

Límites y límites laterales

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) = L \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) \implies \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) \text{ no existe}$$

Límites de funciones simples

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} a = a$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} x = c$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} ax + b = ac + b$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} x^r = c^r \quad \text{si } r \text{ es entero positivo}$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^r} = +\infty$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x^r} = \begin{cases} -\infty, & \text{si } r \text{ es impar} \\ +\infty, & \text{si } r \text{ es par} \end{cases}$$

Hechos sobre $\pm\infty$

Si $a \neq 0$ y $a < \infty$:

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

Hecho sobre funciones

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin(x) = \sin(0) = 0$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos(x) = \cos(0) = 1$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sin(x) = \sin(a)$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos(x) = \cos(a)$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x = e^0 = 1$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \log_a(x) = \log_a(a) = 1$$

Si $a > 1$:

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

Si $a < 1$:

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

Formas Indeterminadas

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

Formas no Indeterminadas

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \begin{cases} -\infty, \\ +\infty, \\ \text{no existe} \end{cases}$$

Si $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)^{g(x)}$ tiene la forma $[0^\infty]$ entonces

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

Límites cerca de Infinito

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} a/x = 0, \quad \text{para todo real } a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[x]{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[a]{x} = \infty \quad \text{para todo } a > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x/a = \begin{cases} \infty, & a > 0 \\ \text{no existe}, & a = 0 \\ -\infty, & a < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^a = \begin{cases} \infty, & a > 0 \\ 1, & a = 0 \\ 0, & a < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} a^x = \begin{cases} \infty, & a > 1 \\ 1, & a = 1 \\ 0, & 0 < a < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} a^{-x} = \begin{cases} 0, & a > 1 \\ 1, & a = 1 \\ \infty, & 0 < a < 1 \end{cases}$$

Límites de Polinomios

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [a_n x^n + \dots + a_1] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} a_n x^n \quad \text{máxima potencia}$$

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

Límites de funciones generales

$$\text{Si } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = F \text{ y } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = G \text{ entonces}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} [a \cdot f(x)] = a \cdot F$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{F}{G} \quad \text{si } G \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)^n = F^n \quad \text{si } n \text{ es entero positivo}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{F} \quad \text{si } n \text{ es entero positivo,}$$

$$\text{y si } n \text{ es par, entonces } F > 0$$

Aplicaciones de L'Hopital

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)^{g(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \exp[g(x) \cdot \ln(f(x))] = \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \exp\left(\frac{\ln(f(x))}{1/g(x)}\right) &= \exp\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{\ln(f(x))}{1/g(x)}\right) \\ &\text{luego aplicar L'Hopital} \end{aligned}$$

Transformaciones de otras formas indeterminadas a $\left[\frac{0}{0}\right]$, para aplicar L'Hopital

$$\infty/\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{1/g(x)}{1/f(x)}$$

$$0 \cdot \infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{1/g(x)}$$

$$\infty - \infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (f(x) - g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{1/g(x) - 1/f(x)}{1/(f(x)g(x))}$$

$$0^0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)^{g(x)} = \exp\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{g(x)}{1/\ln f(x)}\right)$$

$$1^\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)^{g(x)} = \exp\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{\ln f(x)}{1/g(x)}\right)$$

$$\infty^0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)^{g(x)} = \exp\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{g(x)}{1/\ln f(x)}\right)$$

Teorema de Sandwich

Si $f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$ para todo x en un intervalo abierto que contiene a , excepto posiblemente en a , y

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) = L, \quad \text{entonces}$$

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

Composición de funciones

Si $f(x)$ es continua $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = G$ entonces

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

Límites y Derivadas

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

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

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

Regla de L'Hopital

$$\text{si } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = 0 \quad \text{o}$$

$$\text{si } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = \pm\infty \quad \text{entonces}$$

Infinitésimos Equivalente

Estas funciones de la forma $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = 0$ son infinitésimos equivalentes cuando $x \rightarrow c$. Si $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ tiene la forma $\left[\frac{0}{0}\right]$ entonces son intercambiables:

$$x \sim \sin(x)$$

$$x \sim \arcsin(x)$$

$$x \sim \sinh(x)$$

$$x \sim \tan(x)$$

$$x \sim \arctan(x)$$

$$x \sim \ln(1+x)$$

$$1 - \cos x \sim \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\cosh(x) - 1 \sim \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$a^x - 1 \sim x \ln(a)$$

$$e^x - 1 \sim x$$

Funciones Trigonométricas

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

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

para $a \neq 0$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow n^\pm} \tan\left(\pi x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \mp \infty \quad \text{para todo entero } n$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(ax)}{bx} = \frac{a}{b}$$

para $b \neq 0$

Límites Especiales Notables

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{1/x} = e$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a = \log_e(a)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{c^{ax} - 1}{bx} = \frac{a}{b} \ln c$$

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} = 0$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{bx} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + a(e^{-x} - 1))^{-1/x} = e^a$$

Logaritmos y exponentes

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x e^{-x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(x)}{x-1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+ax)}{bx} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_c(1+ax)}{bx} = \frac{a}{b \ln c}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\ln(1+a \cdot (e^{-x} - 1))}{x} = a$$

Ejemplos de Técnicas

Factorar y Cancelar

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 4x - 12}{x^2 - 2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+6)}{x(x-2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+6}{x} = \frac{8}{2} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

Racionalizar numerador/denominador

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{3 - \sqrt{x}}{x^2 - 81} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{3 - \sqrt{x}}{x^2 - 81} \cdot \frac{3 + \sqrt{x}}{3 + \sqrt{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{9 - x}{(x^2 - 81)(3 + \sqrt{x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{-1}{(x+9)(3 + \sqrt{x})} \\ &= \frac{-1}{(18)(6)} = -\frac{1}{108} \end{aligned}$$

Combinar expresiones racionales

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x} \right) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{x - (x+h)}{x(x+h)} \right) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{-h}{x(x+h)} \right) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{x(x+h)} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

Polinomios al Infinito

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 - 4}{5x - 2x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left(3 - \frac{4}{x^2} \right)}{x^2 \left(\frac{5}{x} - 2 \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - \frac{4}{x^2}}{\frac{5}{x} - 2} = -\frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$