



Ariketa 1	Ariketa 2	Ariketa 3	Ariketa 4	Ariketa 5	Ariketa 6	Ariketa 7	Ariketa 8	Guztira

Azterketaren iraupena: 2 ordu eta erdi

IZEN-ABIZENAK:

TALDEA:

**1.- Kalkulatu hurrengo limiteak:**

a)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(2n+1)!}{(2n^2)^n}}$

b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2^p+3^p+\dots+n^p}{n^{p+1}}$ ,  $p = -2$  eta  $p = 2$  balioetarako.

(1.75 puntu)

a)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(2n+1)!}{(2n^2)^n}} \stackrel{(Z-E)}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1)!}{(2n^2)^n} \cdot \frac{(2(n-1)^2)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)!} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1) \cdot 2n \cdot (n-1)^{2n}}{n^{2n} \cdot (n-1)^2} =$

$= 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{2n} = 2A \Leftrightarrow LA = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2n \cdot L\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2n \cdot \left(\frac{n-1}{n} - 1\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2n \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{n}\right) = -2$

$\Leftrightarrow A = e^{-2} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(2n+1)!}{(2n^2)^n}} = \frac{2}{e^2}$

konbergentea

b)  $p = -2 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2^p+3^p+\dots+n^p}{n^{p+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+\frac{1}{2^2}+\frac{1}{3^2}+\dots+\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}}{0} = \frac{S \in \mathbb{R}^+}{0} = \infty$

$p = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2^p+3^p+\dots+n^p}{n^{p+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2^2+3^2+\dots+n^2}{n^3} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2}{\infty} \stackrel{(STOLZ)}{=} \frac{\infty}{\infty} =$

dibergentea

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^3 - (n-1)^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^3 - n^3 + 3n^2 - 3n + 1} = \frac{1}{3}$

Oharra: STOLZ erabil daiteke  $\{n^3\}$  hertsiki gorakorra eta dibergentea delako.

2.- Izan bitez  $a_n = \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right)$  eta  $b_n = \frac{1+(-1)^n}{n}$  gai orokorrak.

a) Kalkulatu  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  eta  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$ .

b) Estudiatu ea  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  eta  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  serieak konbergenteak ote diren.

(2 puntu)

$$2.- \{a_n\} = \left\{ \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) \right\} = \{1, 0, -1, 0, 1, 0, -1, 0, 1, 0, -1, 0, \dots\}$$

$$\{b_n\} = \left\{ \frac{1+(-1)^n}{n} \right\} = \left\{ 0, \frac{2}{2}, 0, \frac{2}{4}, 0, \frac{2}{6}, 0, \frac{2}{8}, 0, \frac{2}{10}, \dots \right\} = \left\{ 0, 1, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{3}, 0, \frac{1}{4}, 0, \frac{1}{5}, \dots \right\}$$

a)  $\nexists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  eta  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$

b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  ez da konbergentea

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = 0 + 1 + 0 + \frac{1}{2} + 0 + \frac{1}{3} + 0 + \frac{1}{4} + 0 + \frac{1}{5} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}, \text{ beraz, dibergentea da.}$$

3.- Aztertu  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{a^{2n}}$  seriearen izaera  $\forall a \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ .

(1 puntu)

$\forall a \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}, a_n = \frac{n+1}{a^{2n}} \geq 0 \quad \forall n \Rightarrow$  D'Alambert erabil daiteke:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+2}{a^{2n+2}} \cdot \frac{a^{2n}}{n+1} = \frac{1}{a^2} \begin{cases} < 1 \Leftrightarrow a^2 > 1 \Leftrightarrow |a| > 1 \\ > 1 \Leftrightarrow a^2 < 1 \Leftrightarrow |a| < 1 \\ = 1 \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow |a| = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$|a| > 1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a > 1 \\ a < -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ konbergentea da}$$

$$|a| < 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 < a < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ dibergentea da}$$

$$|a| = 1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ a = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow a_n = n+1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ dibergentea da}$$

Beraz,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \begin{cases} \forall a \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty) \text{ konbergentea da} \\ \forall a \in [-1, 1] - \{0\} \text{ dibergentea da} \end{cases}$ .

4.- a) Aurkitu  $f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \arctan(4x) + 3$  funtzioaren berretura-seriezeko garapena, non balio duen adieraziz.

b) Kalkulatu  $f^{(51)}(0)$ .

(2 puntu)

$$a) f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \arctan(4x) + 3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+16x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-16x^2)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot 16^n \cdot x^{2n}$$

$$\forall x / |-16x^2| = 16x^2 < 1 \Leftrightarrow x \in \left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

Eta aurreko tartean integratuz:

$$f(x) - \underbrace{f(0)}_{=3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot 16^n \cdot \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \quad \forall x \in \left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$\text{Baldin } x = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{4(2n+1)} \text{ baldintzaz konbergentea} \Rightarrow \exists S \text{ jarraitua} \\ \exists f\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \text{ jarraitua} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Baldin } x = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4(2n+1)} \text{ baldintzaz konbergentea} \Rightarrow \exists S \text{ jarraitua} \\ \exists f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \text{ jarraitua} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Beraz, } f(x) = 3 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot 16^n \cdot \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \quad \forall x \in \left[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right]$$

b) Aurreko atalean lortutako berretura-seriezeko garapena  $f$  funtzioari dagokion Taylor-en seriea da  $\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} \cdot x^n\right)$ .

Beraz,  $n = 25$  baliorako,  $x^{2n+1} = x^{51}$ , eta:

$$(-1)^{25} \cdot 16^{25} \cdot \frac{x^{51}}{51} = \frac{f^{(51)}(0)}{51!} \cdot x^{51} \Leftrightarrow \frac{f^{(51)}(0)}{51!} = -\frac{16^{25}}{51} \Leftrightarrow f^{(51)}(0) = -16^{25} \cdot 50!$$

5.- Aurkitu analitiko eta grafikoki  $f(x, y) = \frac{\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{2\pi}\right) \cdot L\left[x \cdot (x^2 + y^2 - \pi^2)\right]}{\sqrt{y - e^x}}$

funtzioaren definizio-eremua.

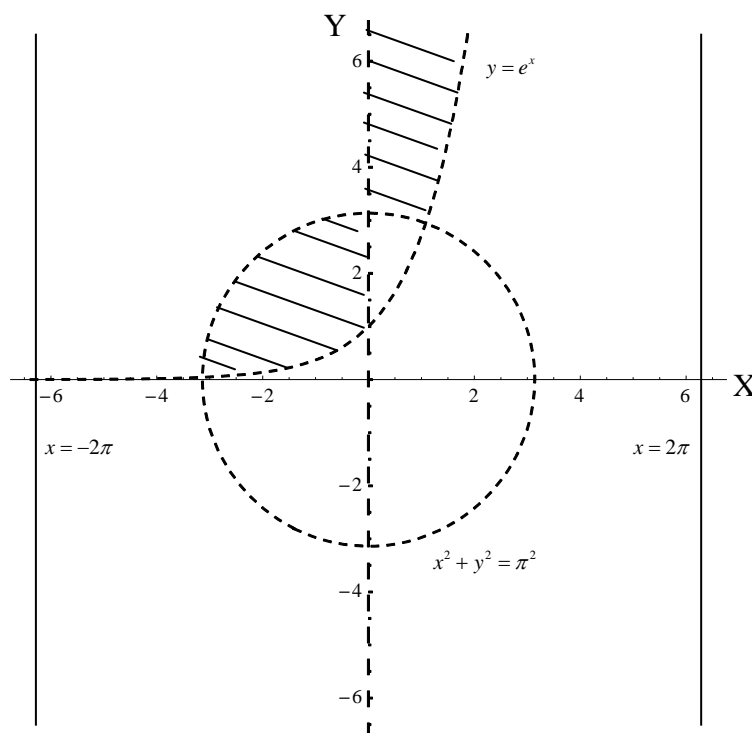
(1.5 puntu)

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / -1 \leq \frac{x}{2\pi} \leq 1, x \cdot (x^2 + y^2 - \pi^2) > 0, y - e^x > 0 \right\}$$

$$-1 \leq \frac{x}{2\pi} \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -2\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

$$y - e^x > 0 \Leftrightarrow y > e^x$$

$$x \cdot (x^2 + y^2 - \pi^2) > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \text{ eta } x^2 + y^2 > \pi^2 \\ \text{edo} \\ x < 0 \text{ eta } x^2 + y^2 < \pi^2 \end{cases}$$



$$6.- f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{L(1+x^2) \cdot \sin y}{x^2 + y^2} & \forall (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases} \text{ funtzioa emanik:}$$

a) Aztertu bere jarraitutasuna (0,0) puntuan.

b) Aztertu bere diferentziagarritasuna (0,0) puntuan.

(1.75 puntu)

a)  $f$  jarraitua da (0,0) puntuan  $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = f(0,0)$ . Hau da:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{L(1+x^2) \cdot \sin y}{x^2 + y^2} & \stackrel{(*)}{=} \lim_{\substack{\rho \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \forall \theta}} \frac{L(1+\rho^2 \cdot \cos^2 \theta) \cdot \sin(\rho \cdot \sin \theta)}{\rho^2} = \lim_{\substack{\rho \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \forall \theta}} \frac{\rho^2 \cdot \cos^2 \theta \cdot \rho \cdot \sin \theta}{\rho^2} = \\ & = \lim_{\substack{\rho \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \forall \theta}} \rho \cdot \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sin \theta = 0 = f(0,0) \end{aligned}$$

Beraz,  $f$  jarraitua da (0,0) puntuan.

b) Deribatu partzialak existitzen direla frogatzen hasiko gara:

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0}{h^2} - 0}{h} = 0$$

$$f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,k) - f(0,0)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0}{k^2} - 0}{k} = 0$$

Eta orain diferentziagarritasunerako B.B.N erabiliz:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|f(h,k) - f(0,0) - h \cdot f'_x(0,0) - k \cdot f'_y(0,0)|}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}} & = \lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\left| \frac{L(1+h^2) \cdot \sin k}{h^2 + k^2} \right|}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}} \stackrel{(*)}{=} \\ & = \lim_{\substack{\rho \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \forall \theta}} \frac{L(1+\rho^2 \cdot \cos^2 \theta) \cdot \sin(\rho \cdot \sin \theta)}{\rho^3} = \lim_{\substack{\rho \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \forall \theta}} \frac{\rho^2 \cdot \cos^2 \theta \cdot \rho \cdot \sin \theta}{\rho^3} = \lim_{\substack{\rho \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \forall \theta}} \underbrace{\cos^2 \theta \cdot \sin \theta}_{\neq} \end{aligned}$$

Beraz,  $f$  ez da diferentziagarria (0,0) puntuan.

(\*) Polarretan adieraziz:

$$a) \text{ atalean } \begin{cases} x = \rho \cdot \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \cdot \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$b) \text{ atalean } \begin{cases} h = \rho \cdot \cos \theta \\ k = \rho \cdot \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

**7.- Kalkulatu**  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{(x-y)^2} & \forall (x, y) / x \neq y \\ x-1 & \forall (x, y) / x = y \end{cases}$  **funtzioaren deribatu partzialak**

(1,1) **puntu**an.

(1 puntu)

$$f'_x(1,1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h,1) - f(1,1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h}{h^2} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h^2} = \infty$$

$$f'_y(1,1) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1,1+k) - f(1,1)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0}{(-k)^2} - 0}{k} = 0$$

**8.- Izan bedi**  $z = f(x, y)$  **funtzio diferentziagarria**  $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . **Baldin**  $f(0,0) = 3$ ,  $f(0.1, 0) = 3.01$  **eta**  $f(0.1, 0.2) = 3.018$  **balioak ezagutzen badira, kalkulatu**  $f$ -ren **deribatu partzialen balio hurbilduak** (0,0) **puntu**an.

(1 puntu)

$f$  funtzio diferentziagarria denez  $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \Rightarrow \Delta f \approx df \quad \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . Hau da:

$$\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \Rightarrow \Delta f = f(x+h, y+k) - f(x, y) \approx df(x, y) = f'_x(x, y) \cdot dx + f'_y(x, y) \cdot dy$$

non  $h = dx$  eta  $k = dy$

(0,0) puntuan aplikatuz:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(0,0) = 3 \\ f(0.1, 0) = 3.01 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h = dx = 0.1, k = dy = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta f = 0.01 \approx df(0,0) = f'_x(0,0) \cdot (0.1) \Rightarrow f'_x(0,0) \approx \frac{0.01}{0.1} = 0.1$$

Era berean:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(0,0) = 3 \\ f(0.1, 0.2) = 3.018 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h = dx = 0.1, k = dy = 0.2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta f = 0.018 \approx df(0,0) = f'_x(0,0) \cdot (0.1) + f'_y(0,0) \cdot (0.2) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f'_y(0,0) \approx \frac{0.018 - f'_x(0,0) \cdot (0.1)}{0.2} \approx \frac{0.018 - 0.01}{0.2} = \frac{0.008}{0.2} = 0.04$$