TEMA 2

SOLUCIÓN DE LOS EJERCICIOS

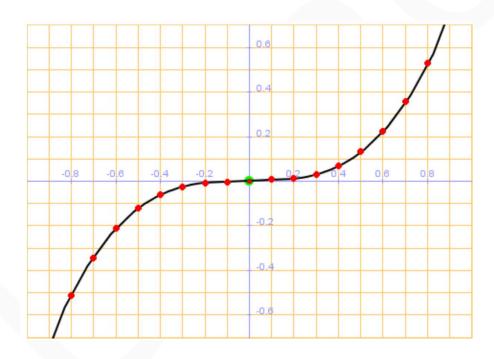
Calcula $\lim_{x \to 2} f(x)$ mediante el procedimiento numérico, dada la función $f(x) = x^2$.

Solución:

х	1.9	1.99	1.999	\rightarrow	2	←	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)	3.61	3.96	3.996	\rightarrow	4	←	4.004	4.04	4.41

EJERCICIO 2

Calcula $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ mediante el procedimiento gráfico, dada la función $f(x) = x^3$.



Comprueba que $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = -2$ utilizando la definición $\epsilon - \delta$, dada la función

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 3 & \text{si} \quad x < 1 \\ -2x & \text{si} \quad x \geqslant 1 \end{cases}$$

Solución:

Buscamos determinar si existe un entorno del punto $x_0=1$ cuyos valores cumplan que, si

$$|x - x_0| = |x - 1| < \delta$$

entonces

$$|f(x) - L| = |f(x) - (-2)| = |f(x) + 2| < \epsilon$$

Como la función tiene dos definiciones distintas para valores menores y mayores que x=1, el estudio se realiza de la siguiente manera:

•
$$x < 1$$
: $|f(x) + 2| = |(x - 3) + 2| = |x - 1| < \epsilon$

•
$$x > 1$$
: $|f(x) + 2| = |(-2x) + 2| = |-2(x - 1)| = |-2||x - 1| = 2|x - 1| < \epsilon \Longrightarrow |x - 1| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

De las dos condiciones anteriores, nos quedamos con la más restrictiva, $|x-1|<\frac{\epsilon}{2}$. De esta forma, si tomamos $\delta=\frac{\epsilon}{2}$, conseguiremos que para los valores tales que $|x-1|<\delta=\frac{\epsilon}{2}$, su imagen cumpla la condición $|f(x)+2|<\epsilon$.

Por ejemplo, para $\epsilon=0.001$ el valor necesario sería $\delta=0.0005$, de manera que para valores tales que $x\in(0.9995,1.0005)$ se cumple que $f(x)\in(-2.001,-1.999)$.

EJERCICIO 4

Calcula
$$\lim_{x\to 0}(f\circ g)(x)$$
, donde $f(x)=\sqrt{x}$ y $g(x)=x^2+4$.

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (f \circ g)(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(g(x)) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x^2 + 4) = \lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt{x^2 + 4} = \sqrt{0^2 + 4} = 2$$

Se cumple que $\lim_{x\to x_0}g(x)=\lim_{x\to 0}\left(x^2+4\right)=4=L$ y que $\lim_{x\to L}f(x)=\lim_{x\to 4}\sqrt{x}=\sqrt{4}=2=f(L)$, de manera que se verifica que

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} (f \circ g)(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} f(g(x)) = f(L) = 2$$

Calcula
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \left(x^2 + x + 1 \right)$$
 y $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1}$.

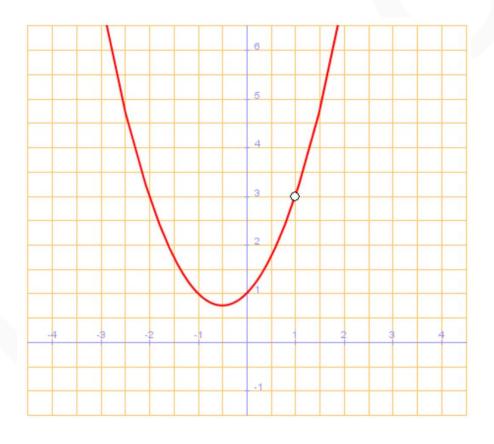
Solución:

Puesto que

$$\frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} = \frac{(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)}{(x - 1)} = (x^2 + x + 1) \quad \forall x \neq 1$$

y como $\lim_{x\to 1}\left(x^2+x+1\right)=3$, entonces se puede afirmar que

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



Calcula $\lim_{x\to 3} f(x)$ mediante el teorema del encaje dadas las funciones $f(x)=\frac{1}{9}x^2-\frac{2}{3}x+3$, $g(x)=x^2-6x+11$ y $h(x)=-x^2+6x-7$.

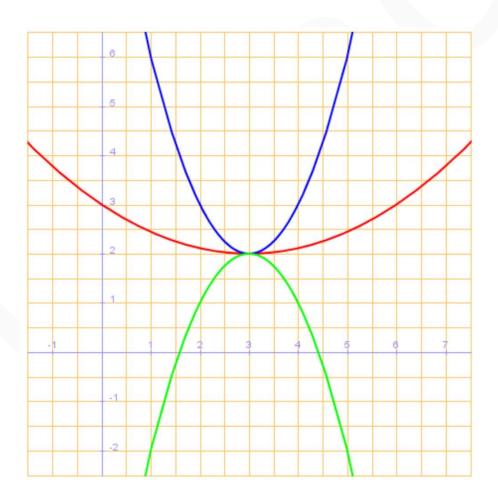
Solución:

Puesto que

$$\lim_{x\to 3}g(x)=\lim_{x\to 3}h(x)=2$$

y como $h(x) \leqslant f(x) \leqslant g(x)$ para todo x en un intervalo abierto que contiene al punto 3 , entonces se puede afirmar que

$$\lim_{x\to 3} f(x) = 2$$



Calcula
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 10}{2x^2 - 2x - 4}$$
.

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 10}{2x^2 - 2x - 4} = \left\{ \frac{0}{0} \right\} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x - 2)(x + 5)}{(x - 2)(2x + 2)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x + 5}{2x + 2} = \frac{7}{6}$$

EJERCICIO 8

Calcula
$$\lim_{x\to 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-2}{x-3}$$
.

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{x - 3} = \left\{ \frac{0}{0} \right\} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{(\sqrt{x+1} - 2)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)}{(x - 3)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x + 1 - 4}{(x - 3)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{(x - 3)}{(x - 3)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + 2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3+1} + 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

EJERCICIO 9

Calcula
$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 13} - 7}{6 - 2x}$$
.

$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 13} - 7}{6 - 2x} = \frac{\sqrt{36 + 13} - 7}{6 - 6} = \left\{ \frac{0}{0} \right\} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\left(\sqrt{4x^2 + 13} - 7\right)\left(\sqrt{4x^2 + 13} + 7\right)}{\left(6 - 2x\right)\left(\sqrt{4x^2 + 13} + 7\right)} = \\
= \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\left(4x^2 + 13\right) - 49}{\left(6 - 2x\right)\left(\sqrt{4x^2 + 13} + 7\right)} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{4x^2 - 36}{\left(6 - 2x\right)\left(\sqrt{4x^2 + 13} + 7\right)} = \frac{0}{0} = \\
= \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{4\left(x^2 - 9\right)}{2\left(3 - x\right)\left(\sqrt{4x^2 + 13} + 7\right)} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{4\left(x + 3\right)\left(x - 3\right)}{2\left(3 - x\right)\left(\sqrt{4x^2 + 13} + 7\right)} = \\
= \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{4\left(x + 3\right)\left(x - 3\right)}{-2\left(x - 3\right)\left(\sqrt{4x^2 + 13} + 7\right)} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{4\left(x + 3\right)}{-2\left(\sqrt{4x^2 + 13} + 7\right)} = \frac{24}{-28} = -\frac{6}{7}$$

Calcula
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 10}{2x^2 - 2x - 4}$$
.

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 10}{2x^2 - 2x - 4} = \frac{(+\infty)^2 + 3(+\infty) - 10}{2(+\infty)^2 - 2(+\infty) - 4} = \left\{\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right\} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{x^2 + 3x - 10}{x^2}}{\frac{2x^2 - 2x - 4}{2x^2 - 2x - 4}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{x^2 + 3x - 10}{x^2}}{\frac{2x^2 - 2x - 4}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{10}{x^2}}{2 - \frac{2}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2}} = \frac{1 + \frac{3}{(+\infty)} - \frac{10}{(+\infty)^2}}{2 - \frac{2}{(+\infty)} - \frac{4}{(+\infty)^2}} = \frac{1 + 0 + 0}{2 - 0 - 0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

EJERCICIO 11

Calcula
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{5x^4 - 2x + 4}{3x^5 + x^2 - 2}$$
.

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{5x^4 - 2x + 4}{3x^5 + x^2 - 2} = \left\{ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5x^4 - 2x + 4}{x^5}}{\frac{3x^5 + x^2 - 2}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5x^4}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^5}}{\frac{3x^5}{x^5} + \frac{x^2}{x^5} - \frac{2}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5x^4}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^5}}{\frac{3x^5}{x^5} + \frac{x^2}{x^5} - \frac{2}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^5}}{\frac{3x^5}{x^5} + \frac{x^2}{x^5} - \frac{2}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^5}}{\frac{3x^5}{x^5} + \frac{x^2}{x^5} - \frac{2}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^5}}{\frac{3x^5}{x^5} + \frac{x^2}{x^5} - \frac{2}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^5}}{\frac{3x^5}{x^5} + \frac{x^2}{x^5} - \frac{2}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^5}}{\frac{3x^5}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^5}}{\frac{3x^5}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^5}}{\frac{3x^5}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^5}}{\frac{3x^5}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^5}}{\frac{3x^5}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^5}}{\frac{3x^5}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^5}}{\frac{3x^5}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^5}}{\frac{3x^5}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^5}}{\frac{3x^5}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^5}}{\frac{3x^5}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^5}}{\frac{3x^5}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^5}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} - \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{x^5} + \frac{2x}{$$

Calcula
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{x+1} - x$$
.

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{x+1} - x = \sqrt{\infty+1} - \infty = \{\infty - \infty\} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x+1} - x)(\sqrt{x+1} + x)}{(\sqrt{x+1} + x)} =$$

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

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

$$= \frac{-1 + \frac{1}{+\infty} + \frac{1}{(+\infty)^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{(+\infty)^3} + \frac{1}{(+\infty)^4} + \frac{1}{+\infty}}} = \frac{-1 + 0 + 0}{\sqrt{0 + 0} + 0} = \frac{-1}{0} = -\infty$$

EJERCICIO 13

Calcula
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(x - \sqrt{x^2 + x} \right)$$
.

$$\begin{split} &\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(x - \sqrt{x^2 + x} \right) = +\infty - \sqrt{(+\infty)^2 + (+\infty)} = \{\infty - \infty\} = \\ &= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\left(x - \sqrt{x^2 + x} \right) \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + x} \right)}{\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + x} \right)} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^2 - (x^2 + x)}{\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + x} \right)} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{-x}{\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + x} \right)} = \\ &= \left\{ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{-\frac{x}{x}}{\frac{x}{x} + \sqrt{x^2 + x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{-\frac{x}{x}}{\frac{x}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x}}{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{-\frac{x}{x}}{\frac{x}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{x}{x^2}}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{-1}{1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{-1}{1 + \sqrt{1 + 0}} = \frac{-1}{1 + \sqrt{1 + 0}} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{split}$$

Calcula
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\cos(x)}\right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$
.

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\cos(x)} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \left(\frac{1}{\cos(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{0^2}} = \left(\frac{1}{1} \right)^{+\infty} = \{1^{\infty}\} = L = e^A$$

$$A = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\cos(x)} - 1 \right) \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1 - \cos(x)}{\cos(x)} \right) \frac{1}{x^2} \approx \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x^2/2}{\cos(x)} \right) \frac{1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2\cos(x)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\cos(x)} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = L = e^A = e^{1/2} = \sqrt{e}$$

EJERCICIO 15

Calcula
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{3x-5}{3x-2} \right)^{2x^2}$$
.

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{3x - 5}{3x - 2} \right)^{2x^2} = \left(\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{3x - 5}{3x - 2} \right)^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} 2x^2} = \left\{ \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right)^{\infty} \right\} = \{1^{+\infty}\} = L = e^A$$

$$A = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{3x - 5}{3x - 2} - 1 \right) 2x^2 = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{3x - 5 - (3x - 2)}{3x - 2} \right) 2x^2 = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{-3}{3x - 2} \right) 2x^2 = \lim_{x \to +\infty$$

Calcula
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (\sqrt{1+x^4})^{\frac{3}{\arccos(x^4)}}$$
.

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\sqrt{1 + x^4} \right)^{\frac{3}{\arcsin(x^4)}} = 1^{3/0} = \{1^{\infty}\} = L = e^A$$

$$A = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\sqrt{1 + x^4} - 1 \right) \frac{3}{\arcsin(x^4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3\left(\sqrt{1 + x^4} - 1 \right)}{\arcsin(x^4)} = \left\{ \frac{0}{0} \right\} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3\left(\sqrt{1 + x^4} - 1 \right) \left(\sqrt{1 + x^4} + 1 \right)}{\left(\arcsin(x^4)\right) \left(\sqrt{1 + x^4} + 1 \right)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3\left((1 + x^4) - 1 \right)}{\left(\arcsin(x^4)\right) \left(\sqrt{1 + x^4} + 1 \right)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x^4}{\left(\arcsin(x^4)\right) \left(\sqrt{1 + x^4} + 1 \right)} \approx \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x^4}{\left(x^4\right) \left(\sqrt{1 + x^4} + 1 \right)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3}{\sqrt{1 + x^4} + 1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$L = e^A = e^{3/2} = \sqrt{e^3} = e\sqrt{e}$$

EJERCICIO 17

Calcula
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x \cdot \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{A}{x}} - 1 \right)$$
.

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x \cdot \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{A}{x}} - 1\right) = \left\{(\infty) \cdot 0\right\} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{A}{x}} - 1\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \left\{\frac{0}{0}\right\} =$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{A}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{A}{x}} + 1\right)} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{A}{\left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{A}{x}} + 1\right)} = \frac{A}{\left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{A}{x}} + 1\right)} = \frac{A}{2}$$

Calcula
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{x+5}{2x^2-5} \right)^{\frac{x-2}{x^2+3}}$$
.

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{x+5}{2x^2 - 5} \right)^{\frac{x-2}{x^2 + 3}} = \left(\frac{+\infty + 5}{2(+\infty)^2 - 5} \right)^{\frac{+\infty - 2}{(+\infty)^2 + 3}} = \left(\frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right)^{\frac{+\infty}{+\infty}} = \left\{ 0^0 \right\} = e^A$$

$$A = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{x-2}{x^2 + 3} \right) \operatorname{Ln} \left(\frac{x+5}{2x^2 - 5} \right) = 0 \cdot \operatorname{Ln}(0) = \left\{ 0 \cdot \infty \right\} = A = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\operatorname{Ln} \left(\frac{x+5}{2x^2 - 5} \right)}{\frac{x^2 + 3}{x - 2}} = \left\{ \frac{\left(\frac{2x^2 - 5 - 4x(x+5)}{2x^2 - 5} \right)}{\left(\frac{2x^2 - 5}{2x^2 - 5} \right)} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{-2x^2 - 20x - 5}{(2x^2 - 5)} \right)}{\frac{x+5}{(x^2 - 4x - 3)}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{-2x^2 - 20x - 5}{\frac{x^2 - 4x - 3}{(x^2 - 4x + 4)}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{-2x^4 \dots}{2x^5 + \dots} = 0 \implies L = e^A = e^0 = 1$$

EJERCICIO 19

Calcula
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} (\cot an(x))^{\operatorname{sen}(x)}$$
.

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} (\cot \operatorname{an}(x))^{\operatorname{sen}(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{\cos(x)}{\operatorname{sen}(x)} \right)^{\operatorname{sen}(x)} = \left(\frac{1}{0} \right)^{0} = \left\{ \infty^{0} \right\} = e^{A}$$

$$A = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \operatorname{sen}(x) \operatorname{Ln}(\cot \operatorname{an}(x)) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \operatorname{sen}(x) \operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{1}{\tan(x)} \right) \approx \\
\approx \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} x \operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{1}{x} \right) = 0 \cdot \operatorname{Ln}(+\infty) = 0 \cdot (+\infty) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{1}{x} \right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \\
= \left\{ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{-1/x^{2}}{1/x}}{-\frac{1}{x^{2}}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} x = 0 \implies L = e^{A} = e^{0} = 1$$

Calcula $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{x^2+3x-10}{2x^2-2x-4}$ utilizando la regla de L'Hopital.

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 10}{2x^2 - 2x - 4} = \left\{\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right\} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x + 3}{4x - 2} = \left\{\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right\} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

EJERCICIO 21

Calcula $\lim_{x \to +2} \frac{\operatorname{Ln}(x^2-3)}{x^2+3x-10}$ utilizando la regla de L'Hopital.

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \to +2} \frac{\operatorname{Ln}(x^2 - 3)}{x^2 + 3x - 10} = \left\{ \frac{0}{0} \right\} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \to +2} \frac{\frac{2x}{x^2 - 3}}{2x + 3} = \lim_{x \to +2} \frac{2x}{(x^2 - 3)(2x + 3)} = \frac{4}{7}$$

EJERCICIO 22

Calcula $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin(3x)}{x + \sin(5x)}$ utilizando la regla de L'Hopital.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \operatorname{sen}(3x)}{x + \operatorname{sen}(5x)} = \left\{ \frac{0}{0} \right\} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - 3\cos(3x)}{1 + 5\cos(5x)} = \frac{1 - 3\cos(0)}{1 + 5\cos(0)} = \frac{1 - 3}{1 + 5} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

Calcula
$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{1}{x - 3}$$
.

Solución:

Calculamos los límites laterales:

$$\lim_{x \to 3^{-}} \frac{1}{x - 3} = \frac{1}{3^{-} - 3} = \frac{1}{0^{-}} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 3^{+}} \frac{1}{x - 3} = \frac{1}{3^{+} - 3} = \frac{1}{0^{+}} = +\infty$$

Puesto que los límites laterales no coinciden, se puede afirmar que no existe el límite solicitado.

EJERCICIO 24

Calcula
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$
.

Solución:

Calculamos los límites laterales:

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{1}{0^{-}}\right) = \cos(-\infty) = ??$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{1}{0^+}\right) = \cos(+\infty) = ??$$

Puesto que los límites no se pueden determinar, se puede afirmar que el límite solicitado no existe.

EJERCICIO 25

Calcula
$$\lim_{x\to 0} e^{|x|/x}$$
.

Solución:

Calculamos los límites laterales:

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} e^{|x|/x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} e^{-x/x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} e^{|x|/x} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} e^{+x/x} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} e^{+1} = e$$

Puesto que los límites laterales no coinciden, se puede afirmar que no existe el límite solicitado.