



MATEMÁTICA I

SECCIÓN: U1

CLASE N° 16

- Límites.
 - Indeterminación $0/0$
 - Indeterminación $k/0$
 - Ejercicios



■ INDETERMINACIÓN 0/0

Indeterminación $\frac{0}{0}$

Ejemplos:

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

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 1} = \frac{(-1)^2 - 1}{-1 + 1} = \frac{1 - 1}{0} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{Indeterminación}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x-1)\cancel{(x+1)}}{\cancel{x+1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x - 1) = -1 - 1 = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Por lo que, } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 1} = -2$$



■ INDETERMINACIÓN 0/0

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 2}$$

Solución:

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

$$= \frac{1 - 1}{1 - 1 + 2 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{0}{0} \text{ Indeterminación}$$



■ INDETERMINACIÓN 0/0

Así,

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{x^2+2}$$

$$= \frac{1+1}{(1)^2+2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{1+2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

	1	-1	2	-2
1		1	0	2
	1	0	2	0

$$\text{Así, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 2} = \frac{2}{3}$$



■ INDETERMINACIÓN 0/0

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow A} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{A}}{x - A}$$

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow A} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{A}}{x - A} = \frac{\sqrt{A} - \sqrt{A}}{A - A} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{indeterminación}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow A} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{A}}{x - A} = \lim_{x \rightarrow A} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{A}}{x - A} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{A}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{A}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow A} \frac{(\cancel{\sqrt{x}})^2 - (\cancel{\sqrt{A}})^2}{(x - A)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{A})}$$



■ INDETERMINACIÓN 0/0

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow A} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{A}}{x - A} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow A} \frac{\cancel{x - A}}{(\cancel{x - A})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{A})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow A} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{A}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{A} + \sqrt{A}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{A}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{A}}{\sqrt{A}} = \frac{\sqrt{A}}{2A}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Así, } \lim_{x \rightarrow A} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{A}}{x - A} = \frac{\sqrt{A}}{2A}.$$



■ INDETERMINACIÓN 0/0

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{\sqrt[4]{x-3}}$$

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{\sqrt[4]{x-3}} = \frac{(3)^2 - 5(3) + 6}{\sqrt[4]{3-3}} = \frac{9 - 15 + 6}{\sqrt[4]{0}} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{Indeterminación}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{\sqrt[4]{x-3}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{\sqrt[4]{x-3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[4]{(x-3)^3}}{\sqrt[4]{(x-3)^3}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x^2 - 5x + 6) \cdot \sqrt[4]{(x-3)^3}}{\sqrt[4]{(x-3)^4}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x-2)\sqrt[4]{(x-3)^3}}{(x-3)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x-2)\sqrt[4]{(x-3)^3} = (3-2)\sqrt[4]{(3-3)^3} = (1)\sqrt[4]{(0)^3} = (1)\sqrt[4]{(0)} = 1 \cdot 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Así, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{\sqrt[4]{x-3}} = 0$$



■ INDETERMINACIÓN $k/0$

Indeterminación $\frac{k}{0}$

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+7}{x^2+2x-8}$$

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+7}{x^2+2x-8} = \frac{2+7}{(2)^2+2(2)-8} = \frac{9}{4+4-8} = \frac{9}{0} \quad \text{Indeterminación}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+7}{x^2+2x-8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+7}{(x-2)(x+4)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} \cdot \frac{x+7}{x+4} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x-2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+7}{x+4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{1}{2^+-2} = \frac{1}{0^+} = \infty \quad ; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{1}{2^- - 2} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x-2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+7}{x+4} = \nexists \cdot \frac{9}{6} = \nexists. \quad \text{Así, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+7}{x^2+2x-8} = \nexists$$



■ INDETERMINACIÓN $k/0$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{16x+12}{x^3+x^2-8x-12}$$

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{16x+12}{x^3+x^2-8x-12} = \frac{16(-2)+12}{(-2)^3+(-2)^2-8(-2)-12} = \frac{-32+12}{-8+4+16-12} = \frac{-20}{0} \quad \text{Indeterminación}$$

	1	1	-8	-12
-2		-2	2	12
	1	-1	-6	0
-2		-2	6	
	1	-3	0	
3		3		
	1	0		

Por lo que,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{16x+12}{x^3+x^2-8x-12} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{16x+12}{(x+2)^2(x-3)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \left(\frac{1}{(x+2)^2} \cdot \frac{16x+12}{x-3} \right) \end{aligned}$$



■ INDETERMINACIÓN $k/0$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{16x+12}{x-3}$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{16x+12}{x-3} = \infty \cdot \frac{(-20)}{-5} = \infty \cdot 4 = \infty$$

$$\text{Así, } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{16x+12}{x^3+x^2-8x-12} = \infty$$



■ INDETERMINACIÓN $k/0$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{5}{\sqrt{3-x}}$$

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{5}{\sqrt{3-x}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{3-3}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{0}} = \frac{5}{0} \quad \text{Indeterminación}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{5}{\sqrt{3-x}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{3-3^-}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{0^+}} = \frac{5}{0^+} = \infty \quad ;$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{5}{\sqrt{3-x}}$ No tiene sentido calcular, ya que el dominio de la función es $(-\infty, 3)$ y los valores de x a la derecha de 3 no pertenece al dominio.

De modo que, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{5}{\sqrt{3-x}} = \infty$



■ EJERCICIOS

Calcular los siguientes límites:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 3x - 2}$$

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 3x - 2} &= \frac{3^3 - 4(3)^2 - 3 - 1}{3^2 - 3(3) - 2} \\ &= \frac{27 - 36 - 3 - 1}{9 - 9 - 2} \\ &= \frac{-13}{-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Así, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 3x - 2} = \frac{13}{2}$$



■ EJERCICIOS

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 8}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 8}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \frac{2^2 + 2(2) - 8}{2^2 - 3(2) + 2} = \frac{4 + 4 - 8}{4 - 6 + 2} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{Indeterminación}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 8}{x^2 - 3x + 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+4)\cancel{(x-2)}}{\cancel{(x-2)}(x-1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+4}{x-1} \\ &= \frac{2+4}{2-1} = \frac{6}{1} = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Así, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 8}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = 6$$



■ EJERCICIOS

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - \sqrt{x+2}}{x^2 + x - 6}$

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - \sqrt{x+2}}{x^2 + x - 6} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2+2}}{2^2 + 2 - 6} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{4}}{4 + 2 - 6} = \frac{2 - 2}{6 - 6} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{Indeterminación}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - \sqrt{x+2}}{x^2 + x - 6} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - \sqrt{x+2}}{x^2 + x - 6} \cdot \frac{x + \sqrt{x+2}}{x + \sqrt{x+2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - (\sqrt{x+2})^2}{(x^2 + x - 6)(x + \sqrt{x+2})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{(x^2 + x - 6)(x + \sqrt{x+2})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{(x+3)(x-2)(x + \sqrt{x+2})} \end{aligned}$$



■ EJERCICIOS

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - \sqrt{x+2}}{x^2 + x - 6} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+1)}{(x+3)(x+\sqrt{x+2})} \\ &= \frac{(2+1)}{(2+3)(2+\sqrt{2+2})} \\ &= \frac{3}{(5)(2+\sqrt{4})} \\ &= \frac{3}{(5)(4)} \\ &= \frac{3}{20}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asi, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - \sqrt{x+2}}{x^2 + x - 6} = \frac{3}{20}$$



■ EJERCICIOS

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{x+\sqrt{x+2}}$$

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{x+\sqrt{x+2}} = \frac{-1+1}{-1+\sqrt{-1+2}} = \frac{0}{-1+\sqrt{1}} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{Indeterminación}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{x+\sqrt{x+2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{x+\sqrt{x+2}} \cdot \frac{x-\sqrt{x+2}}{x-\sqrt{x+2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x-\sqrt{x+2})}{x^2 - (\sqrt{x+2})^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x-\sqrt{x+2})}{x^2 - x - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\cancel{(x+1)}(x-\sqrt{x+2})}{(x-2)\cancel{(x+1)}} \end{aligned}$$



■ EJERCICIOS

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{x+\sqrt{x+2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x-\sqrt{x+2}}{x-2} \\ &= \frac{-1-\sqrt{-1+2}}{-1-2} \\ &= \frac{-1-\sqrt{1}}{-3} \\ &= \frac{-1-1}{-3} \\ &= \frac{-2}{-3} = \frac{2}{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asi, } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{x+\sqrt{x+2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

■ EJERCICIOS

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+8}-3}{1-\sqrt{3x-2}}$$

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+8}-3}{1-\sqrt{3x-2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1^2+8}-3}{1-\sqrt{3(1)-2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+8}-3}{1-\sqrt{3-2}} = \frac{\sqrt{9}-3}{1-\sqrt{1}} = \frac{3-3}{1-1} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{Indeterminación}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+8}-3}{1-\sqrt{3x-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+8}-3}{1-\sqrt{3x-2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+8}+3}{\sqrt{x^2+8}+3} \cdot \frac{1+\sqrt{3x-2}}{1+\sqrt{3x-2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\left((\sqrt{x^2+8})^2 - 3^2 \right) (1+\sqrt{3x-2})}{\left(1^2 - (\sqrt{3x-2})^2 \right) (\sqrt{x^2+8}+3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2+8-9)(1+\sqrt{3x-2})}{(1-(3x-2))(\sqrt{x^2+8}+3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2-1)(1+\sqrt{3x-2})}{(1-3x+2)(\sqrt{x^2+8}+3)}$$



■ EJERCICIOS

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+8}-3}{1-\sqrt{3x-2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)(1+\sqrt{3x-2})}{(3-3x)(\sqrt{x^2+8}+3)} \\&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{(x-1)}(x+1)(1+\sqrt{3x-2})}{-3\cancel{(x-1)}(\sqrt{x^2+8}+3)} \\&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+1)(1+\sqrt{3x-2})}{-3(\sqrt{x^2+8}+3)} \\&= \frac{(1+1)(1+\sqrt{3(1)-2})}{-3(\sqrt{(1)^2+8}+3)} \\&= \frac{(2)(1+\sqrt{3-2})}{-3(\sqrt{1+8}+3)} \\&= \frac{(2)(1+\sqrt{1})}{-3(\sqrt{9}+3)} = \frac{2(1+1)}{-3(3+3)} = \frac{2(2)}{-3(6)} = \frac{4}{-18} = -\frac{2}{9}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asi, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+8}-3}{1-\sqrt{3x-2}} = -\frac{2}{9}$$

■ EJERCICIOS

6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+3}{x^2+3x-10}$

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+3}{x^2+3x-10} = \frac{2+3}{(2)^2+3(2)-10} = \frac{5}{4+6-10} = \frac{5}{10-10} = \frac{5}{0} \quad \text{Indeterminación}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+3}{x^2+3x-10} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+3}{(x+5)(x-2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} \cdot \frac{x+3}{x+5} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x+3}{x+5} \right) \\ &= \cancel{\infty} \cdot \frac{2+3}{2+5} = \cancel{\infty} \cdot \frac{5}{7} = \cancel{\infty} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{1}{2^- - 2} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

Así, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+3}{x^2+3x-10} = \cancel{\infty}$