La boratorio S.

Problema 2: AHS, AUS y agujeros.

a)
$$x^{(x)} = \frac{x^{8} + 1}{x^{8} - 1}$$

b)
$$g(x) = \frac{x^4 - 1}{x^2 - 1}$$

Potenciales 1,-1

$$||x|| = +\infty$$

Potenciales 1,-1

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{X^{8+1}}{X^{8-1}} = +\infty$$
 $\frac{2}{0^{+}} \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{X^{8+1}}{X^{8-1}} = -\infty$ $\frac{2}{N^{8-1}} = -\infty$ $\frac{2}{N^{8-1}} = -\infty$ $\frac{2}{N^{8-1}} = -\infty$

$$\frac{1 \text{ m}}{x^{8+1}} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{\chi \to 1^+} \frac{\chi^{3+1}}{\chi^{3-1}} = +\infty \quad \frac{2}{\sigma^+} \quad \frac{A.\text{Ven}}{\chi = +1}$$

$$\frac{\chi_8 + 1}{\chi_9 - \infty} = 1$$

 $1/m \frac{x^{8}+1}{x^{9}} = 1$ A.H y=1

No hay aguieros

$$f(0) = \frac{0+1}{0-1} = -1$$

Función Par.

b)
$$g(x) = \frac{x^{4}-1}{x^{2}-1}$$
 10 12-2-1,13.

Agujelo

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}-1} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x^2-1)(x^2+1)}{(x^2-1)(x^2+1)} = \lim_{x \to -1} x^2+1 = 2 \text{ en } (-1/2)$$

$$0 \text{ Im } \frac{x^4-1}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \to -1} (x^2-1)(x^2+1) = \lim_{x \to -1} x^2-1$$

$$0 \text{ Aguipro en } (-1/2)$$

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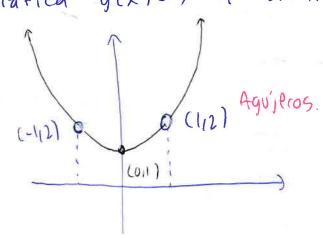
Agujero en (1,2)

No hay AUS.

$$\lim_{\chi \to \infty} \frac{\chi u + 1}{\chi z - 1} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{\chi \to -\infty} \frac{\chi \Psi - 1}{\chi^2 - 1} = +\infty$$

No hay AH's.



¿Cimo g(x) puede ser continua en x=-1 y x=1?

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{4}-1}{x^{2}-1} & \text{si } x \neq -1, 1 \\ 2 & \text{si } x = 1 \\ 2. & \text{si } x = -1 \end{cases}$$

3. Limites b, c y d.

b)
$$\lim_{\chi \to 2} \frac{(3\chi - 4)^{40}}{(\chi^2 - 2)^{36}} = \frac{2^{40}}{z^{36}} = 2^4 = 16$$

c)
$$\lim_{t \to -1} \frac{t^3 + 1}{t^2 - 1} = \lim_{t \to -1} \frac{(t+1)(t^2 - t+1)}{(t+1)(t-1)} = \frac{1+1+1}{-1-1} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{\omega} = \lim_{\omega \to 1} \frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{(\omega + 2)(\omega - 1)} = \mp \infty$$

$$||w| + ||w| + ||w| + 2||w| + 2||w| + 2||w| + 2||w| + 2||w| + 1||w| + 2||w| +$$

F)
$$1/m$$
 $t^{3+1} = -\infty$. $\frac{2}{0^{-1}}$

7. Continuidad en x=-2,2

ad
$$en = \frac{2x + 2m + 8}{2x + 2m + 8}$$
, $x < -2$
 $g(x) = \frac{2x + 2m + 8}{mx^2}$, $-2 \le x < 2$
 $en = \frac{2x + 2m + 8}{mx^2}$, $x = 2$
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a. (ortinuidad en x=-2. \lim_{x\to -2} f(x) = f(-2) = 4m = 8
                                                                X7-2.
                                                                                              Continua en x=-2
          1/m 2x+2m+8 = 2m+4/
                                                                                               Si 2m+4=4m
          x 9-2
          lin mx<sup>2</sup> = 4m/
                                                                                                          2m = 9 = m = 2
          x 4 - 2+
   6-Continuidad en x=2. \lim_{x\to 2} f(x) = f(2) = n = 8.
                                                                                            Continua en x = 2.
         \lim_{x\to 2^{-}} mx^{2} = 4m = 8

\lim_{x\to 2^{+}} p\sqrt{3x-2} = 2p

\lim_{x\to 2^{+}} p\sqrt{3x-2} = 2p
                                                                                            h = 8 = 2p. \Rightarrow n = 8
p = 8/2 = 9
          Si m=2, n=8 y p=4, la función es continua en x=\pm 2.
               g(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 12 & x < -2 \\ 2x2 & -2 < x < 2 \\ 8 & x = 2 \end{cases}
4\sqrt{5}x - 2' x > 2
              perive o'(x)
                g'(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & x < -2 \\ 4x & -2 < x < 2 \\ 613x-2)^{-1/2} & x > 2. \end{cases}
                                                                                                ¿Es decivable en
                                                                                                                    x = -z, 2?
                                                          \lim_{x \to -2^+} 4x = -8 \qquad \lim_{x \to -2^+} 9'(x) \text{ no existe,}
\lim_{x \to -2^+} 4x = -8 \qquad \lim_{x \to -2^+} 1 \text{ in } 6(3x-2)^{-1/2} = 6 \cdot 4^{-1/2} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{4'}} = 3.
\lim_{x \to 2^+} 4x = -8 \qquad \lim_{x \to -2^+} 1 \text{ in } 9'(x) \text{ no existe,}
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\lim_{x \to 2^+} 4x = -8 \qquad \lim_{x \to -2^+} 1 \text{ in } 9'(x) = 6.
x=-2: \lim_{x \to -2^{-}} 2 = 2
x=2 \lim_{x\to 2^{-}} 4x = 8
                     lin g'(x) no existe.
```

X-9 2

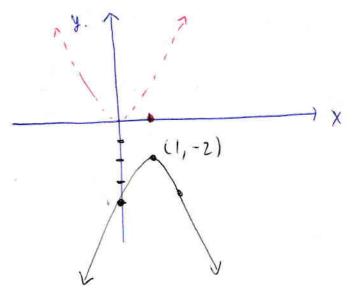
$$\begin{array}{c} 4d) \lim_{t \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{t\sqrt{1+t'}} - \frac{1}{t} \right) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+t'}}{t\sqrt{1+t'}} \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+t'}}{1 + \sqrt{1+t'}} \\ = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+t'}}{t\sqrt{1+t'}} = \frac{-1}{1 + \sqrt{1+t'}} \\ = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+t'}}{t\sqrt{1+t'}} = \frac{-1}{1 + \sqrt{1+t'}} \\ = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+t'}}{t\sqrt{1+t'}} \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+t'}}{\sqrt{1+t'}} = \frac{-1}{1 + \sqrt{1+t'}} \\ = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1 + t'}{t\sqrt{1+t'}} - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1-t'}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{2t}{t\sqrt{1+t'}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-t'}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{2t}{t\sqrt{1-t'}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{2t}{t\sqrt{1+t'}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-t'}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{2t}{t\sqrt{1+t'}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-t'}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{2t}{t\sqrt{1+t'}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-t'}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{2t}{t\sqrt{1-t'}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{2t}{t\sqrt{1-t'}$$

$$|b|g(x) = -2x^2 + 4x - 4$$

Encuentre el virtice completando el cuadrada

$$g(x) = -2(x^2-2x+2) = -2(x-2x+1+2-1)$$

$$9(x) = -2((x-1)^2 + 1) = -2(x-1)^2 - 2$$
. vértice $(1,-2)$



Transformaciones aplicadas respectu a g = x7.

Ec. Parábela
$$y = a(x-h)^2 + K$$
.

- l'unidad a la dececha.
- alarga verticalmente * 2
- refleja respecto al eje x,
- desplaza 2 uds hacia abajo.

iEs función par? No purque g(-x) =-2x2-4x-4 ≠ g(x) No es sinétrica respecto al eje-y.

Dominio $(-\infty, \infty)$ Rango $(-\infty, -2)$ Interceptos: en-y g(0) = -4 (0, -4)en-x no hay $g(x) \neq 0$.

Función uno a uno: No. Si se restringe el duminio de [1, ∞) si es uno auno

¿ Cual es la inversa de 9(x)?

 $9(x) = -2x^2 + 4x - 9$

 $9(x) = -2(x-1)^2 - 2$

Resulua pora
$$g: y+2=-2(x-1)^2$$
 boninio $f-1(-\infty,-2)$ 6.

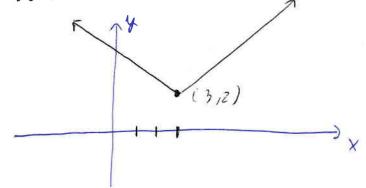
$$\frac{y+1}{-2}=(x-1)^2 \quad \text{Rangu } s^{-1} \quad t_{1/\infty}$$

$$1+\sqrt{y+2'}=x \quad s^{-1}(x)=1+\sqrt{-1-\frac{x}{2}}$$

1ab1= [a1/b]

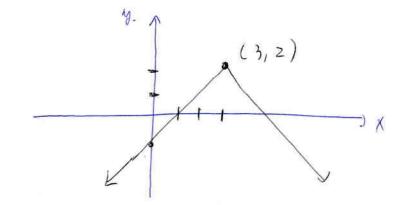
c)
$$L(x) = 2 + 1 - (x - 3) = 2 + 1 - 11|x - 3| = 2 + |x - 3|$$

vertice de $L(x)$ está en $L(3, 2)$



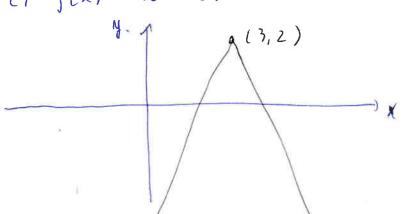
desplaza 3 a laderecha 2 hacia arriba

d)
$$i(x) = 2 - |x - 3|$$



3 ud a la dececha refleje respecto al eje-x 2 uds hacia arriba

el
$$j(x) = 2 - 3(x - 3)$$



alarga verticalmente por 3 ho

c)
$$u(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^2 - 5x + 9}$$
 $\dot{c}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}}{x - 1}$

$$\dot{c}(x) = \sqrt{4x^2 + 1}$$

$$x - 1$$

$$h(x) = \frac{(2x-1)(x-1)}{(x-4)(x-1)} = \frac{2x-1}{x-4}$$

$$10 = 1R - \{1, 4\}$$

Potenciales AVS x=1, 4

Potenciales AVS
$$x=1/4$$

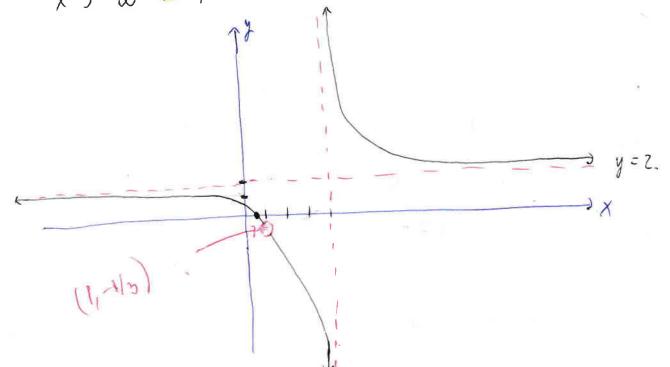
 $\lim_{x \to 1} h(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{2x-1}{x-9} = \frac{1}{-3}$
Agujero en $(1,-1/3)$

$$\lim_{x \to 4^{-}} h(x) = \lim_{x \to 4^{-}} \frac{2x-1}{x-4} = -\infty$$

$$\chi = 1$$
 $\chi = 1$ $\chi =$

A.V. en x= 4.

AH.
$$1/m$$
 $\frac{2x-1}{x-9} = 2$



$$0. i(x) = \sqrt{4x^2+1}$$
 10 12 - {13.

$$A.V. lim \sqrt{4x^2+1} = +\infty$$
 $0.9 \times 91 - x-1$

$$\frac{11}{x^{9}} = + \infty. \quad x = 1$$
1.1 x^{9} 1+ $\frac{1}{x^{-1}}$ + $\frac{1}{x^{-1}}$ $x = 1$

Agujeros: Ninguno.

4. H.
$$\lim_{X \to -\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1}{|X|}} = \lim_{X \to -\infty} -\frac{x\sqrt{4+1/x^2}}{x-1}$$

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

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

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

4. H.
$$1 \le m \sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{4 + 1/x^2} = 1 \le m - x \sqrt{4 + 1/x^2} = -\sqrt{4}$$
 $y = -2$ $x \to -\infty$ $x = -1$ $y = -2$ $x \to -\infty$ $x = -1$ $y = -2$ $x \to -\infty$ $x = -1$ $y = -2$ $x \to -\infty$ $x = -1$ $y = -2$ $x \to -\infty$ $x = -1$ $y = -2$ $x \to -\infty$ $x = -1$ $y = -2$ $x \to -\infty$ $x = -1$ $y = -2$ $x \to -\infty$ $x = -1$ $y = -2$ $x \to -\infty$ $x = -1$ $y = -2$ $y = -$

pero
$$\sqrt{\chi^2} \neq \chi$$
 $\sqrt{\chi^2} = |\chi|$

$$Gráfica_{(0)} = \sqrt{1} = -1$$

$$y = 2$$

$$y = 2$$