Adierazpide geometrikoalbektoreal (a,b) 2.	Modulvaren eta Konj	ugatuasen propietateak	Era binomi Koa: a+bi					
2-ren aurkakoa: - 2=-a-bi	121>0 baldin 2+0 2, -22 = 2, -22		Era Kastesiasia: (a,b)					
2-ren Konjugattia: 2: a-bi	121-221=121-1221	51.31 = 21.22	Era polaria: pa {p=\a2ab2					
2-ren modulua: 121=Va2-15=p 2-ren argumentua: aug (2)=d=arctan (b/a)	121-221=121-1221	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	(d= Ove tan (b/a)					
[arg (=)=d+2kt (K=0 arg arg)	21 = 121 baldin 2	270 1221 22	Era trigonometrikoa: p(cosa + isina)					
KALKULUAK ERA BINOMIKOAN Batuketa: 21-22=(a+6))-(c-di)=(a+c)+(b+d		e Kata: Newtonen binomi $(a+bi)^n = \binom{n}{0}a^n(bi)^0 + \binom{n}{1}a^{n-1}(bi)^n$	16) D b 10 11: 11:					
· Biderketa: 21-22=(a+b)) (c-d)=(ac-bd)+(a		1 -1 14						
- zaliketa (2270)	10=	berneturak 1=i4 i2=-1=i6 i4== 1=i5 i3=-i=i3	in= iuc+r= iuc. i'= 1 ir= ir					
$\frac{2i}{22} = \frac{(a+bi)}{(c+di)} = \frac{(a+bi)(c-di)}{(c+di)((c-di))} = \frac{(ac+bd)+(bc-ad)i}{(c^2+d^2)} = \frac{a}{(c^2+d^2)}$	c-1bd be-ad : 1 = 1	13 = a3 + 3ab + 3ab + b3	200					
	HOIVE : (1x) =							
Biderikata 2. 22=1pa)-(pa)=(pp) land	(cos d + sind) = co	stadi+isia(ad) e-0=	= = = 14+2Ke)+isin/4+2ke)]= nag					
	EULER	o' = 1 = 1 + e' 1 = 2' 1 tog. (1/9-12/12) - 12/0/19-26/21					
· Fallketo: $\frac{21}{22} = \frac{P_d}{P_d^{1/2}} = \left(\frac{P}{P}\right) d - d$	leit-cosdaisind		2 = entel e (41262) -> == entel 411					
Berreketa: 2n=(pd)=(pn)an	le-it-cosd-isind	icasd-isind=2cosd →coso	LE PIPA ETT TOCARITHO NEPERTARRAN					
· Erroketa: TP+ = ro fr= TP		d-sosarisind=Zisind-sin	2 = en = 1 (4-2kh) - ln(en = 1kh) = ln(e) = ln					
0 = d - 2ke K=0,1,,(n-1	6 -6 10000011210	0-(0)5415110 -2131110	2. (h(2)-En12/3/(4-2K/2)					
22=[e6,121+1(9+2ka)](0'+6'1)=e[6,121+1(9+2ka)](0'+6')	1 cosid)-sinid=1 }	os2(d)=1-sin2(d) in2(d)=1-cos2(d)						
DEG O 30 45 60 90 420 43		10 225 240 270	300 315 330 360 Re@ Re@					
RAD : 0 116 114 113 112 21/3 31		216 5214 4213 321						
SINX 0 1/2 12/2 13/2 1 13/2 12			1/2 12/2 13/2 1 Re @ Re @					
cosx : 1 G/2 C2/2 1/2 0 1-1/2 - 17 tanx 0 G/3 1 G X - 13 - 1			-13 -1 -13/3 O Im@ Im@					
Secinarian = {a, az, az,, an}) & Bornatua;	Janiec VNEN	0	(, A)n (/p/n)					
- Knotoras	itea boda, orduan borr	· 0 0. H. · 0	$\left(1-\frac{1}{h}\right)^{n}=e$ $\ln\left(4/B\right)=-\ln\left(8/4\right)$					
1-00 - DOI nav	a eta (bn) linitea=0 a eta (bn) linitea o «	1 A TON] - I DOWN	ouidetosuna ez da aplikatzen ⊕ V ⊙, orrik ⊙, ⊙, ⊕ edo ①					
· Balidideall: lim [an] = 1		-Indinitual: no	»n!»an»nb» en np					
- lim [an] = > 1) tan (an) Nsin (an) Navcsi	n (an) wardan lan) wa		4,6>0 1 p>0					
2) 1-ass(an) N ant 3	lean=1 Nan	2100	aintaint ak, nki aknk Naknk (K>O)					
4) ln (1+an) Nan // lim [a	n]=1-3enlan)nan-1	2) th (a)	0 4 a.n. 1 a.n ak. 1 n aknk) n b. n kenn (kxo)					
PROGRESIOAK!	· Aritmetiko-ge	ometrika; un= fauto	1,11,16, (a,121,),, (a,1(n-1),),(n-1)					
· Armetikoa: [a, a, +r, a, +2++ + a, +(n-1)]	an= (a1+(n-1)	(1) Ls ()-1	(D) - Lipsini (D)					
an=a,+(n-1) / Arrazoia: r=an-an-1	S(n)= 01 (1-1)	(1-12)2 (1-12)2	- 3=lim Tar=1= 12<1->Konb. 12>1-> Dib					
$Q_{n-1} = \frac{Q_n + Q_{n-1}}{2}$ $S(n) = Q_1 + \frac{(n-1)t}{2} = \frac{(Q_1 + Q_n)n}{2}$		netikoa rziovragoi geor	La colo de la colo de colo					
	· Hipergeo metrillo	the course out the course of the	- nonparaziosilo irispidea:					
= Geometrika: {a, a, r, a, r,, a, r (n-1)} an=a, r (m) r - an an an an an an an an an an an an an an an			lan eta Ebn					
an-1 and Jan and	out F	ordiner V bad-Lao	7					
$3(n) = \frac{\alpha_1(n-1)}{n-1} = \frac{\alpha_1(n-1)}{n-1}$	an = bn A = (an)=Dib> Dib.							
1 2 1 2	S(n)= (pn - g)an-1							
SERIEAK S(n)=0,+02-03++0n= \$(0n)	5 62 m 0= = - Seri	EAK Z (an); anso the e harmonikoa; Kod > Kod	N KSI > D br					
	-Zatidora irizpidazi	, ,,,,,	, 123-3000,					
- Beharrezko baldintza -> lum [an]=0	7= lim an+1 3 => 14	1-21600 19-1-2012 19	=1 > inhotació kasua					
n-son LS(n)1-2 (an) Dhoigent	n-gallen belleture							
- Propietaticale: 1) Z (an-bn) = Sa-15b (Kanb)	Propietotock: 1) \(\bar{\gamma} \left(\alpha \right) = \bar{\gamma} \right) \frac{1}{\sigma}							
2) VACR, E 2(an) = 25 (Kenb)	nom l'an Ja		- Zalangaglo Kosus., OCSIC					
3) 4 Jue R, Z [2(0n). µ(bn)] -250 - µ36 (Konb)	SERIE OLITERNATURE	Zlan, ananiso Vi	ne N					
Spire absolutili Kontrogentack	deibnitzen irigoidoa		*Absoluble Kenhergenteen iris pidas					
\$ (lan1) -> (rai postibozko zoiea Kent) .> Kento.	Pum [and=0 1 land	I = land YNEM -> Kunb !	aplike datelo.					
2 (Tan 1) saa pagraya 12 to 1	Soile boreziak:							
"Eduzein Seine abs. Konb> Kunb		- Hipergeometrilloa						
- yeonewitter un suit , 111 Konbegente sitt		- HOURD MOTILION						
S(n)= unrai = -3 an Abatura	1-r		()					
S(n)= anr-a: -1-1 an (batra)	1-r		a)/n+1 (bature portsiale)					
Artmeliko-geomotrikon		an - pn + q p+	gyp# (bature portgiole)					
an=[a,+(n-1)ri][2,h] Kuntungene -> re)	2-55(n)= a1 7 (1-1-5) (1-1-5)	an - pn +9 pt	(1-9)/p]>1 => S(n)= \alpha_1 \cdot \					
. Ar inatiko-geomatrikoa an=[a,+(n-1)ri]r2hi Kunbergente -> r2 r= A asitmatrikoa; r2+1-> A geomatriko	<1=25(n)= a1 1(1-12)+	an - pn +9 pt						
an-[a,-(n-1)ri](2) Kuntungene-> re)	<1=25(n)= a1 1(1-12)+	an - pn +9 pt						

QURENA DIE	MONTERENTZIA ELIPSED	Hiperso	is F	Pacascla : F(P/2,0)	Execusion + d= ×1 P/2=0
- 250012 0012	(h) -> testos - F.(-c.0	T. (-c.0)		Ox parabola	or parabola
11 7 4 1 - 12	eradies 1 72(0,0)	Thurst In I al		- Erpina (0,0)	Erpina (0,0)
-Puthu-maldai 1-Dro	Morra: Cla, b) 1- stordi	add a la serdi	orciata TRE 1.	132=2px	x2 = 2py
4-40=m(x-x0) 1 (x-	-012-19-6)=10 breding	oudate Im	orchits Im 1	- Espinal xo, yol	Erdina (xo, yo)
	naillera: E(0.0) I - Kamaillas	a: 10.01 Hanoni Mac	. 10101	(y-y0)=2p(x-20)2	(x-x0)2=2p(y-y0)
$\frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{y}{b} = 1$	1y2=r2 2 45	$= 4 \qquad \frac{x^2 - 4^2}{\alpha^2 - b^2}$	= 4		4=ax2+bx+c
D ITH TRIG	UNOMETER DREW - Purtuen	gentation purion 3		Erpina Kallalatzelo	Espira Walkulatzello
1. (1. 1.1%	CYC. 4	(Cru. Un)	x'26	y'=0 (4ac-by)
x1-x0 91-90 Chix-	THEX = 1/4 05	19-401 = A (x-x0)2 =	(y-40) = d	p>0-soshumera p=0-soshesrosa	(xo196)=(-5/2a, (qa-0)) a 0-> gorantz
2 Tunnx e)=-Shx +anh(-x)=-	No.	(x±4)=ch.	aco -> beherants
shx=ex-ex	T. Bikotia F. Ball		alloitiale she	(x = y) = 5hx - chy = chx - Si $2x = ch^2x + 5h^2x = 2ch^2$	hy 1 - 2ch 2 + 4
chx=Vsh2x+5	(201	Acoth D.	Sh	2x=2shx-chx	(-1-25/1 7/3
A21, 21	shx= = 1 / ch2x-1	tan x = + (ch2x-1) 9=	argshx = ln(x +	1x2-11) g=argtonbx=	1 en (11k) D=(1,1)
shx = 1 - 1 - 1	(P→×>0 (D→×<0	(A->XXX A->XXX 4=1	orgenx= en(x±	1x20d) SIMITEEN PR	
· INFINITESIMO = xo puntuon	A INCINTO	INFINITOSINO BALIOKID	EAK Pin [81)		
lim [f(x)] =0	1 3(x) -> \$(x) INFINITEDHO	lim 3(x)-1=9(x)~10			\$(>)[]=[]
JACRANUA	DERIBAGADRIA	ALDERANTEIBKU FUNTZI	10 100	X-3 KO	
1) 3 lim l(x) = Ilim f(x)	lim 3(x0+0x)-8(x0) -01/-	dx _ 3	cion [3(s	x)/g(x)]=4/12 · lim [c	
X-3x5 X 3x5+	\$ (xo) = 2 (xo)	JUNETO INPLIZITUA	11270)		(h(1(x))] > ln(L)
2) 3 f(x) 3) lim s(x)=s(x)	QUEEN UKITZAILEDREN	F(x,y)=0->F(x,y)=0	& lim Is	3619(x)]=422 . Pin [a	1 £(1) (2)] = e
12%	EKUASIOA	1 . g, x-181 gungion	(4>0)	x->x0_[_	
11 Gaundigarria	3-40=2 (x0)(x-x0)	ROLLE	24-15	Fundio pornatua xo p	cuntum eta emg(+1=0=)
lion &(x) = lim &(x) \$ \$ (x)	1	1 2) Der ingoria (a/b)	artean :	lim 3(4).g(x)=0	
2) 1 Hailales apirtipana	3-30= 3'(x0) (x-x0)-	, 3) f(a)=2(b)	226	HAX/MIN: min (9(x))=	-max (-8(4))
(Finitua/Inginitua)	HURBEN ANGELVA	, ∃c∈(a,b)/£'(c)=0		x1= 2+6 - 8 : x2	= = = = (5>0)
2,= lim \$6) \$ 2= lim \$(x)	tan Q = 2'(x0) - g'(x0) P(ADD) () ((TO))	Ajarraia Ea, 6 Hartean	1		
Juzia 8/1=22-21	PLANO UKITEDILEN			$3(x_1) > 3(x_2) \Rightarrow x \in U$	a, x2] · Eurore max = 2
3)2 mailab gaintiezina Albo limiteetako bart	2- (-2 4) (2-0) -24] (6-4)	1 30E(a,b)/ 8(b)-8(a) =1	(c) a c B	1/2/2/3/2/3 xel	x, b] Eldiko puntua:
oude existitzen	Leherengo desibatua Kalkulua		OCT-EN TECHEMO	An b-a 1/1 5	x= an-60
MUTURIAN	1 @ > @ => HIN SI PURTUR 1 @ > @ => HAX P'(xo)		Ucseloc)	en-b-a - 8 (1-1)	
- flat - scorakor Aderib.	Deinua es bada 1 70%.		(a,b)= 22 (a,b)	PROPIEMTEAK.	92
£'(x0)>0	Interio pertua 2) Hax/411	ABSOLUTION - (a,b) AASA	dydx	ak. Blugliher	(Rogl(x,y)=2(g(x,y))
=3(x0) -> Behevallar Aderib	Rigardanhalla	5 110000 DECONOCION 17/ 20	(ab)	· (\$=9)(x,y)=\$(x,y)=g(x,y)	(gof)(xy)=g(x(xy))
	TOUL I - O -> HIN . A MORPE	7136	com 2(4,9)	1. (3-9) (4,9) = &(mg)-gi	1614
MINE I UNBIODIEN CONTOURINGE	2"(x)<0=HAX	3)1(a,b)= eim g(x,y)	-(1/9)(x14) > (1/4/9) / 19(0	167 40
2(x0±h)>2(x0)=MIN = 1 2(x0±h)<2(x0)=MAX	ONDOS ONDORO HUBBILLETA			Plano utityailearen ellu	
had A oso txillia	1) g(x) C1 Klasekoa tartean	* Deribation pertaiolak:		2-c=2'x] (x-0)+2'9] (4	
DIKOTOHIA HETUDGA	is desibatea jarraia	(de(x4) - 3, x(x,3) (e3	-0'a(x4) -	(0,6)	
9(2)=0	2) 19(x) (K (K 1):			3 (vig) Buntziea (aib) punt	van deribagarria da pentu
1) g(x) desibogaria [a, b]	[a,b] tartean	Limiteak.	8.07	RAPIENTE BEKOREA"	jalah bodanzka. (6 V D)
2) a(1) seinus monterdu	319[[a,b])C[a,b] **E[a,b]	lim \$(4,6)-\$(a,6) , lim 5		7 \$(a,b) = (2 \$(a,b))	Norabide-deribatuaren balio maximoa gradientearen
[a,b] tarteen	· X1=g(k); x2=g(k)	you x-a how			
3) 9(a) 9(b) <0 • X1= 2 + 5 > 3 cinua	$x_n = g(x_{n-1}) = x$	lin 3(0,91-1(a,b) lin 8(a)			x=(a,b); Bektirea: V=(v, v2)
· g(a) Vg(b) da g(h) F	Hun bergentoc & soluziona	4-6 8-6 K-20	K OS.	rendicioatua v bekkerearekiko:	DVS(x)=Qm Xx+cv)-1(x)
zerni desti, hartu	TAYLORREN GARAPENA : x=a	A.A. MOTURASK	ov beklo	ore unifaction -> f-ren noro	bide-deribatua belatorearekiko.
EE DA n=Heronin	Phistocalinal tack-al + white	1) Deribatu pertzial	b=2=2(vi)	y), (a,b)-n deribagania eta 1,b)=9'x]-cosquey]-sinq	volcos & , sin el:
NEWTON-ROPHSUN	2(x)=9(a)+2'(a)(xa)-2'(a)+	2) Puntle Kraikeak:	1		
3(x)=0	Errorea: Rn-16(2)	- 2x(0,6)= 0 N g g(0			edalluntza. T tolttoreuren norabidaen.
1) g(x) C2 Klaselloc [a,6]	Rn11 = (n-1) (x-a) 1-1/5E	(a, 2) 3) Matrize resistra:	1 31 (1,0)	121-12-121-1
27 a'(x) x a''(x) zeinua	- Markouri-ran garapene	3.3(0.6) 0	normado	aren nombideada.	rest govingalaren sestra kurben
montendu [a,b]-n	2(x)=2(0)+ 2'(6), 3"(0) 1	136/21 - 958(0/p) 9	elait 1 " Ruiban	(HUTURIAL)	Baldintzale:
8) g(a) g(b) < 0	Rn+1 (1) = g(n+1) (0) xn+1 Del	(1) (1)Boutingsk	1 Lank		[41(2,(4g))]<0
	1 (044))		1 .1. V.D	GHIKOCK:	MINING LOUGH
-9-g(20)=g'(20)(x-20) }		. HSlablison Slab	Laro		14L(2,(x,4))1>0
920	MEACEN ECOGGELA: 2-8(vig)	· HS(ab) 1 > 0 A 2 5(ab) > 0	· Play	=0	HL(2,(x,y))1>0 MAXIMO LOUGLA
920	MEACEN ECCOGOLA 2-Siny)	HINIHO ERLATIBOA:	13) Hookinge		
× 1-1-> 2-0 (xn)	MENCEN ECOPOGENT, 5-8(NA) MENCEN ECOPOGENT, 5-8(NA) N=U(NA) N=U(NA) N=U(NA)	HINIMO ERLATIBLA: 148(a,b) 1>01 218(a,b) 40	3) Hootrigo	-0 hosing 010alog:	
× 1-1-> 2-0 (xn)	MENCEN ECOPOGENT, 5-8(NA) MENCEN ECOPOGENT, 5-8(NA) N=U(NA) N=U(NA) N=U(NA)	HINING ERCATIBLE : HELGIBILITY 3 2 (6,6) < 0 MYTHO ERCATROL	1 11 (2 (1,9))	-0 hosing 010alog:	
$\chi_{v+1} = \chi_v - \frac{3(\chi_v)}{3(\chi_v)}$	MEACEN ECOGGELA: 2-8(vig)	HINIMO ERLATIBLA: 148(a,b) 1>01 218(a,b) 40	1 11 (2 (1,9))	-0 hosing 010alog:	