NFINITÉSIMOS EQUIVALENTES Decimes 51 fixi g och son infinitésimes equivalentes en x=a si $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a} g(x) = 0$ y $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1$ Notación: en este cula escribima fara gar) (a x=a) (ASOS IMPORTANTES (PARA X=0): (X~ senx~arcsenx~tgx~arctgX) (ex-1~X X H TWI EN S; f(x) -> 0 =) PODEMOS SUSTITUIR

 $\sqrt{(1+x)} \sim X$

S; f(x) -> 0 =) PODEMOS SUSTITUIR X (-> f(x) EN WALQUIERA DE LAS ANTERIORES.

Por ejemplo: Ser(h(x))~h(x) en x=1

eg:
$$\lim_{X\to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = \lim_{X\to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = 0$$

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IMPORTANTE: LOS INFINIT. EQUIU. SÉ PVEDEN ZEEMPLAZAR ENTRE SI SIEMPRE y CHAN DO ESTÉN MULTIPLICANDO J DIVIDIENO $\frac{1-165x}{\chi^2} = \frac{1}{100} \frac{\cos \chi - 1}{\cos \chi} = \frac{1}{100} \frac{-1}{2\cos(x)}$

1° CANINO: (1+CXX-1) X-30 1-50 (EWERI)0

0/(W)~ W-1

CONTINUIDAD (m fix) = f(a) es continua en X=a Si h(x) tiere um discontinuidad evitable en X = C SALTO DE DISC. una discontinued discontinuidad ro entable en x=a de 2 especine de salto o 6 ys; er continua en X=a 1° यहिंदि

ei:
$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$
 $\lim_{x \to \infty} (f) = \mathbb{R}^{-1}(0)$

Obs: Si fexly $g(x)$ son continuous en $x = a$

If $(x) \pm g(x)$; $f(x) = \frac{f(x)}{2}$ (Si fer continuous en $x = a$

If $(x) \pm g(x) \neq 0$) Son continuous en $x = a$

If $(x) \pm \frac{\sin x}{x}$ er continuous en $(x) \pm \frac{\sin x}{x}$ fine unit $(x) \pm \frac{\sin x}{x}$ fine unit $(x) \pm \frac{\sin x}{x}$ fine $(x) \pm$

es: estudias la continuidad de flx1= x²+x-6 (Dm(f), x²-x-2=0~) x=2; x=-1 $= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} D_{k}(f) = \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_{k}(f) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_{k}(f) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}$ (X=-1) |\(\text{Im} \\ \text{fix} = \text{Im} \\ \text{X} - \text{Y} - \text{Z} = \text{D} => hay disc. de 2° especia en x=-1 (x=2): $||x|| \frac{x^2+x-6}{x^2-x-2} = ||x| \frac{(x-1)(x+3)}{(x+3)} = \frac{5}{3}$ = hay ma disc. evitable on X=2

Assintotas:

· X = a es asíntata vortical del gráfico de fex) Si lim fex) = DO X-sa

e y=b es asintota horizontal del gráfico de f(x) s? ||m f(x)=b y ||m f(x)=b x->+ve (y=b el A.H) por izqueda. Pr derecha • Asintotus dolicuas y = mx + b es asintotu dolicua del gráfico $\int_{x + b} f(x) - (mx + b) = 0$ $\int_{x + b} f(x) - (mx + b) = 0$

Cops: lim tal = m

 $X\rightarrow F_{p}$ $|\{w \in f(x) - w \in p\}|$

ej:
$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2+1}{x+2}$$
 des: $hm f(x) = 10$

Si tiere asintata dolicua:

$$M = 1/m$$
 $f(x) = 1/m$ $3x^2 + 1 = ... = 3$

$$b = \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) - 3x = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 1}{x + 2} - 3x = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 1 - 3x(x + 1)}{x + 2}$$

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 $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 1 - 3x^2 - 6x}{x + 2} = 0.0. = 6 \implies hay A.0$