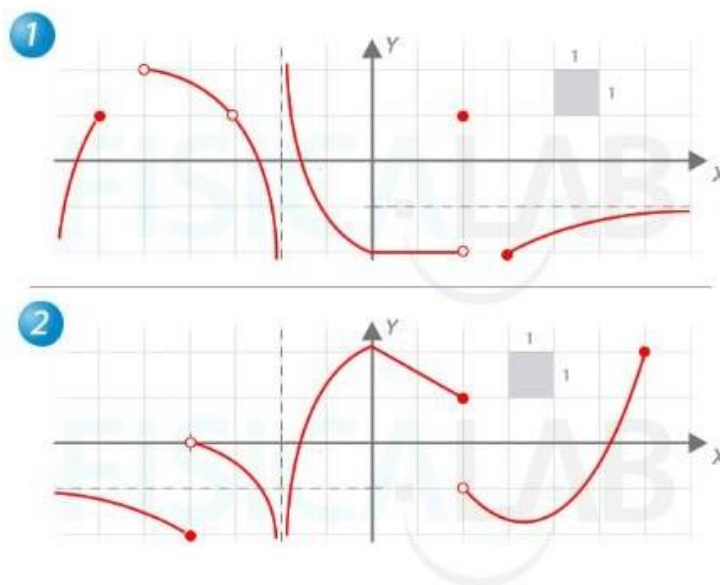


**HOJA DE TRABAJO N° 2**

**TEMA:** Propiedades de los límites, límites laterales e indeterminaciones

**FECHA DE ENTREGA:** 19/12/2020

Las siguientes gráficas corresponden a las funciones  $f(x)$ , en 1, y  $g(x)$ , en 2.



Determina:

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -6^-} f(x)$
2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -6^+} f(x)$
3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -5^-} f(x)$
4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -5^+} f(x)$
5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f(x)$
6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} f(x)$
7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x)$

**GR2**

**SEMESTRE: 2020-A**

8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x)$
9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$
10.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$
11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x)$
12.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$
13.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^-} g(x)$
14.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} g(x)$
15.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} g(x)$
16.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} g(x)$
17.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x)$
18.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x)$
19.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} g(x)$
20.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (g(x) - f(x))$

Determinar

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -6^-} f(x) \Rightarrow 1$         | 11) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) \Rightarrow$ No existe         |
| 2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} f(x) \Rightarrow$ No existe  | 12) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) \Rightarrow -2$                |
| 3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -5^-} f(x) \Rightarrow$ No existe | 13) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^-} f(x) \Rightarrow -2$               |
| 4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -5^+} f(x) \Rightarrow 2$         | 14) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} f(x) \Rightarrow 0$                |
| 5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f(x) \Rightarrow 1$         | 15) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) \Rightarrow -\infty$          |
| 6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} f(x) \Rightarrow 1$         | 16) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) \Rightarrow +\infty$          |
| 7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) \Rightarrow -\infty$   | 17) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x) \Rightarrow 2$                 |
| 8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +2} f(x) \Rightarrow +\infty$     | 18) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) \Rightarrow 2$                 |
| 9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \Rightarrow -2$         | 19) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} g(x) \Rightarrow 1$                 |
| 10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \Rightarrow -2$        | 20) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (g(x) - f(x)) \Rightarrow (2-2)=0 //$ |

Calcule los siguientes límites laterales de manera algebraica

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \text{ con } f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x+2 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{x+2} & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) \text{ con } f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x+2 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{x+2} & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} 3x+2$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3(0)+2 = 2$  Por izquierda  $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 2$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{0+2} = \frac{1}{2}$  No tiene límite

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} 3x+2 = 3(2)+2 = 8$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{2+2} = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $f(0) = 2$



Al buscar el límite de la razón de dos polinomios enteros respecto a  $x$ , cuando  $x \rightarrow \infty$ , es conveniente dividir previamente los dos términos de la razón por  $x^n$ , donde  $n$  es la mayor potencia de estos polinomios.

En muchos casos puede emplearse un procedimiento análogo, cuando se trata de fracciones que contienen expresiones irracionales.

Ejemplo 1.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x-3)(3x+5)(4x-6)}{3x^3+x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(2-\frac{3}{x}\right)\left(3+\frac{5}{x}\right)\left(4-\frac{6}{x}\right)}{3+\frac{1}{x^2}-\frac{1}{x^3}} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{3} = 8.$$

Ejemplo 2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{x^3+10}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{10}{x^3}}} = 1.$

181.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(y+1)^2}{x^2+1}.$

186.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2-3x-4}{\sqrt{x^4+1}}.$

182.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1000x}{x^2-1}.$

187.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x+3}{x+\sqrt{x}}.$

183.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2-5x+1}{3x+7}.$

188.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{10+x\sqrt{x}}.$

184.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2-x+3}{x^3-8x+5}.$

189.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3+1}}{x+1}.$

185.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x+3)^3(3x-2)^2}{x^5+5}.$

190.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}}.$

③

181)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(y+1)^2}{x^2+2} = \frac{\infty+1}{\infty^2+2} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

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

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

182)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1000x}{x^2-1} = \frac{1000(\infty)}{\infty^2-1} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1000x}{x^2-1} = \frac{1000x}{x^2-1} = \frac{1000}{\frac{x^2-1}{x}} = \frac{1000}{x-\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{0}{\infty} = 0 //$$

183)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2-5x+1}{3x+7} = \frac{\infty^2-5(\infty)+1}{3(\infty)+7} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2-5x+1}{3x+7} = \frac{\frac{x^2}{x} - \frac{5x}{x} + \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{3x}{x} + \frac{7}{x}} = \frac{x - 5 + \frac{1}{x}}{3 + \frac{7}{x}} = \frac{\infty - 5 + 0}{3 + 0} = \frac{\infty}{3} = \infty //$$

184)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2-x+3}{x^3-8x+5} = \frac{2(\infty)^2-\infty+3}{\infty^3-8(\infty)+5} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2-x+3}{x^3-8x+5} = \frac{\frac{2x^2}{x^3} - \frac{x}{x^3} + \frac{3}{x^3}}{\frac{x^3}{x^3} - \frac{8x}{x^3} + \frac{5}{x^3}} = \frac{\frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x^3}}{1 - \frac{8}{x^2} + \frac{5}{x^3}} = \frac{0}{1} = 0 //$$

185)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x+3)^3 \cdot (2x-2)^2}{x^5 + 5} = \frac{(2(\infty)+3)^3 \cdot (2(\infty)-2)^2}{(\infty)^5 + 5} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ IND}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x+3)^3 \cdot (2x-2)^2}{x^5 + 5} = \frac{(2x+3)^3 \cdot (2x-2)^2}{x^5 + \frac{5}{x^5}} = \frac{0}{1} = 0 //$$

186)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 4}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1}} = \frac{2(\infty)^2 - 3(\infty) - 4}{\sqrt{\infty^4 + 1}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ IND}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 4}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1}} = \frac{\frac{2x^2}{x^2} - \frac{3x}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{x^4}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{2}{1} = 2 //$$

187)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x+3}{x+\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2(\infty)+3}{\infty+\sqrt{\infty}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ IND}$$

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

188)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{10+x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{\infty^2}{10+\infty\sqrt{\infty}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{10+x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x^2 \cdot (10-x\sqrt{x})}{(10+x\sqrt{x}) \cdot (10-x\sqrt{x})} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10x^2 - x^3\sqrt{x}}{100 - x^2 \cdot x} = \frac{10x^2 - x^3\sqrt{x}}{100 - x^3} //$$

189)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}}{x+1} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{\infty^2+1}}{\infty+1} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2}{x} + \frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{x}{x} + 1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 //$$

190)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x}{x}}}{\sqrt{\frac{x}{x} + \frac{x}{x} + \frac{x}{x}}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1}}{1+1+1} = \frac{1}{3} //$$



Si  $P(x)$  y  $Q(x)$  son polinomios enteros y  $P(a) \neq 0$  o  $Q(a) \neq 0$ , el límite de la fracción racional

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$

se halla directamente.

Si  $P(a) = Q(a) = 0$ , se recomienda simplificar la fracción  $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ , por el binomio  $x - a$ , una o varias veces.

Ejemplo 3.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+2}{x-1} = 4.$$

$$191. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 + 1}.$$

$$195. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^4 - 4x + 3}.$$

$$192. \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 10}{x^2 - 25}.$$

$$196. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - (a+1)x + a}{x^3 - a^3}.$$

$$193. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 3x + 2}.$$

$$197. \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h}.$$

$$194. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 4x + 4}.$$

$$198. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{3}{1-x^3} \right).$$

191)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 + 1} =$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^2 - x + 1) = 0.$$

192)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 10}{x^2 - 25} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 10}{x^2 - 25} = \frac{5^2 - 5(5) + 10}{5^2 - 25} = \frac{10}{0} = \frac{\infty}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 10}{x^2 - 25} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 10}{x^2 - 25} = +\infty$$

193)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} = \frac{(-1)^2 - 1}{(-1)^2 + 3(-1) + 2} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (ID)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{(x-1)}{(x+2)} = \frac{-1-1}{-1+2} = \frac{-2}{1} \text{ (ID)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} = -2$$

194)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 4x + 4} = \frac{2^2 - 2(2)}{2^2 - 4(2) + 4} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 4x + 4} = \left( \frac{x(x-2)}{(x-2)^2} \right) = \left( \frac{x}{x-2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x}{x-2} = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x}{x-2} = +\infty$$

No existe

195)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^4 - 4x + 3} = \frac{1^3 - 3(1) + 2}{1^4 - 4(1) + 3} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^4 - 4x + 3} = \frac{(x-1)(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2(x^2 - 2x + 3)} = \frac{(x-1)}{x^2 - (x+3)} = \frac{1-1}{1^2 - (1+3)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3}{2}$$

196)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - (a+1)x + a}{x^3 - a^3} = \frac{a^2 - (a+1)a + a}{a^3 - a^3} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ IND}$$

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

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

197)

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h} = \frac{(x+0)^3 - x^3}{0} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (IND)}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h} = \frac{h(3x^2 + 3hx + h^2)}{h} = 3x^2 + 3hx + h^2 = 3x^2$$

198)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{3}{1-x^3} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{1-1} - \frac{3}{1-1^3} \right) = \frac{1}{0} - \frac{3}{0} = \frac{1-3}{0} = \text{IND}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{3}{1-x^3} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right) = -\infty$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{1-1} \right) = +\infty$$

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



Las expresiones irracionales se reducen, en muchos casos, a una forma racional introduciendo una nueva variable.

Ejemplo 4. Hallar

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x}-1}.$$

Solución. Suponiendo

$$1+x=y^6,$$

tenemos:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x}-1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{y^3-1}{y^2-1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{y^2+y+1}{y+1} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$199. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{x-1}.$$

$$201. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[5]{x}-1}{\sqrt[4]{x}-1}.$$

$$200. \lim_{x \rightarrow 64} \frac{\sqrt{x}-8}{\sqrt[3]{x}-4}.$$

$$202. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[5]{x^3}-2\sqrt[5]{x}+1}{(x-1)^2}.$$

Otro procedimiento para hallar el límite de una expresión irracional es el de trasladar la parte irracional del numerador al denominador o, al contrario, del denominador al numerador.

Ejemplo 5.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{a}}{x-a} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x-a}{(x-a)(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \quad (a > 0). \end{aligned}$$

$$203. \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{2-\sqrt{x-3}}{x^2-49}.$$

$$210. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-2x+6}-\sqrt{x^2+2x-8}}{x^2-4x+3}.$$

$$204. \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{x-8}{\sqrt[3]{x}-2}.$$

$$211. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x+a}-\sqrt{x}).$$

$$205. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}-1}.$$

$$212. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\sqrt{x(x+a)}-x].$$

$$206. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{3-\sqrt{5+x}}{1-\sqrt{5-x}}.$$

$$213. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2-5x+6}-x).$$

$$207. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-\sqrt{1-x}}{x}.$$

$$214. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\sqrt{x^2+1}-x).$$

$$208. \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h}-\sqrt{x}}{h}.$$

$$215. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \sqrt[3]{1-x^3}).$$

$$209. \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[5]{x+h}-\sqrt[5]{x}}{h}.$$



199)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{x-1} = \frac{\sqrt{1}-1}{1-1} = \frac{0}{0} = \text{IND}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+1} \right) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

200)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 64} \frac{\sqrt{x}-8}{\sqrt{x}-4} = \frac{\sqrt{64}-8}{\sqrt{64}-4} = \frac{8-8}{4-4} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 64} \frac{\sqrt{x}-8}{\sqrt{x}-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 64} \left( \frac{1}{\frac{2\sqrt{x}}{3x^{2/3}}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 64} \left( \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{x} \right) = \frac{3\sqrt[3]{64}}{2} = \frac{3 \cdot 4}{2} = 6 //$$

201)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[5]{x}-1}{\sqrt[4]{x}-1} = \frac{1-1}{1-1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[5]{x}-1}{\sqrt[4]{x}-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{y^5-1}{y^4-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{x+1} = \frac{1+1}{1+1} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 //$$

202)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}-2\sqrt{x}+1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{1^2}-2\sqrt{1}+1}{(1-1)^2} = \frac{0}{0} = \text{IND}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}-2\sqrt{x}+1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{y^2-1}{y^2-1} = \frac{x^2-2x+1}{(x-1)(x-1)} = \frac{(x-1)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-1)} //$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2}{2} = 1 //$$



203)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x-3}}{x^2 - 49} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{\infty-3}}{\infty^2 - 49}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x-3}}{(x+7)(x-7)} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{x+3}}{2 + \sqrt{x-3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{2^2 - (\sqrt{x-3})^2}{(x+7)(x-7)(2 + \sqrt{x-3})}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{4 - (x-3)}{(x+7)(x-7)(2 + \sqrt{x-3})} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{-(x-7)}{(x+7)(x-7)(2 + \sqrt{x-3})} = \frac{-1}{(7+7)(2 + \sqrt{7-3})} = -\frac{1}{56} //$$

204)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{x-8}{\sqrt{x}-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{8-8}{\sqrt{8}-2} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{8}} = \infty$$

205)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = \frac{\sqrt{1}-1}{\sqrt{1}-1} = \frac{0}{0}$  Indeterminación

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}+1} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}^3(x-1)(2 + \sqrt{x}-1)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} = 0 //$$

206)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{3 - \sqrt{5+x}}{1 - \sqrt{5-x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{3 - \sqrt{5+x}}{1 - \sqrt{5-x}} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5+4}}{1 - \sqrt{5-4}} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Indeterminación} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{3 - \sqrt{5+x}}{1 - \sqrt{5-x}} \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{5-x}}{1 + \sqrt{5-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(3 - \sqrt{5+x})(1 + \sqrt{5-x})}{1 - 5 + x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} = 0 \quad \text{No está definido}$$



207)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{1+0} - \sqrt{1-0}}{0} = \frac{0}{0} //$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x - 1-x}{x(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} = 0$$

208)

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+h-x}{h(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})}$$

$$\text{Límites laterales} \begin{cases} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2h+x}{0} = \frac{2(0)+x}{0} = \frac{x}{0} = +\infty \\ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2h+x}{0} = \frac{2(0)+x}{0} = \frac{x}{0} = -\infty // \end{cases}$$

209)

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+h} - \sqrt[3]{x}}{h} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ Indeterminado..}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+h} - \sqrt[3]{x}}{h} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+h} - \sqrt[3]{x}}{h} = +\infty$$

210)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-2x+6} - \sqrt{x^2+2x-6}}{x^2-4x+3}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} = \frac{\sqrt{3^2-2(3)+6} - \sqrt{3^2+2(3)-6}}{3^2-4(3)+3} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2-2x+6 - (x^2+2x-6)}{(x^2-4x+3)(\sqrt{x^2-2x+6} + \sqrt{x^2+2x-6})}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-4}{(3-1)(\sqrt{3^2-2(3)+6} + \sqrt{3^2+2(3)-6})} = -\frac{1}{3} //$$



211)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x}) = \sqrt{+\infty+a} - \sqrt{+\infty} = \infty - \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{(\sqrt{x+a})^2 - (\sqrt{x})^2}{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{(x+a) - (x)}{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{a}{+\infty} = 0 //$$

212)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\sqrt{x(x+a)} - x] = \infty - \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x(x+a)} - x = \frac{\sqrt{x(x+a)} + x}{\sqrt{x(x+a)} + x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(x+a) - x^2}{\sqrt{x(x+a)} + x} = \frac{x^2 + ax - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + ax + x}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ IND}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax}{\sqrt{x^2 + ax + x}} = \infty //$$

213)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6} - x) = \infty - \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6} - x) = \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6} + x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2 - 5x + 6) - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6} + x} = \frac{-5x + 6}{\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6} + x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{-5}{2} //$$

214)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\sqrt{x^2+1} - x) = \infty(\sqrt{+\infty^2+1} - \infty) = \infty - \infty$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

215)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \sqrt[3]{1-x^3})$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \sqrt[3]{1-x^3}) = \infty + \sqrt[3]{1-\infty^3} = \infty - \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x + \sqrt[3]{1-x^3} = \frac{x\sqrt[3]{1-x^3}}{x\sqrt[3]{1-x^3}} = \frac{x^2}{x^2(\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{1}{x^3}})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{1}{x^3}}} = 1 //$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - \sqrt[3]{(1-x^3)^2}}{x - \sqrt[3]{1-x^3}} = 0 //$$