$$1) a) f(x) = \int \frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{(x+3)(x+4)}$$

Tenenos que $\frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{(x+3)(y+4)} \ge 0$ y que $(x+3)(y+4) \ne 0$

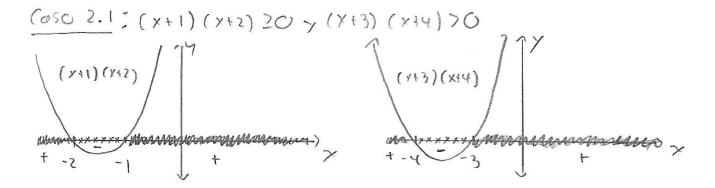
(asol: (x+3)(x+4) to

(x+3)(x+4)=0 s; x=-3 o x=-4

Por lo tonto, X = -3 y X = -4

 $\frac{(aso 2')}{(x+3)(x+4)} \geq 0$

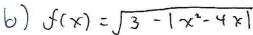
Ecto sucede si (x+1)(x+1)20 y(x+3)(x+4)70
0 (x+1)(x+2)40 y(x+3)(x+4)40

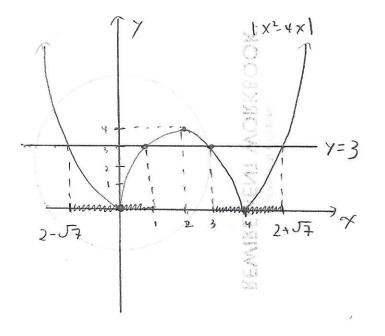


De las gráficas se sigue que (x+1)(x+2) 20 s: x (-00,-2) U[-1,00) y que (x+3)(x+4) >0 s: x (-00,-4) U(-3,00)

Intersectorde el resultado onterior se tiene que el rosu? Il se cum ple avando $\chi \in (-\infty;4) \cup (-3,-2] \cup [-1,\infty)$

(aso 2.2: (x+1)(y+2)(0 , (x+3)(x+4)(0 Del las mismas gráficas del raso ?. I se sique que (x+1)(x+2)<0 si xe(-2,-1) (x+3)(x+4)<0 si xe(-4,-3) Per vences que: (-2,-1) (1-4,-3) = {\$\phi\$} Per la tarte el rasa 2.2 no se comple para ningún valor de 7. Del caso 5.1 à caso 5.5 de siène dre (x+1)(x+5) x ∈ (-00,4) ∪ (-3,-2] ∪ [-1,00) SÍ Tomado on ruenta el cosol y el coso 2: Dom (f) = (-00,4) U(-3,-2] U[-1,00)





Tenemos que
$$3 - |x^2 - 4x| \ge 0$$
, Para Graficar:

$$|x^2 - 4x| \le 3 - |x^2 - 4x| \ge 0$$

$$|x^2 - 4x| = \begin{cases} x^2 + 4x & \text{si } x \notin (-\infty, 0) \cup (4, 0) \\ -x^2 + 4x & \text{si } x \notin (0, 4) \end{cases}$$

· (050 1: x6 (-00,0] U[4,00) x = 4 x = 3 =) x2-4X-3=0 =) X= 4± J16+12 = 2± J7 · (0502: X 6(0,4) -x2+4x=3 =) x2-4x+3=0 =) (x-3)(x-1)=0 1 => x=1,3

De la gráfica se sique que $[x^2-4x] \le 3$ se comple si : $x \in [2-J_7, 1] \cup [4, 2+J_7]$: $Dom(f) = [x-J_7, 1] \cup [4, 2+J_7]$

() f(x) = g(1x+11-1x-21) si Dom (9) = (-2,2]

La función es de la forma f(x) = g(h(x))

donde h(x) = |x+1| - |x-2|

Primoro tenernos que chener Dom (h)

poe pom (h) = IR ya que Vx EIR h(x) esta delnida.

Ahora, se tiene que complir:

-2<1×+11 -1 X-21 £ 2

 $h(x) = \begin{cases} S: \ x \le -1, \ -x - 1 - (-x + 2) = -3 \\ S: \ -1 < x \le 2, \ x + 1 - (-x + 2) = 2x - 1 \\ S: \ 2 < x, \ x + 1 - (x - 2) = 3 \end{cases}$

Vermos que si $x \in -1$, h(x) = -3 y si 2 < x, h(x) = 3so si $x \in -1$ y 2 < x no se rumple -2 $< h(x) \le 2$ Solu nos (yorcs en $-1 < x \in 2$ $-2 < 2 \times -1 \le 2 = 2$) $-1 < 2 \times \le 3 = 2 < x \le \frac{3}{2}$

: Dom (f) = IR ((-{ 1}, 3] = (-{ 1}, 3]

d)
$$f(x) = h\left(\frac{1}{2-|x-2|}\right)$$
 so $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2-|x-2|}\right)$

Sea
$$f(x) = h(g(x))$$
 con $g(x) = \frac{1}{2-|x-2|}$

Promeo determinences Dom (9)

Ahora vecnos para que valores OLGIX) ¿ 1/2 se rumple.

$$0 < \frac{1}{2 - |x-2|} \le \frac{1}{2} = \sum_{\text{possilvo}} \frac{2}{2} \le \frac{2 - |x-2|}{1}$$

$$= \sum_{\text{Ret. Sproto}} \frac{2}{1} \le \frac{2 - |x-2|}{1} = \sum_{\text{Ret. Sproto}} \frac{2}{1} \le \frac{2}{1} = \sum_{\text{Ret. Sproto}} \frac{2}{1$$

2) (x+2/5), max/min { (2x-1) + (x+1)}

(omo $|x+2| \le | =$) $-1 \le x+2 \le | =$) $-3 \le x \le -1 ... 0$ Sea f(x) = |2x-1| + |x+1|

 $\begin{cases}
S; & x \leq 1, -7x+1-x-1=-3x \\
S; & 1 < x \leq \frac{1}{2}, -2x+1+x+1=-x+2 \\
S; & \frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}, -2x+1+x+1=3x
\end{cases}$

De O romo $-3 \le x \le -1$ solo nes interesa S(x) ruendo $x \le 1$ i.e. S(x) = -3x forces lineal

:. $\max\{f(x)\}=\max\{-3x\}=3 \text{ nondo } x=-1$ $\min\{f(x)\}=\min\{-3x\}=9 \text{ nondo } x=-3$

3)
$$|x-2| \langle \frac{1}{2} = \rangle \left| \frac{4}{2x-1} - \frac{3}{2} \right| \langle \frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

$$|x-2|(\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}(x-2)(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{2}(x < \frac{5}{2})$$

=)
$$321\times25$$
 =) 222×-144 =) $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

=)
$$|\langle \frac{4}{7x-1} \langle 2 \rangle \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \langle \frac{4}{2x-1} - \frac{3}{2} \langle \frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

$$= 7 \left| \frac{4}{2x-1} - \frac{3}{2} \right| < \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x+1)(x-1)(x)}{A(1-x_5)} = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)(x)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)(x)}{(x+1)(x-1)}$$

4.6)
$$\lim_{X\to 3} \frac{x^2-2x-3}{27-x^3} = \lim_{X\to 3} \frac{(x-3)(x+1)}{(3-x)(9+3x+x^2)} = \lim_{X\to 3} \frac{-(3-x)(x+1)}{(3-x)(x^2+3x+9)}$$

$$\frac{-1m}{x-73} \frac{x+1}{y^2+3x+9} = \frac{4}{27}$$

4. ()
$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{9+h} - 3}{1 - \sqrt{1+4h}} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{9+h} + 3}{1 - \sqrt{1+4h}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{9+h} + 3}{\sqrt{9+h} + 3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+4h}}{\sqrt{1+4h}}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(9+h - 9)(1 + \sqrt{1+4h})}{(1 - 1 - 4h)(\sqrt{9+h} + 3)} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h(1 + \sqrt{1+4h})}{(-4h)(\sqrt{9+h} + 3)}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{-4 (\sqrt{9+h} + 3)} = \frac{2}{-24} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4h}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to$$