



UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE JULIACA

Cálculo Diferencial

Formulario

Límites Matemáticos

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$$

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24 de octubre de 2022

1. Límites y límites laterales

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) \Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$$

2. Límites de funciones simples

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow c} a = a$$

$$2. \lim$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow c} ax + b = ac + b$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow c} x^r = c^r$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^r} = +\infty$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x^r} = \begin{cases} -\infty; & \text{Si } r \text{ es impar} \\ +\infty; & \text{Si } r \text{ es par} \end{cases}$$

3. Hechos sobre $\pm\infty$ en Límites

$$1. \text{ Si } a \neq 0 \text{ y } a < \infty:$$

- $0 + \infty = \infty$
- $a + \infty = \infty$
- $\frac{a}{\infty} = 0$

$$\circ \frac{a}{0} = \begin{cases} \infty, & a > 0 \\ -\infty, & a < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\circ a \times \infty = \begin{cases} \infty, & a > 0 \\ -\infty, & a < 0 \end{cases}$$

4. Hechos sobre funciones

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{sen}(x) = \operatorname{sen}(0) = 0$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos(x) = \cos(0) = 1$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \operatorname{sen}(x) = \operatorname{sen}(a)$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos(x) = \cos(a)$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x = e^0 = 1$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \log_a(a) = 1$$

$$7. \text{ Si } a > 1$$

- $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0^+} \log_a x = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log_{10} x = -\infty$
- $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \log_a x = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log_{10} x = \infty$

$$8. \text{ Si } a < 1$$

- $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0^+} \log_a x = \infty$
- $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \log_a x = -\infty$

5. Formas Indeterminadas

$$\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}, 0 \times \infty, 1^{\infty}, \infty - \infty, 0^0 \text{ y } \infty^0$$

6. Formas no Indeterminadas

- Si $\lim_{z \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ tiene la forma $\left[\frac{1}{0}\right]$:

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \begin{cases} -\infty \\ +\infty \\ \text{No existe} \end{cases}$$
- Si $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)^{g(x)}$ tiene la forma $[0^{\infty}]$:

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow c} f(x)^{g(x)} = 0$$

7. Límites cerca de Infinito

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{x} = 0$, para todo real a
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[x]{x} = 1$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[a]{x} = 1$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \infty$ para todo $a > 0$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{a} = \begin{cases} \infty, & a > 0 \\ \text{no existe}, & a = 0 \\ -\infty, & a < 0 \end{cases}$
- $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X^a = \begin{cases} \infty, & a > 0 \\ 1, & a = 0 \\ 0, & a < 0 \end{cases}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} a^x = \begin{cases} \infty, & a > 0 \\ 1, & a = 0 \\ 0, & 0 < a < 1 \end{cases}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} a^{-x} = \begin{cases} 0, & a > 0 \\ 1, & a = 0 \\ \infty, & 0 < a < 1 \end{cases}$

8. Límites de Polinomios

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} [a_n X^n + \dots + a_1] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} a_n X^n \quad \leftarrow \text{Máxima potencia.}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{mx^a}{nx^b} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{Si } a < b \\ \frac{m}{n}, & \text{Si } a = b \\ \infty, & \text{Si } a > b \end{cases}$$

9. Límites de funciones generales

$$1. \text{ Si: } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = F \text{ y } \lim_{z \rightarrow c} g(x) = G \quad \text{Entonces:}$$

$$\blacksquare \lim_{x \rightarrow c} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = F \pm G \quad \blacksquare \lim_{x \rightarrow c} [a \times g(x)] = a \times G$$

$$\blacksquare \lim_{x \rightarrow c} [f(x) \times g(x)] = F \times G$$

$$\blacksquare \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)^n = F^n$$

$$\blacksquare \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{F}{G}$$

$$\blacksquare \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{F}$$

10. Composición de funciones

1. Si $f(x)$ es continua $\lim_{z \rightarrow c} g(x) = G$ Entonces:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(g(x)) = f(\lim_{z \rightarrow c} g(x)) = f(G)$$

11. Límites y Derivadas

$$1. \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = f'(x)$$

$$3. \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[n]{\frac{f(x+h \times x)}{f(x)}} = \exp\left(\frac{xf'(x)}{f(x)}\right)$$

$$2. \lim_{h \rightarrow x} \sqrt[n]{\frac{f(x+h)}{f(x)}} = \exp\left(\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}\right)$$

12. Límites en Funciones Trigonométricas

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow n\pi} \tan\left(\pi x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \pm\infty, \text{ para } n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(ax)}{ax} = 1, \text{ para } a \neq 0$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(ax)}{x} = a$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{x} = 1$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(ax)}{bx} = \frac{a}{b}, \text{ para } b \neq 0$$

13. Límites Especiales Notables

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = 1$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \frac{1}{e}$$

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

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = e$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^{mx} = e^{mk}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 7. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x}{x+k} \right)^x = \frac{1}{e^k} & 10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1 & 14. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} = 0 \\
 8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln(a) & 11. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1 & 15. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \\
 9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{c^{ax} - 1}{bx} = \frac{a}{b} \ln(c) & 12. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x) - 1}{x} = 0 & \\
 13. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^n - 1}{x} = n & 16. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{bx} = \frac{a}{b} & \\
 17. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + a(e^{-x} - 1))^{\frac{-1}{x}} = e^a & &
 \end{array}$$

14. Límites en Logaritmos y exponentes

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x e^{-x} = 0 & 4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+ax)}{bx} = \frac{a}{b} \\
 2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(x)}{x-1} = 1 & 5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_c(1+ax)}{bx} = \frac{a}{b \ln c} \\
 3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} = 1 & 6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\ln(1+a \times (e^{-x} - 1))}{x} = a
 \end{array}$$