

KALKULUA – MINTEGIETAKO KONTROL 2 (A eredua)

IZEN-ABIZENAK:

TALDEA:

$$1.- f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{L(1+x)}{e^x - 1} & \forall x > 0 \\ a & x = 0 \text{ funtzioa emanik:} \\ 1 - x + x^2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \forall x < 0 \end{cases}$$

a) Kalkulatu  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f$  jarraitua izan dadin  $x = 0$  puntuan.

b) Aurreko atalean lortutako  $a$  parametroaren balio horretarako, kalkulatu  $f'(0)$ .  
(2 puntu)

a)  $f$  jarraitua da  $x = 0$  puntuan  $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{L(1+x)}{e^x - 1} \sim \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{L(e^x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left[ 1 - x + x^2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right] = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1 = f(0) = a \Leftrightarrow a = 1$$

Beraz,  $f$  jarraitua da  $x = 0$  puntuan  $\Leftrightarrow a = 1$

$$b) f'(0^+) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{L(1+h)}{e^h - 1} - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{L(1+h) - e^h + 1}{h \cdot (e^h - 1)} \sim$$

$$\sim \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{L(1+h) - e^h + 1}{h^2} \stackrel{(L'H)}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{1+h} - e^h}{2h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - e^h - he^h}{2h(1+h)} \stackrel{(L'H)}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-e^h - e^h - he^h}{2} = -1$$

$$f'(0^-) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1 - h + h^2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \left( -1 + h \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) \right) = -1$$

Beraz,  $f'(0) = -1$

KALKULUA – MINTEGIETAKO KONTROL 2 (B eredua)

IZEN-ABIZENAK:

TALDEA:

$$1.- f(x) = \begin{cases} A \cdot e^x + x^3 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \forall x < 0 \\ \sqrt{1+x} & \forall x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{funtzioa emanik:}$$

a) Kalkulatu  $A \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f$  jarraitua izan dadin  $x = 0$  puntuan.

b) Aurreko atalean lortutako  $A$  parametroaren balio horretarako, kalkulatu  $f'(0)$ .

(2 puntu)

a)  $f$  jarraitua da  $x = 0$  puntuan  $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{1+x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left[ A \cdot e^x + x^3 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right] = A \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = A = 1 = f(0) \Leftrightarrow A = 1$$

Beraz,  $f$  jarraitua da  $x = 0$  puntuan  $\Leftrightarrow A = 1$

$$b) f'(0^+) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1+h} - 1}{h} \sim \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{L(\sqrt{1+h})}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{L(1+h)}{h} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(0^-) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^h + h^3 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) - 1}{h} \stackrel{(L'H)}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \left[ e^h + 3h^2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) - h \cdot \cos\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) \right] = 1$$

Beraz,  $\nexists f'(0)$

KALKULUA – MINTEGIETAKO KONTROL 2 (D eredua)

IZEN-ABIZENAK:

TALDEA:

$$1.- f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{L(1+4x^2)}{x^2} & \forall x < 0 \\ a & x = 0 \text{ funtzioa emanik:} \\ 2(2+x) + x^2 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \forall x > 0 \end{cases}$$

a) Kalkulatu  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f$  jarraitua izan dadin  $x = 0$  puntuan.

b) Aurreko atalean lortutako  $a$  parametroaren balio horretarako, kalkulatu  $f'(0)$ .

(2 puntu)

a)  $f$  jarraitua da  $x = 0$  puntuan  $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ 2(2+x) + x^2 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right] = 4 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{L(1+4x^2)}{x^2} \sim \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{4x^2}{x^2} = 4 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 4 = f(0) = a \Leftrightarrow a = 4$$

Beraz,  $f$  jarraitua da  $x = 0$  puntuan  $\Leftrightarrow a = 4$

$$b) f'(0^+) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2(2+h) + h^2 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) - 4}{h} = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0^-) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\frac{L(1+4h^2)}{h^2} - 4}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{L(1+4h^2) - 4h^2}{h^3} \stackrel{(L'H)}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{8h}{1+4h^2} - 8h \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-32h^2}{3h(1+4h^2)} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Beraz,  $\nexists f'(0)$

KALKULUA – MINTEGIETAKO KONTROL 1 (E eredua)

IZEN-ABIZENAK:

TALDEA:

$$1.- f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{x} & \forall x > 0 \\ A & x = 0 \text{ funtzioa emanik:} \\ B + x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \forall x < 0 \end{cases}$$

c) Kalkulatu  $A \in \mathbb{R}$  eta  $B \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f$  jarraitua izan dadin  $x = 0$  puntuan.

d) Aurreko atalean lortutako  $A$  eta  $B$  parametroen balio horietarako, kalkulatu  $f'(0)$ .

(2 puntu)

a)  $f$  jarraitua da  $x = 0$  puntuan  $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{x} \sim \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{L(\sqrt{1+x})}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{L(1+x)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left( B + x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) = B \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} = B = f(0) = A$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = B = \frac{1}{2}$$

Beraz,  $f$  jarraitua da  $x = 0$  puntuan  $\Leftrightarrow A = B = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} b) f'(0^+) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{1+h}-1}{h} - \frac{1}{2}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\sqrt{1+h} - 2 - h}{2h^2} \stackrel{(L'H)}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+h}} - 1}{4h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+h}}{4h\sqrt{1+h}} \sim \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-L(\sqrt{1+h})}{4h} = -\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{L(1+h)}{8h} = -\frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(0^-) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\frac{1}{2} + h \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) - \frac{1}{2}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \sin\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) \Rightarrow \nexists f'(0^-)$$

Beraz,  $\nexists f'(0)$