

Calcula

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{2}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{1}{x(x-1)} \right]$$

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x^2 + 3}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{3}{0} - \frac{1}{0} = \{\infty - \infty\} =$$

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

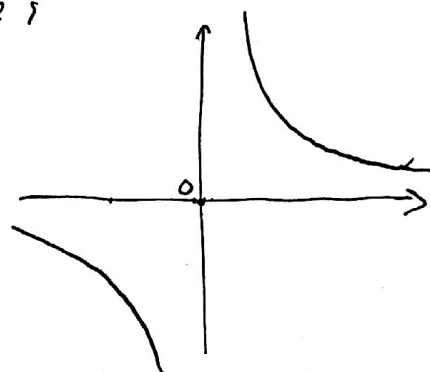
OTO: si $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \pm \infty$ con x_0 finito \Rightarrow
estudiar límites laterales

$$x \rightarrow 0^-: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{3}{x^3} = \frac{3}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$0^- < 0 \\ 0^- \approx 0$$

$$x \rightarrow 0^+: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3}{x^3} = \frac{3}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$0^+ > 0 \\ 0^+ \approx 0$$



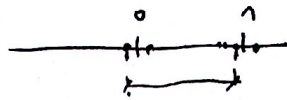
Como $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \Rightarrow$ No existe límite

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\frac{2}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{1}{x(x-1)} \right] = \frac{2}{0} - \frac{1}{1 \cdot 0} = \{\infty - \infty\} =$$

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

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

OTO: comprobar límites laterales



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

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

$$\text{con } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \infty$$