Eg: $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^3 + x + 5}{5x^3 + x^2 + 3x} = \frac{1}{5}$

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

transformer limits indeterminados

tipo 00-00, 0.00 transforman

permita usar Chopital.

la función a algun formato que

Herramientas utiles de cálculo

I. Limites: Métodos de resolución

1. Factorizan

2. Racionalizar

3. Chamdo X -> 00: Mayor exporente -> Se desprecian potencias de X, excepto la más alta

* El limite indica una asíntota horizontal

4. lim f(x) = lim f(1)

5. Chopital: si lim f(x) 0 0 0 00

 $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ II. Derivadas $\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} X_{\omega} = \omega X_{\omega-3}$

gx foor & (x) = &(x) . t, (x) + f(x) . d, (x)

 $\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{f(x)}{f(x)^2} = \frac{f(x)}{f(x)^2} = \frac{f(x)}{f(x)^2} = \frac{f(x)}{f(x)^2} = \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{f(x)}{$

 $\frac{d}{dx} lm(fcx) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \rightarrow utilizar para derivar exponencialis:$ $\frac{d}{dx} cax = cax. (mc. a)$ $\frac{d}{dx} lm(xcos(x)) = \frac{d}{dx} x cos(x)$ $\frac{d}{dx} lm(xcos(x)) = \frac{d}{dx} x cos(x)$

 $\frac{d}{dx}$ $(mx = \frac{1}{x})$

→ Despejor d Xcosca)

-> para derivadas mais complejas, derivan implicitamente y despejar: d logax -> a = x/ d/dy ay mary = 1 y = 1 = 1 = x (m(a)

III. Integrales

 $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} \quad (m \neq -1)$

 $\int a^{x} dx = \frac{a^{x}}{\ln(a)}$

1 = mixi

 $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan(x)$

 $\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} = \operatorname{arcsec}(x)$

I tance dx = In Isec x1

sustitución.

alp t(dox) . d, (x) qx A m=d(x)

= l g(p) gm

Integración por partes.

A arco

L log, la

P polinomios E exponen ciales, ax, ex

S seno, coseno, tan

sustituciones inmediatas.

 $\int \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} dx = |w|f(x)|$

 $\int a^{f(x)} \cdot f(x) = \frac{a^{f(x)}}{\ln a}$

loton tirilax = 6tm

IV. Integrales multiples

a < x < 0 integrar f(x,y) primuro sobre y, y duspuis sobre x.
f(x) < y < g(x) 3. Si R: a € × € b si x es función de y, empezar con x. * integrar primero sobre funciones y dispues sobre múneros.

- 4. Puede separarse el área de integración y sumar los 2 resultados.
- 5. CAMBIO DE COORDENADAS

-se le llama 'cambio' cuando el problema se expresa/ define inicial y naturalmente en términos carteslamos x, 4, 2 y se quiere integrar otros ejes, por ejemplo polares.

- Al hacerse el cambio, se debe agregar el jacobiano:

Transformación:
$$T(\mu, v) = (x, y)$$
; $x = g(\mu, v)$
 $y = h(\mu, v)$

· Jacobiano de la
$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{dx}{d\mu} & \frac{dx}{d\nu} \\ \frac{dy}{d\mu} & \frac{dy}{d\nu} \end{vmatrix} = x_{\mu} \cdot y_{\nu} - x_{\nu}y_{\mu}$$

If f(x,y) dA = Is f[x (m,v), y (m,v)] . J. dudor

· Los limites de integración también cambian con ta transformacion de manera que expresen un area equivalente en términos de las meuas variables.

CAMBIOS DE COORDENADAS USUALES

• Coordenadas polares:
$$r^2 = X^2 + y^2$$

 $x = r \cos \theta$
 $y = r \sin \theta$
 $y = r dr d\theta$

$$J = r dr d\theta$$

$$J = r dr d\theta$$

$$0 \text{ coordenadas cilindricas: } \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} X = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \theta \end{array} \qquad$$

· coordinadas estiricas:
$$x = \rho \operatorname{sen} \phi \cos \theta$$
 $y = \rho \operatorname{sen} \phi \operatorname{sen} \theta$
 $z = \rho \cos \phi$
 $\rho^2 = \chi^2 + y^2 + z^2$
 $J = \rho^2 \operatorname{sen} \phi \operatorname{d} \rho \operatorname{d} \theta \operatorname{d} \phi$

* SI una integral se plantea desde cero en (por ejemplo) coordenadas polares, no es necesario usar jacobiano.

V. Propiedades de las sumatorias

$$\sum_{K=1}^{\infty} K = \frac{m(m+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} K^2 = \frac{n(m+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{k=p}^{q} K = \frac{(q+p)(q-p+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{m} 2k = m(m+1)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c = mc$$

$$\sum_{\omega}^{K=W} C = (\omega - \omega + 1) C$$

$$\sum_{K=1}^{m} ca_{K} = C \sum_{K=1}^{m} a_{K} : CER$$

$$\sum_{k=m}^{m} f(k-1) = \sum_{k=m-1}^{m-1} f(k)$$

VI. Propiedades de las combinaciones

$$\binom{k}{w} = \binom{w-k}{w}$$

$$\binom{m}{0} = 1$$

$$\binom{m}{1} = m$$

$$\binom{x}{w} = 1$$

$$\binom{m}{r} + \binom{m}{r-1} = \binom{m+1}{r}$$

$$\binom{m}{r} = \frac{m!}{p! (m-p)!}$$

 $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} ar^m = \frac{a}{1-r}$