x}$ $D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ $D = (0, \infty)$	$f(x) = L( x )$ $D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

**(Puntu 1)**

**2.- Aurkitu**  $f(x) = \frac{1}{L(|x-5|)}$  **funtzioaren definizio-eremua**

**(Puntu 1)**

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / L(|x-5|) \neq 0, |x-5| > 0\}$$

$$|x-5| > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 5$$

$$L(|x-5|) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow |x-5| \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x-5 \neq \pm 1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 6 \\ x \neq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} - \{4, 5, 6\}$$

**3.- Osatu hurrengo taula limite bakoitzaren balioa adieraziz:**

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-1/x} = 1$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{1/x} = \infty$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = \infty$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{1/x} = 1$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = 1$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{1/x} = 0$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{1/x} = 0$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x = \infty$

**(Puntu 1)**

**4.- Kalkulatu**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(2x) \cdot \arctan(x^2) \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{(x^2 + 3x - 10) \cdot L(1 + 4x^4)}$

**(Puntu 1)**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(2x) \cdot \arctan(x^2) \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{(x^2 + 3x - 10) \cdot L(1 + 4x^4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x)^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}{(-10) \cdot 4x^4} = -\frac{\pi}{20}$$