

Halla $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ y $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$ en los siguientes casos:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x & \text{si } x \leq 0 \\ 1 - \ln x & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-x^2}{x} & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ 3 & \text{si } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

a) $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - \ln x & x > 0 \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}^{x > 0} 1 - \ln x = 1 - \ln \infty = 1 - \infty = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty}^{x < 0} e^x = e^{-\infty} = \frac{1}{e^{\infty}} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

b) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-x^2}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 3 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

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

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

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