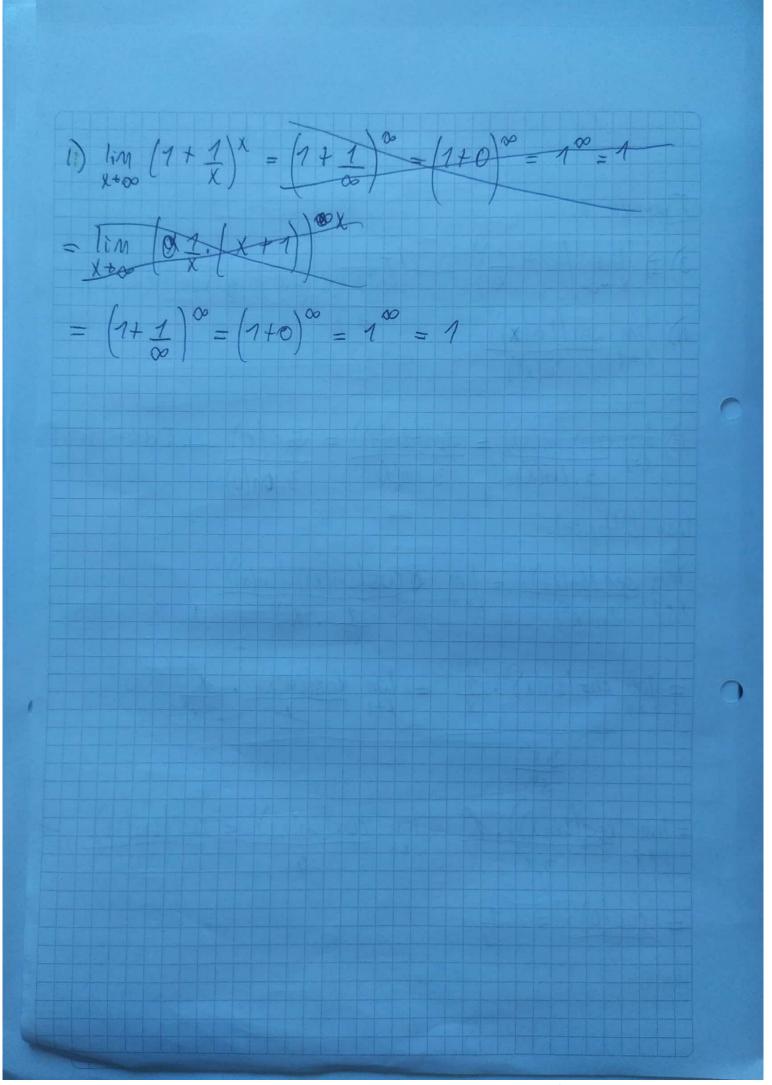
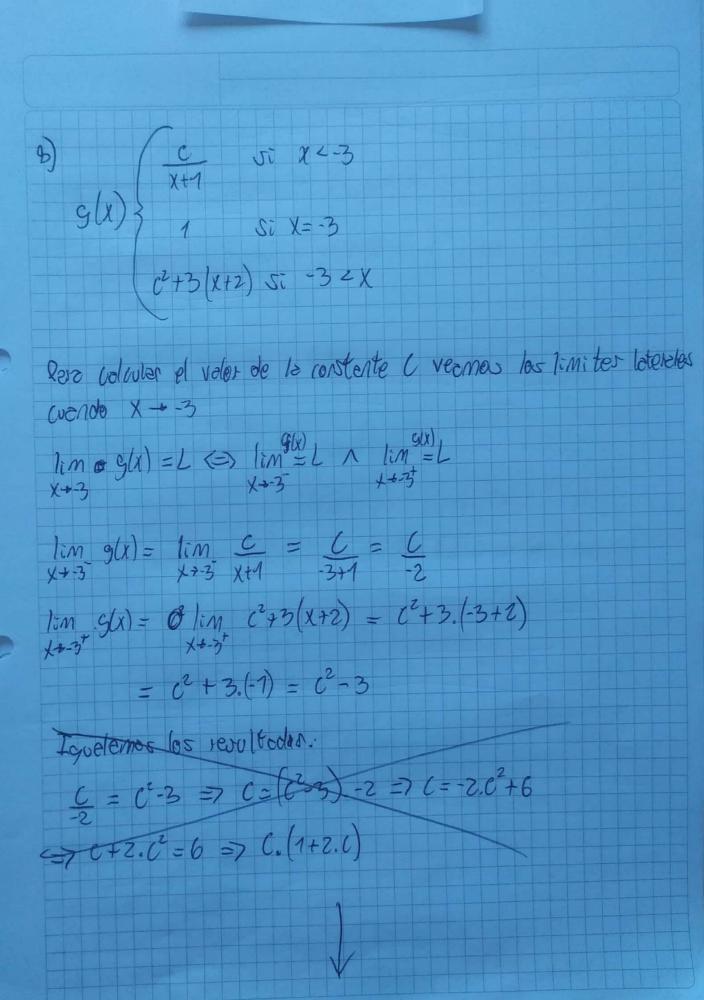
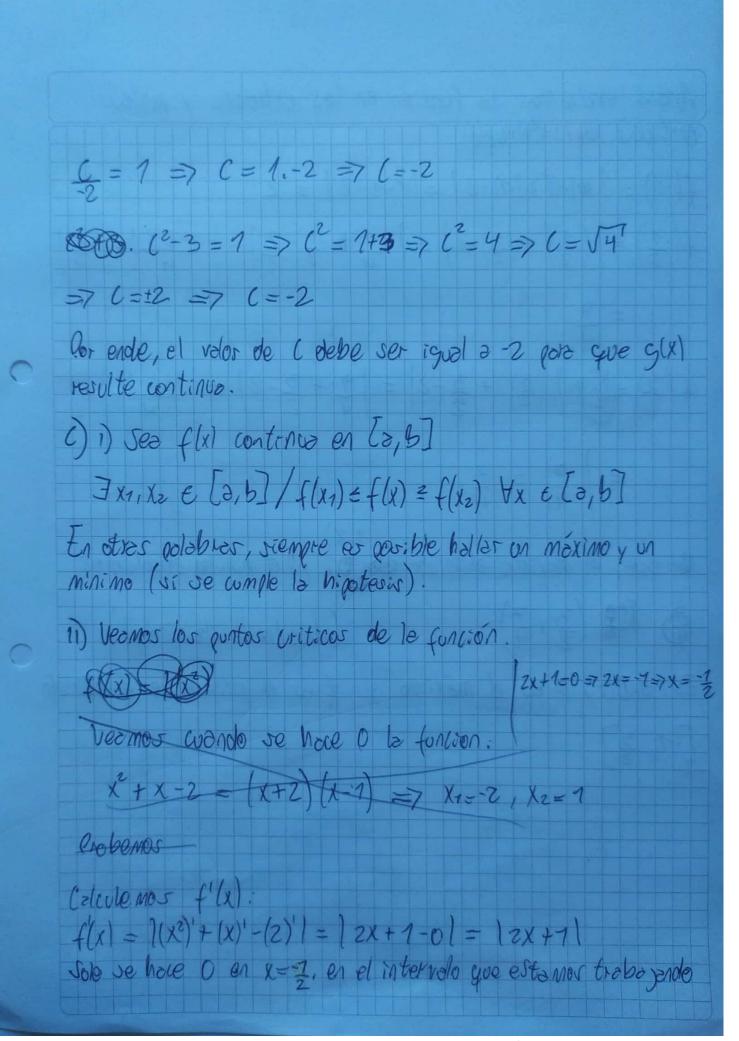
Loutero Bochmenn Rod

	Ejercicio 2: a) I) lim (1+1) x
•	In $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln(x^3)}{\sin \sin(\ln(x))} = \frac{\sin(\ln(1))}{\sin \sin(\cos(x))} = \frac{\sin(\ln(1))}{\sin \sin(x)} = \frac{\sin(\ln(1))}{\sin(x)} = \frac{\sin(\ln(1))}{\sin(x)} = \frac{\sin(\ln(1))}{\sin(x)} = \frac{\sin(\ln(1))}{\sin(x)} = \frac{\sin(\ln(1))}{\sin(x)} = \frac{\sin(\ln(1))}{\sin(x)} = \frac{\sin(x)}{\sin(x)} = \frac{\sin(x)}{\sin(x)} = \frac{\sin(x)}{\sin(x)} = \frac{\sin(x)}{\sin(x)} = \frac{\sin(x)}{\sin(x)} =$
•	$\lim_{X \to 1} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(\ln X)}{\operatorname{lin}(X)} = \lim_{X \to 1} \underbrace{\operatorname{cos}(\ln X)}_{X \to 1} \cdot (\ln X)$ $= \lim_{X \to 1} \operatorname{cos}(\ln X) \cdot \underbrace{\operatorname{lin}(X)}_{X \to 1} \cdot (\ln X) \cdot \underbrace{\operatorname{lin}(X)}_{X \to 1} \cdot (\ln X)$ $= \lim_{X \to 1} \operatorname{cos}(\ln X) \cdot \underbrace{\operatorname{lin}(X)}_{X \to 1} \cdot (\ln X) \cdot \underbrace{\operatorname{lin}(X)}_{X \to 1} \cdot (\ln X)$
	$= \lim_{X \to 1} \frac{3X^{2}}{x^{3}}$ $= \lim_{X \to 1} \frac{\cos(2n(X)) \cdot X}{3X^{2}} = \lim_{X \to 1} \frac{\cos(2n(X))}{3} = \cos(2n(X))$ $= \cos(0) = \frac{1}{3}$



Coutero Bechmenn D





Loutero Bachmann De

Almore evalue mos la funcion en los extremos y puntos criticos del intervalo: f(-1) = | (-1) + (-1) -2 | = | x-1-2 | = 2 f(-2) = | (-1)2+ (-1)-2| = | -1-2-8 | = | 1-2-8 | = | -9 | $f(\frac{3}{2}) = (\frac{3}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{2} - 2 = |\frac{9}{4} + \frac{3}{2} - 2| = |\frac{9+6-8}{4}|$ = | 7 = 7 Por ende, el moximo ebsoluto (1,2), y del minimo absoluto es (3,7) (disculpe la intolé jidad) Zs, delir, 2 es el méximo y 7 es el mínimo, en el intervolo [-1, 3]