

AR1AP22



**Trabajo  
Práctico**

**2**



**Límite**

Damián  
Rajmanovich

ANÁLISIS

MATEMÁTICO I

**Resueltos**

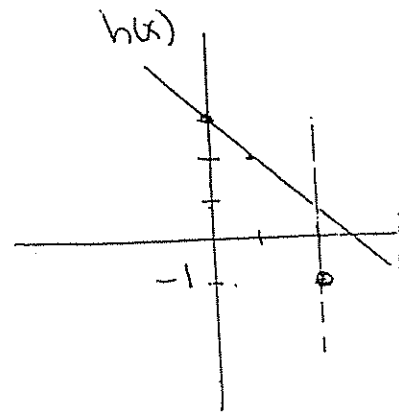
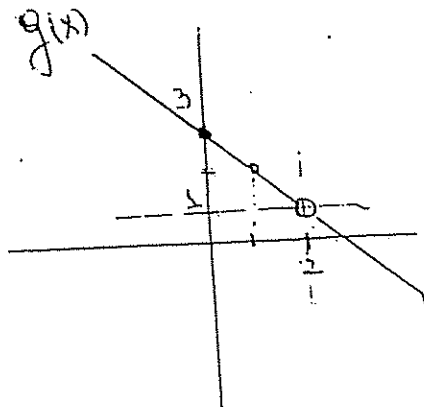
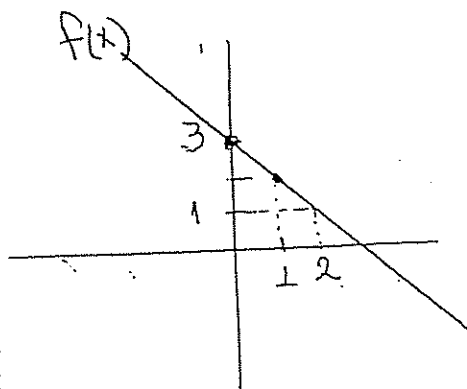


## Guia 2: Limite

### Ejercicio 1

$$f(x) = -x + 3 \quad g(x) = \frac{-x^2 + 5x - 6}{x - 2} \quad h(x) = \begin{cases} -x + 3 & \text{si } x \neq 2 \\ -1 & \text{si } x = 2 \end{cases}$$

	1,9	1,99	1,999	1,9999	2	2,0001	2,001	2,01	2,1
$f(x)$	1,1	1,01	1,001	1,0001	1	0,9999	0,999	0,99	0,9
$g(x)$	1,1	1,01	1,001	1,0001	-	0,9999	0,999	0,99	0,9
$h(x)$	1,1	1,01	1,001	1,0001	-1	0,9999	0,999	0,99	0,9



$$1.3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} h(x) = 1$$

¡Listo!

### Ejercicio 2

Hay q' probar x definicion  $\Rightarrow \lim g(x) \Rightarrow \exists \delta_0 / \exists \delta > 0 \Rightarrow$

$$|x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$$

$$\text{Si } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-x^2 + 5x - 6}{x - 2} = 1 \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0 / \exists \delta > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$|x - 2| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{-x^2 + 5x - 6}{x - 2} - 1 \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{fijate q' } -x^2 + 5x - 6 = -(x-2)(x-3) \Rightarrow$$

$$\left| \frac{-(\cancel{x-2})(x-3)}{(\cancel{x-2})} - 1 \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |-x+3-1| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$|-x+2| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |-(x-2)| = |-1| \cdot |x-2| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$|x-2| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \text{Baste tomar } \boxed{\delta = \varepsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Si } \varepsilon = 0,5 \Rightarrow \delta = 0,5 \text{ (Listo!)}$$

Ejercicio 3. Ahora vamos a ver un poquito mas lo hecho en el ejercicio anterior. Este ejercicio es importante porque fijate los mecanismos para hallar el  $\delta$  a  $\varepsilon$

$$\underline{\underline{3.1)}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 2x - 3 = -1 \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0 / \delta > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Si } |x - 1| < \delta \Rightarrow |(2x - 3) - (-1)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow |2x - 3 + 1| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |2x - 2| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow 2|x - 1| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\delta < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \delta < \varepsilon/2 \Rightarrow \text{Beste } \delta \text{ noch}$$

$$\boxed{\delta = \varepsilon/2} \text{ (Listo!)}$$

$$\underline{\underline{2.2}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (-3x+1) = 7 \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0 / \delta > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{s. } |x+2| < \delta \Rightarrow |(-3x+1)-7| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |-3x-6| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow |-3(x+2)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \underbrace{|-3|}_{\delta} |x+2| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow 3\delta < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\delta < \varepsilon/3} \rightarrow \text{Beste } \delta \text{ noch } \boxed{\delta = \varepsilon/3} \text{ (Listo!)}$$

$$\underline{\underline{2.3}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} k = k \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0 / \delta > 0 \Rightarrow |x-x_0| < \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow |k-k| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon \forall \varepsilon > 0 \forall \delta$$

$$\underline{\underline{2.4}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (mx+b) = mx_0+b, \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0 / \exists \delta > 0$$

$$|x-x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |mx+b - (mx_0+b)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$|m(x-x_0)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \underbrace{\delta}_{\delta} < \varepsilon/m \Rightarrow m \neq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Beste } \delta \text{ noch } \boxed{\delta = \varepsilon/m} \text{ (Listo!)}$$

2.5  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0 / \delta > 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $|x - 0| < \delta \Rightarrow |x^2 - 0| < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow |x^2| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x \cdot x| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x| \cdot |x| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$

$\delta^2 < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$  Base form  $\boxed{\delta = \sqrt{\varepsilon}}$  (Listo!)

2.6  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 5(x-1)^2 + 2 = 2 \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0 / \exists \delta > 0 /$   
 $|x - 1| < \delta \Rightarrow |5(x-1)^2 + 2 - 2| < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow |5(x-1)^2| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow 5|(x-1)(x-1)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$

$|x-1| \cdot |x-1| < \varepsilon/5 \Rightarrow \delta^2 < \varepsilon/5 \Rightarrow$  Base form  $\boxed{\delta = \sqrt{\varepsilon/5}}$   
 (Listo!)

2.7  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = 4 \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0 / \delta > 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $|x - 2| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} - 4 \right| < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{x-2} - 4 \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x+2 - 4| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$

$|x - 2| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$  Base form  $\boxed{\delta = \varepsilon}$  (Listo!)

Conclusion: Cuando tengo q' probar por definicion un limite  $\Rightarrow$  tengo q' buscar un  $\delta$  en funcion de  $\epsilon$  para ello trabajo  $|f(x) - L|$  para lograr algo parecido a  $|x - x_0| < \delta$  y reemplazarlo por  $\delta$ .

### Ejercicio 4

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x-1 & x > 1 \\ 2x-0,99 & x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{para q' existe limite en } x_0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = l$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 2x-1 = \boxed{1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} 2x-0,99 = \boxed{1,01}$$

$\boxed{\nexists \text{ Lim}}$

hipote si existe  $\Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 / \epsilon_0 / |x-1| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$   
 y ver "1"  $\Rightarrow |x-1| < \delta \Rightarrow |2x-0,99 - 1| < \epsilon \Rightarrow$

sumo y resto  $\Rightarrow |2x-0,99 - 0,01 + 0,01 - 1| \leq |2x-2 + 0,01| \leq$   
 $0,01$

$$|2x-2| + 0,01 \leq 2|x-1| + 0,01 \leq \epsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\delta \leq \frac{\epsilon - 0,01}{2}} \Rightarrow \text{Pero como } \delta > 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon > 0,01 \Rightarrow$$

no es para todo "E".

## Ejercicios

Es lógico q' no existe porq' si hago un entorno en  $2$  va a haber tanta racionales como irracionales

## Ejercicio 7 → No tiene mucho sentido

$$\text{Sea } f(x) = x^2 \quad a=2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \boxed{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [f(x)]^3 = 4^3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sin(f(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sin(x^2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sin(2^2) = \boxed{\sin(4)}$$

## Ejercicio 8

Aca empieza lo lindo. Cuando tenemos

$0^0, \infty 0, \frac{0}{0}; \infty \cdot \infty, \infty - \infty, 1^\infty$  son lo q' se llaman indeterminaciones  $\Rightarrow$  lo q' queremos es calcular el límite de las mismas, entonces debemos aplicar un par de trucos para expresarlos de otra manera y poder calcularlos

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^3 + 3x - 4} = \text{Reemplazo } \frac{2^2 - 2 \cdot 2}{2^3 + 3 \cdot 2 - 4} = \frac{0}{10} = \boxed{0}$$



SIEMPRE Q' TENGO  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$  reemplazo  $x_0$  en la función, y veo q' me da. Si es un número, ese es el valor del límite. También puede que el resultado sea  $\frac{1}{\infty} = 0$  o  $\frac{1}{0} = \infty$  y ese también es el límite. Si al reemplazar me queda una indeterminación  $\Rightarrow$  debo de aplicar otros conceptos y trucos

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/6} \operatorname{tg}(2x) = \operatorname{tg}(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6}) = \operatorname{tg}(\pi/3) = \boxed{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sin(x-3) + e^x}{\ln(x-2) + x^3 - 8x} = \frac{\sin(3-3) + e^3}{\ln(3-2) + 3^3 - 8 \cdot 3} = \boxed{\frac{e^9}{57}}$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x)\sqrt{3-x}^{\frac{x}{x+3}} = ((1-1)\sqrt{3-1})^{\frac{1}{1+3}} = 0^{\frac{1}{4}} = \boxed{0}$$

### Ejercicio 9

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^3 - x} \underset{\text{Reemplazo}}{=} \frac{1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 + 1}{1^3 - 1} = \boxed{\frac{0}{0}} \rightarrow \text{indeterminación}$$

1er TRUZO Si tengo 2 polinomios  $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$  q' tienen  $\frac{0}{0}$

$\frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow$  FACTORIZO AMBOS Y CANCELO

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^3 - x} = \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x^2-1)^2 \cdot x} = \frac{(x-1)^2}{\cancel{(x-1)}(x+1)x} = \frac{1-1}{(1+1) \cdot 1} = \frac{0}{2} = \boxed{0} \Rightarrow \text{El límite vale } 0$$

Reemplazo

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)\sqrt{2-x}}{x^2-1} = \frac{(1-1)\sqrt{2-1}}{1^2-1} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \text{factorizo}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{(x-1)}\sqrt{2-x}}{\cancel{(x-1)}(x+1)} = \frac{\sqrt{2-x}}{x+1} = \frac{\sqrt{2-1}}{1+1} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Reemp.

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3+x}}{x}$$

2do TRUCCO: Si tengo 2 Raíces Restando  $\Rightarrow$  Multiplico y divido por lo mismo.  
Cambiar el signo (o sea, el conjugado)

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3+x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3+x})(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3+x})}{x(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3+x})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Acordate q' } (a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{3})^2 - (\sqrt{3+x})^2}{x(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3+x})} = \frac{3 - (3+x)}{x(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3+x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{x(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3+x})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3+x}} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x + 3} = \frac{(-3)^2 - 3 - 6}{-3 + 3} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \text{Factorizar}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{(x-2)(\cancel{x+3})}{\cancel{x+3}} = x-2 = \boxed{-5}$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{\sqrt{x+5}-3} = \frac{4-4}{\sqrt{4+5}-3} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ Usar el } \underline{\underline{\text{L'Hôpital}}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{\sqrt{x+5}-3} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x+5}+3)}{(\sqrt{x+5}+3)} = \frac{(x-4)(\sqrt{x+5}+3)}{(\sqrt{x+5})^2 - 3^2} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x-4)(\sqrt{x+5}+3)}{x+5-9} = \frac{(\cancel{x-4})(\sqrt{x+5}+3)}{\cancel{x-4}} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \sqrt{x+5} + 3 = 3 + 3 = \boxed{6}$$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^5 + x^3 - 3x + 1} = \frac{1^2 - 1}{1^5 + 1^3 - 3 \cdot 1 + 1} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \text{Factorizar}$$

Recuerde q' para factorizar  $x^5 + x^3 - 3x + 1 \rightarrow$  Buscamos una

Raíz y luego aplicamos Ruffini. Entonces como 1 es raíz  $\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ & & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ \hline & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow x^5 + x^3 - 3x + 1 = (x-1)(x^4 + x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x^4+x^3+2x^2+2x-1)} = \frac{1+1}{1^4+1^3+2 \cdot 1^2+2 \cdot 1-1} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{2/5}$$

g.)

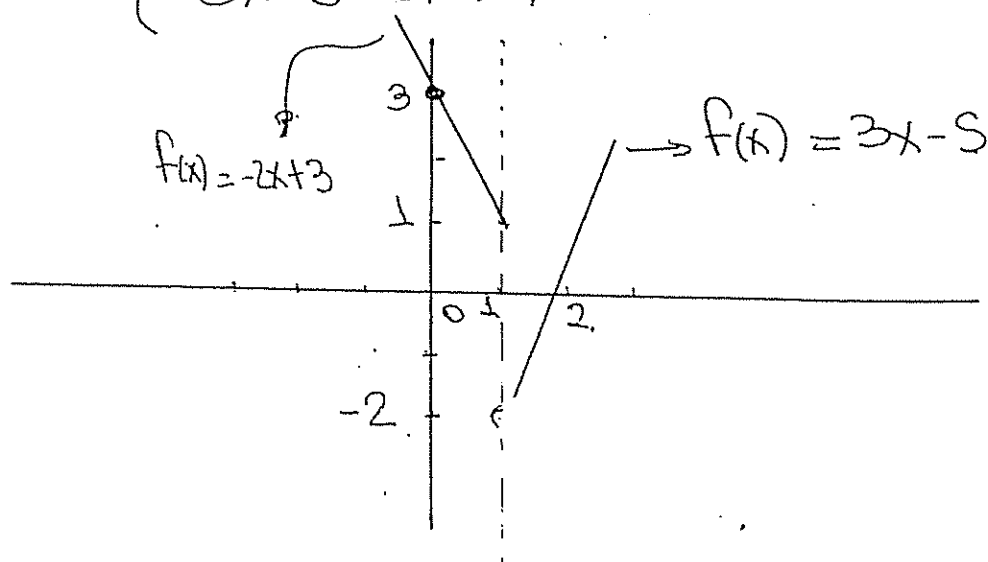
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{(x-1)\sqrt{2-x}}{x^2-1} \right)^{\frac{-x^2+1}{x-1}} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)^{\frac{0}{0}} \rightarrow \text{Horrible}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{(x-1)\sqrt{2-x}}{(x-1)(x+1)} \right)^{\frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{x-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2-x}}{x+1} \right)^{\frac{-(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2-x}}{x+1} \right)^{-(x+1)} = \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{-2} = \boxed{4}$$

## Exercício 11

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x+3 & \text{se } x \leq 1 \\ 3x-5 & \text{se } x > 1 \end{cases}$$



Frente q'

0,9	0,99	0,999	1	1,001	1,01	1,1
1,2	1,02	1,002	1	-1,997	-1,97	-1,7

Correspondiente a la izquierda

Correspondiente a la derecha

Si me acerco a 1 por la izquierda  $\rightarrow 1$

" " " " " " derecha  $\rightarrow -2$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = -2$$

Conclusion No Existe  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$

Problemas  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} -2x+3 = 1 \Rightarrow \delta > 0 / \epsilon > 0 / \delta < 0 < |x-1| < \delta$

$$\Rightarrow |-2x+3-1| < \epsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$|-2x+3-1| \leq |-2x+2| \Rightarrow |2||x-1| \leq |2|\underbrace{|x-1|}_{\delta} < \epsilon \Rightarrow$$

Baste tomar  $\frac{\epsilon}{2} = \delta$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 3x-5 = -2 \Rightarrow \delta > 0 / \epsilon > 0 / |x-1| < \delta \Rightarrow |3x-5-(-2)|$$

$$\Rightarrow |3x-3| \leq 3\underbrace{|x-1|}_{\delta} < \epsilon \Rightarrow 3\delta < \epsilon \Rightarrow \text{Baste tomar } \boxed{\delta = \epsilon/3}$$

## Ejercicio 12

Para q' existe  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = l$

a)

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \operatorname{sgn}(x-3) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \operatorname{sgn}(x-3) = \boxed{+1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \operatorname{sgn}(x-3) = \boxed{-1}$$

$\oplus$   
 $\ominus$

$$\boxed{\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \operatorname{sgn}(x-3)}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+x^3}{|x|} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x+x^3}{-x} = \frac{(1+x^2)x}{-x} = \boxed{-1}$$

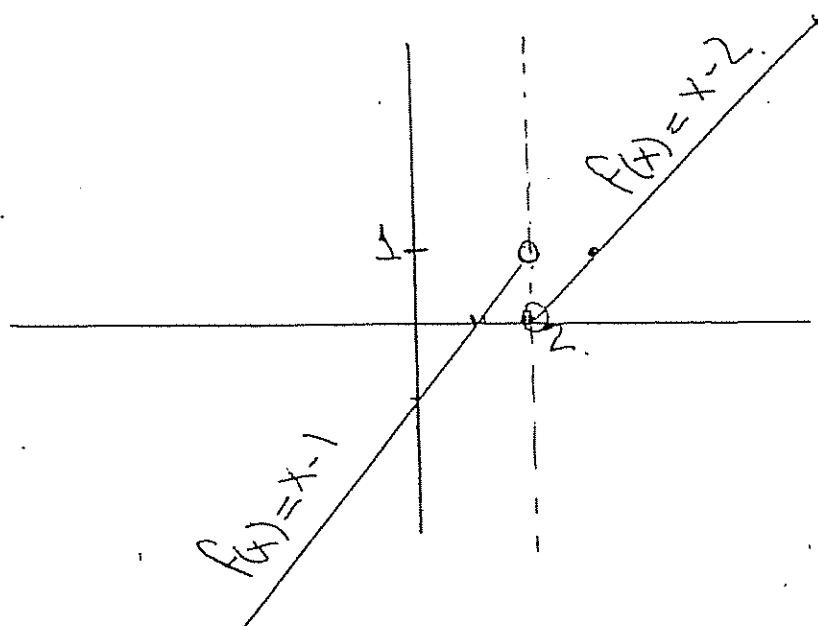
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x+x^3}{x} = \frac{x(1+x^2)}{x} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\boxed{\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+x^3}{|x|}}$$

## Ejercicio 13

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} |x-2|+1 & x > 2 \\ -|x-2| & x < 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow g(x) = \begin{cases} x-2+1 & x > 2 \\ -(-(x-2)) & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

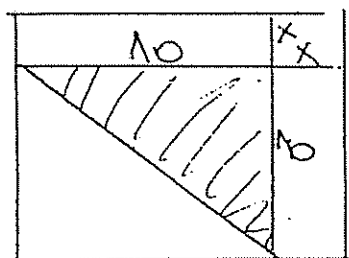
$$\Rightarrow g(x) = \begin{cases} x-1 & x > 2 \\ x-2 & x < 2 \end{cases}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} x - 2 = \boxed{0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} x - 1 = \boxed{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x)}$$

### Ejercicio 14



La verdad, yo no tengo nada sombreado en la quiza. Supongamos

Cuando  $x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$  Me queda solo el triángulo  $\Rightarrow A = \frac{10 \cdot 10}{2} = \boxed{50}$

$$\text{Cuando } x \rightarrow 10 \Rightarrow A = \frac{20 \cdot 20}{2} = \boxed{200}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Area}(x) = \frac{(10 \cdot 10) + (10 + x) \cdot x}{2} = \frac{100 + 20x + x^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{100 + 20x + x^2}{2} = \boxed{50} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \frac{100 + 20x + x^2}{2} = \boxed{200}$$

### Ejercicio 15

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} bx & x \leq -1 \\ x^2 + 2x - 1 & -1 < x \leq 2 \\ bx + 2 & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Pae q! } \exists \text{ lim en } x = -1 \text{ y } x = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} bx = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} x^2 + 2x \quad \wedge \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} x^2 + 2x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} bx + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{-b = 1 + 2}$$

$$4 + 2a = 2b + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b = -1 \\ a - 2b = -4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{b = 1} \quad \boxed{a = -2}$$

### Ejercicio 16

El teorema de sandwich dice

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} h(x)$$

↓  
l

entonces  
↓  
l

↓  
l



$$\Rightarrow \text{Si el } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |f(x)| \leq K \Rightarrow$$

$$-k \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \leq k \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} -K g(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \cdot g(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} K g(x)$$

↓                      ↓ sentences                      ↓

$\infty$                                    $\neq$                                    $+\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)g(x) = 0$$

es la proba q'  $\boxed{0,20000 = 0}$

## Exercício 17

$$\Rightarrow |f(x) - 7| \leq 5(x-2)^2 \Rightarrow -5(x-2)^2 \leq f(x) - 7 \leq 5(x-2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow -5(x-2)^2 + 7 \leq f(x) \leq 5(x-2)^2 + 7 \Rightarrow \text{Aplico l' Hôpital}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} -5(x-2)^2 + 7 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 5(x-2)^2 + 7$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 7}$$

### Ejercicio 18

$$\Rightarrow f^2(x) \leq 9 \Rightarrow -3 \leq f(x) \leq 3 \Rightarrow$$

mult.  
 $\times \sin(x)$

$$-3 \sin(x) \leq f(x) \sin(x) \leq 3 \sin(x) \Rightarrow \text{Aplica lhm.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -3 \sin(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \sin(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3 \sin(x)$$

$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$   
 $0 \quad \quad \quad 0$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \sin(x) = 0}$$

### Ejercicio 19

$$|f(x)| \leq k|x-a| \Rightarrow -k|x-a| \leq f(x) \leq k|x-a| \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} -k|x-a| \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow a} k|x-a|$$

$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$   
 $0 \quad \quad \quad 0$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0}$$

### Ejercicio 20

$$x^2(1 - 3/4x^2) \leq f(x) \leq x^2 \Rightarrow \text{divido por } x^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{x^2(1-3/4x^2)}{x^2} \leq \frac{f(x)}{x^2} \leq \frac{x^2}{x^2} \Rightarrow \text{Aplicando } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1-3/4x^2) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 1}$$

## Ejercicio 21

Este límite es importante si  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1$

Pero hay q' saber interpretarlo. Lo q' me dice es q' el  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin(\boxed{\phantom{x}})}{\boxed{\phantom{x}}} = 1$  si  $\boxed{\phantom{x}} \rightarrow 0$  en  $x \rightarrow x_0$

Osea q'  $\frac{\sin(\text{cualquier cosa})}{\text{esa misma cualquier cosa}} = 1$  si  $\text{Cualq' cosa} \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{Osea } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(4x)}{4x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(-x)}{-x} = 1$$

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

incluso b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin(x)} = 1$  vale lo mismo q'  
lo primero

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

o sea q'  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3x}{\sin(-3x)} = 1$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^2}{\sin((x-1)^2)} = 1$

incluso c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^n(x)}{x^n} = 1$  o sea  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^4(x) \boxed{1}}{x^4} = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)^3}{\sin^3(x-2)} = 1$$

### Vamos a los ejercicios

21.1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(4x)}{x}$  ami me gusta tener  $\frac{\sin(4x)}{4x}$  porq'

esto tendria q'  $\Rightarrow$  Multiplico y divido x 4  $\Rightarrow$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(4x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(4x)}{x} \cdot 4 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin(4x)}{4x} \right) \cdot 4$$

↓ 1

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(4x)}{x} = \boxed{4}$$

21.2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{sen}(6x)}{\text{sen}(4x)} \Rightarrow \text{Multiplicar y dividir por "6x"}$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{sen}(6x)}{6x} \cdot \frac{6x}{\text{sen}(4x)}$  Ahora necesito un "4x" arriba por ("insob")  $\Rightarrow$

Multiplicar y dividir por 4x  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{sen}(6x)}{6x} \cdot \frac{6x}{\text{sen}(4x)} \cdot \frac{4x}{4x} \Rightarrow$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\text{sen}(6x)}{6x} \right) \left( \frac{4x}{\text{sen}(4x)} \right) \cdot \frac{6x}{4x} = \boxed{\frac{3}{2}}$

↓ 1                  ↓ 1

21.3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{tg}(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{sen}(x)}{\text{cos}(x) \cdot x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = \boxed{1}$

↓ 1

21.4) Este es un poco (+) complicado

Recuerda q  $\text{sen}^2(x) + \text{cos}^2(x) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{sen}^2(x) = 1 - \text{cos}^2(x)$

$\Rightarrow \text{sen}^2(x) = (1 - \text{cos}(x))(1 + \text{cos}(x))$

$\Rightarrow \frac{(1 - \text{cos}(x))}{(1 + \text{cos}(x))} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(1 - \text{cos}(x))}{x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cdot \text{sen}^2(x)}{(1 + \text{cos}(x))x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cdot \text{sen}(x) \cdot \text{sen}(x)}{(1 + \text{cos}(x))x}$

↑ 0                  ↓ 1

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

21.5)  $\Rightarrow$  Si  $y = \arcsen(4x) \Rightarrow 4x = \text{sen}(y)$   
 $x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow y \rightarrow 0$   $x = \frac{\text{sen}(y)}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsen(4x)}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{\frac{\text{sen}(y)}{4}} \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{4y}{\text{sen}(y)} \xrightarrow{1} = \boxed{4}$$

21.6) Como Recomendación general NUNCA Modifi-  
 Fiques el ARGUMENTO  $\rightarrow$  o sea

- Si  $\frac{\text{sen}(x)}{6x} \Rightarrow$  Nunca  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{sen}(6x)}{6x} = \boxed{1}$  multiplicar  $\times 6$

Sino  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{sen}(x)}{6x} \xrightarrow{1} = \boxed{1/6}$

Ace no nos quede otra q' modificarlo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\text{sen}(x)}{x - \pi} \Rightarrow \text{Sustituyo } \pi \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\text{sen}(x - \pi + \pi)}{x - \pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Sen}(\alpha + \beta) = \text{Sen}(\alpha) \cdot \text{Cos}(\beta) + \text{Sen}(\beta) \cdot \text{Cos}(\alpha) \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Sen}\left(\underbrace{x - \pi}_{\alpha} + \underbrace{\pi}_{\beta}\right) = \text{Sen}(x - \pi) \cdot \text{Cos}(\pi) + \text{Sen}(\pi) \cdot \text{Cos}(x - \pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\text{Sen}(x)}{x - \pi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\text{Sen}(x - \pi)}{x - \pi} \cdot \text{Cos}(\pi) + \frac{\text{Sen}(\pi) \cdot \text{Cos}(x - \pi)}{x - \pi}$$

$\downarrow 1$                        $\uparrow -1$                        $\xrightarrow{\text{eso}}$   
 $\downarrow 1$                        $\downarrow \text{tendencia 0}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} -1 + 0 = \boxed{-1}$$

No es una indeterminación porque  
 es  $\frac{0}{0} \rightarrow 0 = \boxed{0}$

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\text{Sen}(x)}{x - \pi} = -1}$$

## Ejercicio 22

$$f(x) = \text{Sen}(1/x) \Rightarrow \text{Dom} = \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \Rightarrow$$

$$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Sen}(1/x) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow$  Recordar q'  $\text{sen}(x)$  se hace 0 si  $x = k\pi$   $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = k\pi \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{1}{k\pi}} \quad \text{con } k \neq 0, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

ii) per q'  $f(x)=1 \Rightarrow \sin(1/x)=1 \Rightarrow$

$\sin(u)=1$  si  $u=\pi/2+2\pi k \Rightarrow \text{con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$

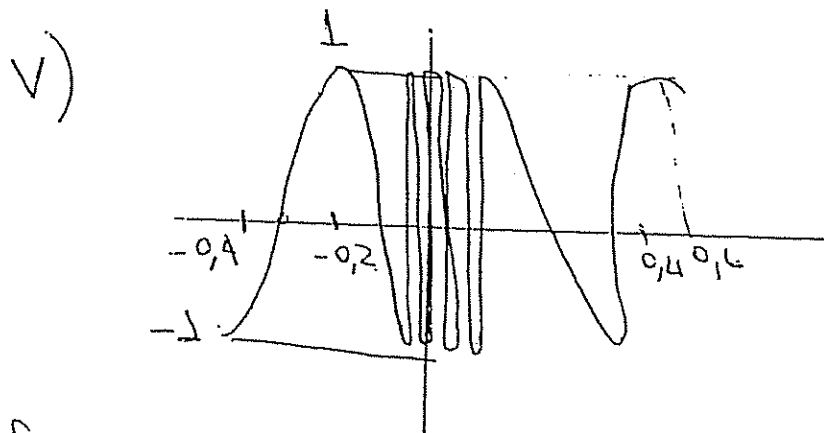
$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x}=\frac{\pi}{2}+2\pi k \Rightarrow \boxed{x=\frac{1}{\pi/2+2\pi k}}$

iii) per q'  $f(x)=-1 \Rightarrow \sin(1/x)=-1$  recorder

$\sin(u)=-1 \Rightarrow u=3/2\pi+2\pi k \Rightarrow$

$\boxed{x=\frac{1}{3/2\pi+2\pi k}} \quad \boxed{\text{con } k \in \mathbb{Z}}$

iv)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin(1/x) = \boxed{\text{oscilla}} \rightarrow \nexists \text{ lim.}$



per q'  $k=-1 \Rightarrow f(x)=0 = \frac{1}{-1\pi} = \boxed{-0,31}$

$k=0 \quad f(x)=1 = \frac{1}{\pi/2} = \boxed{0,6}$



Parte b

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{x \cdot \text{sen}(1/x)}_{\text{oscil}} = 0 \cdot \text{oscil} = \boxed{0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cdot \text{sen}(1/x) = 0 \cdot \text{oscil} = \boxed{0}$$

h) pte  $f(x) = x^2 \cdot \text{sen}(1/x)$  si  $x = \frac{2}{\frac{4}{\pi}} = 0,11 \Rightarrow$

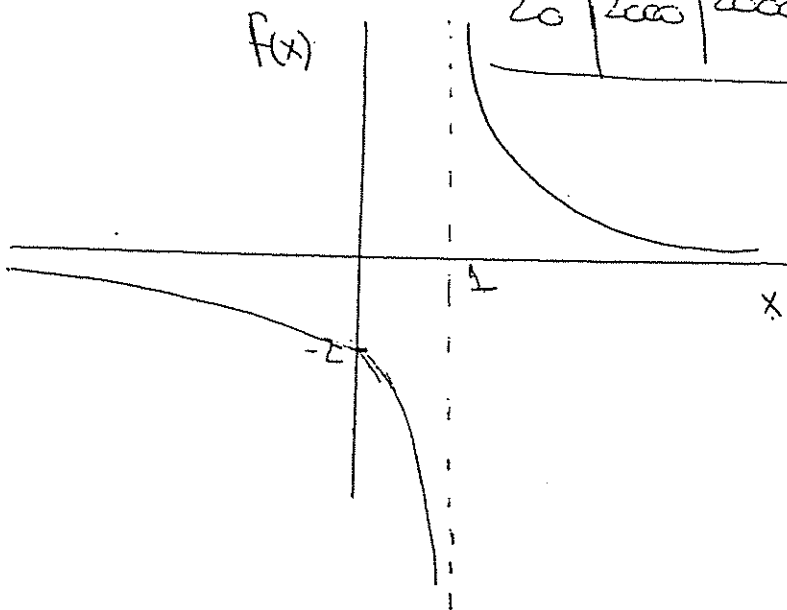
$$f(0,11) = (0,11)^2 \cdot \text{sen}\left(\frac{4}{2}\right) = \boxed{-0,0081}$$

05er. el 2do es  $x^2 \text{sen}(1/x)$   
1ero. "  $x \text{sen}(1/x)$

### Ejercicio 23

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{x-1}$$

0,99	0,999	0,9999	1	1,0001	1,001	1,01
$f(x) = -20$	-2000	-20000	-	20000	2000	20
20	2000	20000	-	-20000	-2000	-20



$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} |f(x)| = \boxed{+\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \boxed{+\infty}$$

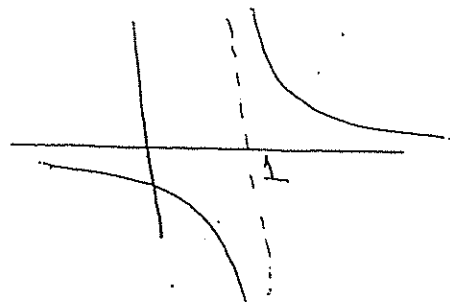
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \boxed{-\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \infty$$

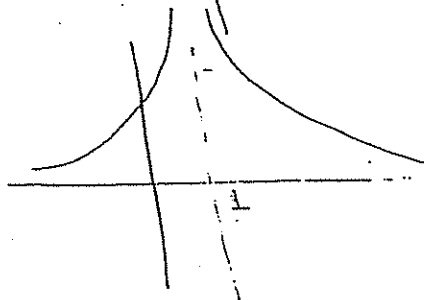
### Exercice 24

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2}{x-1} = \frac{2}{0} = \boxed{\infty}$$

$\rightarrow 1^+ \infty$   
 $\rightarrow 1^- -\infty$

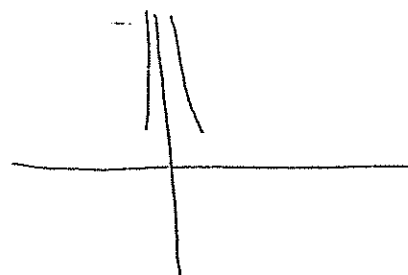


$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x-1)^4} = \boxed{+\infty}$$

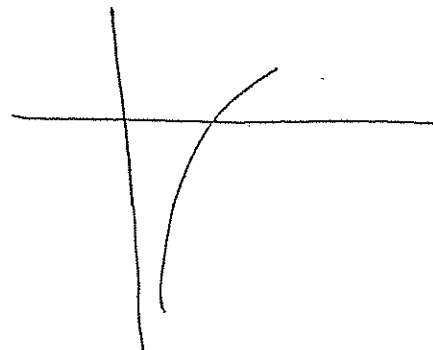


$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(x)}{x \cdot x \cdot x} = \boxed{+\infty}$$

$\nearrow$   
 $\underbrace{x \cdot x \cdot x}_{\text{separ } (+)}$



$$d) \ln(x^2 + x) = \ln(0) = \boxed{-\infty}$$



$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x+2}{x-1} = \frac{3}{0^+} = \boxed{+\infty}$$

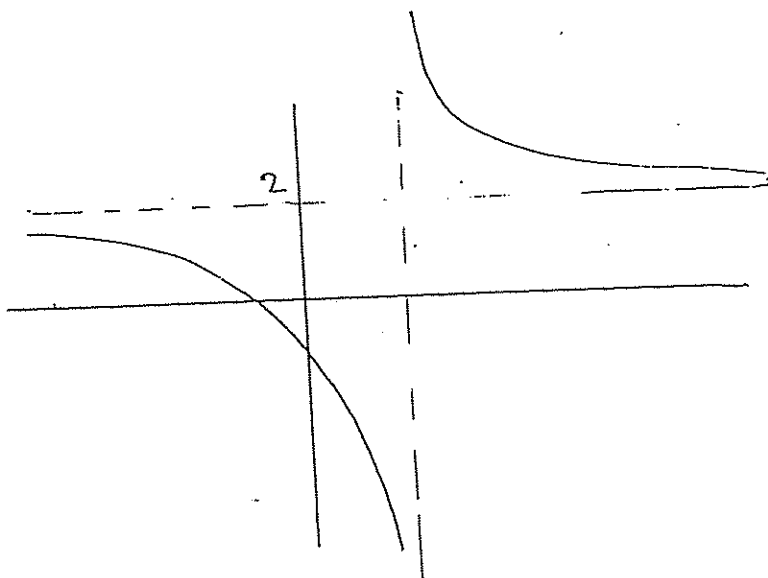
$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{e^x - 1} = \boxed{\infty}$$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = \frac{1}{0} = \boxed{\infty}$$

### Ejercicio 25

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} + 2$$

La tabla completa la  
vos



$$25.3.1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 2$$

$$25.3.2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 2$$

### Ejercicio 26

Para este ejercicio debes saber q'  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |r| = \begin{cases} \infty & |r| > 1 \\ 0 & |r| < 1 \\ 1 & |r| = 1 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow 26.1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x = |r| < 1 \rightarrow \boxed{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{esto sale q' } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x = \frac{1^x}{2^x} = \frac{1^\infty}{2^\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = \boxed{0}$$

$$26.2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\infty} = 2^\infty \rightarrow |r| > 1 \rightarrow \boxed{\infty}$$

$$26.3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x = \frac{1^\infty}{4^\infty} \Rightarrow |r| < 1 \rightarrow \boxed{0}$$

$$26.4) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-\infty} = (4)^\infty \rightarrow |r| > 1 \rightarrow \boxed{\infty}$$

$$26.5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3^x = 3^\infty \rightarrow |r| > 1 \rightarrow \boxed{\infty}$$

$$26.6) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3^x = 3^{-\infty} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^\infty \Rightarrow |r| < 1 \rightarrow \boxed{0}$$

### Ejercicio 27.

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 - 2x = \infty - \infty \rightarrow \text{indet} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{x}_{+\infty} \underbrace{(x^2 - 1)}_{+\infty} = \boxed{+\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 - 2x = -\infty + \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \underbrace{x}_{-\infty} \underbrace{(x^2 - 1)}_{+\infty} = \boxed{-\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(x^2 - 1) = \boxed{\infty}$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^4 - 2x^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2(x^2 - 1) = \boxed{+\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2(x^2 - 1) = \boxed{+\infty}$$

$\downarrow +\infty \quad \downarrow +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2(x^2 - 1) = \boxed{+\infty}$$

$\downarrow +\infty \quad \downarrow +\infty$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2 - \underbrace{e^{-x}}_0 = \boxed{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2 - \underbrace{e^{-x}}_0 = \boxed{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2 - e^{-x} \neq$$

$$2 - \underbrace{e^{\infty}}_{+\infty} = \boxed{-\infty}$$

### Ejercicio 28

$$\underline{28.1)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = e^{-\infty} = \frac{1}{e^{\infty}} = \frac{1}{\infty} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\underline{28.2)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = \underbrace{e^{\infty}}_{+\infty} = \boxed{\infty}$$

$$\underline{28.3)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = e^{\frac{1}{0^+}} = e^{\infty} = \boxed{\infty}$$

$$\underline{28.4)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2}{1 + \underbrace{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}_{\infty}} = \boxed{0}$$

$$28.5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2}{1 + \underbrace{e^{-1/x}}_0} = \boxed{2}$$

### Ejercicio 29

$$a) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x+x^2}{|x|} & \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x+x^2}{x} & \text{si } x > 0 \\ \frac{x+x^2}{-x} & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{en } \underline{\underline{-1}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+x^2}{-x} = \frac{x(1+x)}{-x} = \boxed{0}$$

↓  
Corresp. la parte  
de abajo

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

$$\Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$$

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

b)

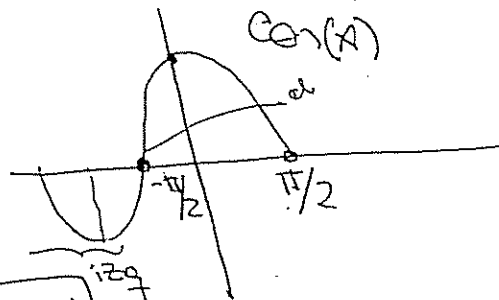
$$f(x) = 2^{-x} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2^{-x} = 2^{-(+0)} = 2^{-0} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} 2^{-(0)} = 2^0 = \boxed{1} \Rightarrow \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2^x = \boxed{1}$$

$$c) \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3^{1/x}}}} = f(x) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{3^{1/x}} = \frac{1}{3^{+\infty}} = \frac{1}{\infty} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{3^{1/x}} = \frac{1}{3^{-\infty}} = \boxed{+\infty} \Rightarrow \boxed{\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f_3(x)}$$

d)  $f_4(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = \tan(x)$   $\Rightarrow$  Recuerda q' el Coseno



$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi/2^+} \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = \frac{-1}{0(+)} = \boxed{-\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi/2^-} \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = \frac{-1}{0(-)} = \boxed{+\infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi/2} f_4(x) = \infty}$$

en  $-1$  no pasa nada así que  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = \frac{\sin(-1)}{\cos(-1)}$

e)  $f_5(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(|x|) & x \leq -1 \\ -x^2 + 1 & |x| < 1 \\ -\frac{1}{x} & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \ln(x) = \ln(1) = \boxed{0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} -x^2 + 1 = -1 + 1 = \boxed{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f_5(x) = 0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -x^2 + 1 = \boxed{1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -x^2 + 1 = \boxed{1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f_5(x) = 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} -\frac{1}{x} = \boxed{-1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} -x^2 + 1 = \boxed{0} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f_5(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{e}^+} -x^2 + 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{e}^-} -x^2 + 1 = \boxed{\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^2 + 1}$$

### Ejercicio 30

Para recordar  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \begin{cases} \text{si } \text{gr} P(x) > \text{gr} Q(x) \rightarrow \infty \\ \text{si } \text{gr} P(x) < \text{gr} Q(x) \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{si } \text{gr} P(x) = \text{gr} Q(x) \Rightarrow \\ \text{el límite es } \frac{a}{b} \begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{coef. de } x^{\text{ter}} \\ \text{mínimo de } x^{\text{ter}} \\ \text{de } P \text{ y } Q \end{cases} \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 3x + 2}{4x^3 - x + 3} \Rightarrow \text{Como el grado de } P < \text{grado } Q$$

$\underbrace{2}_{2} \quad \underbrace{3}_{3}$

$\rightarrow \boxed{0}$  Como se ha q' dividir  
 prueba y multiplica por  
 grado menor  
 $x$

= en este caso  $x^2 \Rightarrow$



$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 3x - 2}{4x^3 - x + 3} = \frac{2 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2}}{4x - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}} = \frac{2}{\infty} = \frac{2}{\infty}$$

$\begin{matrix} \nearrow 2 & \nearrow 0 & \nearrow 0 \\ 2 & + \frac{3}{x} & - \frac{2}{x^2} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \infty & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{\infty} \rightarrow \boxed{0}$$

30.2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^4 + 3x^3 - x + 4}{-x^3 - x + 10} \Rightarrow \text{Cano } q_r P > q_r Q \rightarrow \boxed{\infty}$

$\Rightarrow$  Multiplica y divide por  $x^3$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^4 + 3x^3 - x + 4}{-x^3 - x + 10} \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x + 3 - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}}{-1 - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{10}{x^3}} = \frac{\infty}{-1} = \boxed{-\infty}$$

$\begin{matrix} \nearrow \infty & \nearrow 3 & \nearrow 0 & \nearrow 0 \\ 5x & + 3 & - \frac{1}{x^2} & + \frac{4}{x^3} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \infty & & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

30.3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4x^2 + x - 1}{3x^2 - 2x + 7} \Rightarrow \text{Cano } d_i e n e n = q_r \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = \boxed{\frac{-4}{3}}$

Multiplica y divide por  $x^2$  y comprueba

30. parte c  $f(x) = \frac{-3x^4 + 2x}{x^3 - x}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty}$  Multiplico y divido por  $x^3 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{-3x^4 + 2x}{x^3}}{\frac{x^3 - x}{x^3}}$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-3x + \frac{2}{x^2} \rightarrow 0}{1 - \frac{3}{x^2} \rightarrow 0} = \boxed{-\infty}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-3x + \frac{2}{x^2} \rightarrow 0}{1 - \frac{3}{x^2} \rightarrow 0} = \boxed{+\infty}$  El grafico es el ~~siguiente~~

### Ejercicio 31

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x} \Rightarrow$  Sacó factor comun  $x^2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})}}{x}$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = \frac{|x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} \Rightarrow$

Si:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = \frac{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} \rightarrow \boxed{-1}$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = \boxed{1}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{No existe } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x}$$

$$31.2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3+1}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3(1+\frac{1}{x^3})}}{x}$$

Factor common  $x^3$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{x} \cdot (1+\frac{1}{x^3})}{\cancel{x}} = \boxed{1}$$

$$31.3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2+2} - \sqrt{x^2+1} = \infty - \infty \Rightarrow$$

Multiplicamos  
dividimos el  
conjugado

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2} - \sqrt{x^2+1} \cdot (\sqrt{x^2+2} + \sqrt{x^2+1})}{\sqrt{x^2+2} + \sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+2})^2 - (\sqrt{x^2+1})^2}{\sqrt{x^2+2} + \sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{1}{\underbrace{\sqrt{x^2+2}}_{\infty} + \underbrace{\sqrt{x^2+1}}_{\infty}} = \frac{1}{\infty}$$

31.4)

$$= \boxed{0}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2(4+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2})} + \sqrt{x^2(1+\frac{1}{x})}}{\sqrt{x^2(9+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{2}{x^2})} + 3x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x| \sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - |x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}}{|x| \sqrt{9 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} + 3x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}}{x \sqrt{9 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} + 3x} = \frac{3x}{6x} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x \sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}}{-x \sqrt{9 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} + 3x} = \frac{-3x}{0x} = \boxed{-\infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)}$$

## Ejercicio 32.

Se prueba haciendo un cambio de variable

$$u = 1/x \quad \text{hpte si } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{si } x \rightarrow \infty \quad u \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} (1+u)^{1/u} = e}$$

Lo importante es q' al igual q' el  $\sin(\boxed{\quad})$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$  significa  $\left(1 + \frac{1}{\boxed{\phantom{x}}}\right)^{\boxed{\phantom{x}}}$   
 ↓ misma cualquier cosa  
 ↓ Cualquier cosa q' tienda a  $\infty$

### ⇒ Ejercicio 33

33.1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{3x} \Rightarrow 1^\infty$  Hay q' llevarlo a la forma

$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{\frac{a}{b}} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x/2}\right)^{3x}$

↓ Cualquier cosa q' tienda a  $\infty$

⇒ Me gustaria tenerla como potencia por q' eso sea "e"  
 Lo pongo y lo saco

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{1}{x/2}\right)^{\frac{x}{2}} \right]^{\frac{2}{x} \cdot 3x}$   
 ↑ Potencia  
 ↓ Saco

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{3x} = \boxed{e^6}$

33.2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x-3}\right)^x \Rightarrow 1^\infty \rightarrow$  Regel  
 $\downarrow$   
 1.0

a la forme  $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x-3}{-2}}\right)$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{\frac{b}{a}}$   
 $\downarrow$  Coefficiente  
 g' herab 2.00

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x-3}{-2}}\right)^{\frac{x-3}{-2}} \cdot \frac{-2}{x-3} \cdot x \right] =$

Megeste Calculator  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x}{x-3}$  Polynomis de =  
 grade  $\Rightarrow \frac{-2}{1}$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x-3}\right)^x = \boxed{e^{-2}}$

33.3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x^2)^{3/x} \Rightarrow$  Regel g' dabo Regel

a la forme  $(1+x)^{1/x} \Rightarrow \left[ (1+x^2)^{x^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 Coefficiente  
 Coe g' herab  
 2.0

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \right]^{\frac{x^2}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x = \boxed{\infty}$$

33.4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1+x^2)^{-3/x^3} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \right]^{\frac{-3}{x^3}}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{3}{x}} = e^{-0} = \boxed{1}$$

33.5)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)^x$  Record q' has q' lever b  
ab formula  $(1 + \frac{1}{x})^x$

Sum of rest 1

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+1+1-1}{x+2} \right)^x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+2-1}{x+2} \right)^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+2}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x+2} \right)^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x+2}{-1}} \right)^{\frac{x+2}{-1}} \right]^{\frac{-1}{x+2} \cdot x}$$

Polynomial = q' abo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{-x}{x+2}} = \boxed{e^{-1}}$$

33.6)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1} \right)^{x^2} \Rightarrow$  Simplify  $\Rightarrow$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^2+1+2-2}{x^2-1} \right)^{x^2} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^2-1+2}{x^2-1} \right)^{x^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-1} + \frac{2}{x^2-1} \right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x^2-1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{x^2+1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{x^2+1} \cdot x^2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{2x^2}{x^2+1}} = \boxed{e^2}$$

33.7)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x+2) - \ln(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \ln \left( \frac{x+2}{x} \right)$   
 $\downarrow$   
 Prop log

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left( \frac{x+2}{x} \right)^x$$

Prop Logarithmo

$\Rightarrow$  Calculus

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+2}{x} \right)^x \rightarrow 1^\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x}{x} + \frac{2}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^{\frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{x} \cdot x} \right]$$



$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln(e^a) = a \cdot \underbrace{\ln(e)}_1 = \boxed{a}$$

33.8)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin(x))^{1/x} \Rightarrow \text{Recorde } (1 + \square)^{1/\square}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ (1 + \sin(x))^{1/\sin(x)} \right]^{\sin(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\left( \frac{\sin(x)}{x} \right)} \rightarrow 1 = \boxed{e}$$

### Ejercicio 34

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{9 - x^2}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{9 - (3)^2}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{indeterminación}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Como tengo  
2 Raíces restantes  
Multiplico y divido  
por el conjugado

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{9 - x^2}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\downarrow \text{Así vez } 9 - x^2 = (3 - x)(3 + x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{(3 - x)(3 + x)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{x})^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{(3 - x)(x + 3)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{3})}{x - 3}$$

$$\text{pero yo tengo } (3 - x) = -(x - 3) \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \underbrace{(x+2)^2}_{\rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}}\right)}_{\text{acot}} = 0 \cdot \text{acot} = \boxed{0}$$

34.7)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \arcsin(x)}{3x} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \text{llamando } y = \arcsin(x)$   
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{x = \sin(y)}$

$\Rightarrow \text{Si } x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow y \rightarrow \arcsin(0) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$

$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2y}{3 \cdot \sin(y)} \xrightarrow{1} = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}$

34.8)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - \arcsin(x)}{2x + \arctan(x)} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{indeterminado}$

Seo factor común "x"  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(2 - \frac{\arcsin(x)}{x})}{x(2 + \frac{\arctan(x)}{x})}$

Ya vimos q  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin(x)}{x} = \boxed{1}$

Averiguemos  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan(x)}{x} \Rightarrow y = \arctan(x)$

$$\Rightarrow x = \operatorname{tg}(\varphi) \Rightarrow \text{Si } x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi}{\operatorname{tg}(\varphi)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi}{\frac{\operatorname{Sen}(\varphi)}{\operatorname{Cos}(\varphi)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Cos}(\varphi) \sqrt{\varphi}}{\operatorname{Sen}(\varphi)}$$

↓ 1

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg}(x)}{x} = \boxed{1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - \frac{\operatorname{arctg}(x)}{x}}{2 + \frac{\operatorname{arctg}(x)}{x}} = \frac{2-1}{2+1} = \boxed{1/3}$$

34.9)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \boxed{2^\infty} \rightarrow \boxed{\infty}$

$$34.10) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{2x-1}\right)^x = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^\infty = \boxed{0}$$

$$34.11) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^h - 1}{h} = \ln(a) \rightarrow \text{se usa a probar en la que se con}$$

$$\text{L'Hospital a igual } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Sen}(x)}{x} = 1$$

### Ejercicio 37

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x) \cdot \sin(x)}{x^n} \quad \text{para el único valor} \\ \text{espec } \boxed{n=1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\overset{1}{\cos(x)} \overset{1}{\sin(x)}}{\underset{x}{x}} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\text{para } n=2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x) \sin(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\overset{1}{\cos(x)} \overset{1}{\sin(x)}}{\underset{x}{x} \underset{x}{x}} = \infty$$

### Ejercicio 38

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x-h)^2 (x+1)}{2(1-\cos(h))} & x < 0 \\ \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Para que exista } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$$

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

Si  $h \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  Me queda un número / por 0 y es  $\boxed{\infty}$   
 $\downarrow$  no  $\exists$  lim.

Si  $h=0$  me queda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2(x+1)}{2(1-\cos(x))} = \frac{0}{0}$

Multiplico  
y divido por  
 $(1+\cos(x))$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2(x+1)(1+\cos(x))}{2 \cdot \underbrace{(1^2 - \cos^2(x))}_{\sin^2(x)}} = \frac{\overset{1}{x^2} \overset{2}{(x+1)} \cdot \overset{1}{(1+\cos(x))}}{2 \sin^2(x)} =$$

Recordo q'  $\frac{\sin'(ax)}{(ax)^n} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} = 1$

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

Vejo como  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1$  si  $h=0$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\ell = 1 \quad h=0}$$

### Ejercicio 39

Calcular

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-x}(x^2+1)}{g(x)} \quad \text{si } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x^2+1 \leq g(x)$$

Prueba q'  $\begin{cases} 1^{\text{era}} & g(x) \text{ es positiva siempre porq' es } \geq x^2+1 \\ & \text{siempre } (+) \end{cases}$

$2^{\text{da}}$  si  $x^2+1 \leq g(x) \wedge g(x) \text{ es } (+) \Rightarrow$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^2+1}{g(x)} \leq 1} \rightarrow \text{Ademas } g(x) \text{ es } (+)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{0 \leq \frac{x^2+1}{g(x)} \leq 1} \rightarrow \text{esta acotada}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-\infty} \underbrace{(x^2+1)}_{\text{acot}}}{g(x)} = 0 \cdot \text{acot} = \boxed{0}$$

### Ejercicio 40

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - (2x + b) \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + (2x + b)}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + (2x + b)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1})^2 - (2x + b)^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + (2x + b)} = \frac{x^2 - x + 1 - 2x^2 - 2bx + b^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + (2x + b)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1-a)x^2 - (2ab+1)x + 1-b^2}{\sqrt{x^2(1-\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2})} + 2x + b}$$

Notar q' si  $a \neq 1$  tengo un polinomio de gr 2 arriba y uno de grado 1 abajo  $\Rightarrow$  tendria  $\infty \Rightarrow$

$$\boxed{a=1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-2b-1)x + 1 - b^2}{|x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 2x + b}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Caso debe existir el lim  $\Rightarrow$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-(2b+1)x + 1 - b^2}{x \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + x + b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-(2b+1)x + 1 - b^2}{-x \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + x + b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \left[ -2b+1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{b^2}{x} \right]}{x \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1 + \frac{b}{x} \right)}$$

$$x \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1 + \frac{b}{x} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2b-1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{b^2}{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1 + \frac{b}{x}} \rightarrow 0 = \frac{-2b-1}{2+b} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -2b-1=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{b = -1/2}$$

Comprobamos q' si  $b = -1/2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a=1} \quad \boxed{b=-1/2}$$

### Ejercicio 41

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin(1/x) = \boxed{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin(x) = \text{No Existe}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} + x \sin(1/x) = \boxed{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin(x) = \infty$$