

Calcula:

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{7 - x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x^2 + 1}{2x + 1} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \{1^\infty\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \left[ \frac{x^2 + 1}{2x + 1} - 1 \right]} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \left[ \frac{x^2 + 1 - 2x - 1}{2x + 1} \right]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \left[ \frac{x^2 - 2x}{2x + 1} \right]} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x(x-2)}{2x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{x-2}{2x+1}} = e^{\frac{-2}{1}} = e^{-2} = \frac{1}{e^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{7 - x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}} &= \left( \frac{2 \cdot 4 - 2 - 1}{5} \right)^{\frac{1}{0}} = \{1^\infty\} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} e^{\frac{1}{x-2} \cdot \left[ \frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{7 - x} - 1 \right]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} e^{\frac{1}{x-2} \cdot \frac{2x^2 - x - 1 - 7 + x}{7 - x}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} e^{\frac{1}{x-2} \cdot \frac{2x^2 - 8}{7 - x}} = e^{\frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{8-8}{5}} = e^{\left\{ \frac{0}{0} \right\}} = (*) \end{aligned}$$

Factorizamos:  $2x^2 - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$

$$(*) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} e^{\frac{1}{x-2} \cdot \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{7-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} e^{\frac{x+2}{7-x}} = e^{\frac{4}{5}}$$