

LIMITES DE FUNCIONES

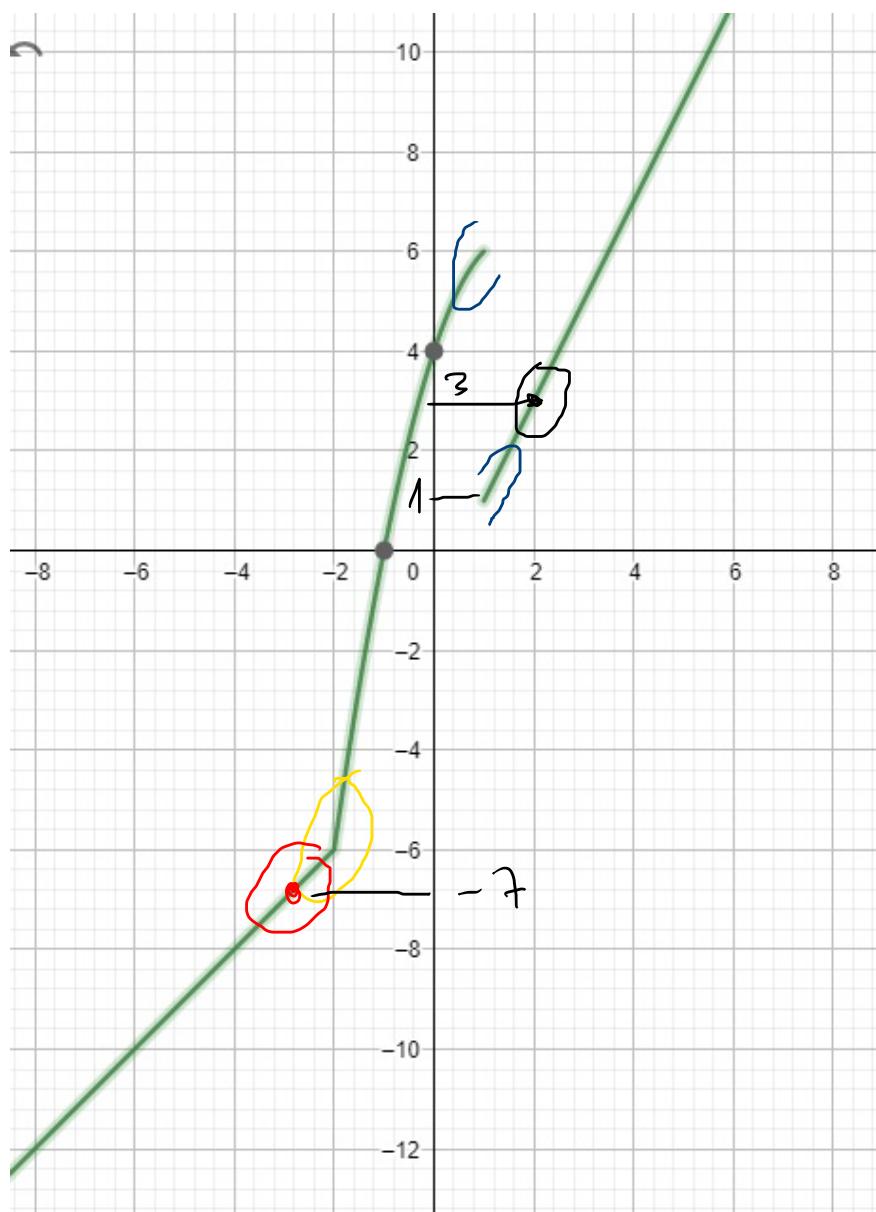
1.- Sea la función $f(x) = \begin{cases} x-4 & \text{si } x < -2 \\ -x^2 + 3x + 4 & \text{si } -2 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2x-1 & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases}$. Calcula los siguientes límites:

i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x)$

ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x)$

iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$

iv) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$



i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = -2 - 4 = -6$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = -(-2)^2 + 3 \cdot (-2) + 4 = -6$$

luego $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = -6$

ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = -3 - 4 = -7$

iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -1^2 + 3 \cdot 1 + 4 = 6$

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

$\Rightarrow \text{f.lim}$

iv) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 2 \cdot 2 - 1 = 3$

2.- Calcula los siguientes límites:

i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{(-x^2 + 6x - 8)}_{f(x)}$

$f(x)$ es continua en todo su dominio
por ser polinómica

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = -0^2 + 6 \cdot 0 - 8 = -8$

ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3 + 2x - \sqrt{5x-1}) = 3 + 2 \cdot 2 - \sqrt{9} = 7 - 3 = 4$

iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left(5x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 4} \right) = 5 \cdot (-1) \cdot \sqrt[3]{(-1)^2 + 4} = -5\sqrt[3]{5}$

$$\text{iv)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 10x + 4}{2x^2 - 7x - 14} = \frac{9 - 30 + 4}{18 - 21 - 14} = \frac{-17}{-17} = 1$$

$$\text{v)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{3x^2+5x-1} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\infty} = \frac{1}{4^\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

$$\text{vi)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln(e^{x+1}) = \ln e^2 = 2$$

$$\text{v)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{3x+1}{2x-1}\right)^{x-6} = \left(\frac{3 \cdot 3 + 1}{2 \cdot 3 - 1}\right)^{3-6} = \left(\frac{10}{5}\right)^{-3} = 2^{-3} = \frac{1}{2^3} = \frac{1}{8}$$

3.- Calcula los siguientes límites:

$$\text{i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 + 3x - 4} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ INDEF}$$

|| 1 \notin Dom(f)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+4)}$$

||

$$\frac{2 \cdot 3}{5}$$

||

$$\frac{6}{5}$$

$$\text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{3x - 6}$$

|| 2 \notin Dom(f)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{3(x-2)}$$

||

$$\frac{3}{3}$$

||

$$1$$

multiplicar por conjugado

$$\text{iii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5} - 3}{x - 2}$$

|| 2 \notin Dom(f)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 5 - 9}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x^2 + 5} + 3)}$$

||

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

||

$$\frac{4}{6}$$

||

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

4.- Halla el valor de a para que el siguiente límite corresponda a un caso de indeterminación:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{ax^2 + 2x - 6}{x^2 - 1}$$

Determina el límite para este valor de a.

$$a(-1)^2 + 2 \cdot (-1) - 6 = 0$$

$$a - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 8}$$

Si $a = 8$ $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{8x^2 + 2x - 6}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$ IND

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2(x+1)(4x-3)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{x \cdot (-7)}{-x} = 7$$

5.- Calcula los siguientes límites:

$$\text{i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1-x}{(2-x)^2} = \frac{-1}{0} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{límites} \\ \text{lateral} \end{matrix}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{-7}{x^2 + 6x + 9} = \frac{-7}{0} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{lín} \\ \text{inferior} \end{matrix}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{-7}{(x+3)^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f(x) = \frac{-7}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} f(x) = \frac{-7}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\text{iii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{0} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{lín. inf.} \\ \text{superior} \end{matrix}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{iv)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{3x^2 - 12x + 12} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{ind}$$

.....

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{3(x-2)^2} = \frac{3}{0} \quad \text{lim later.}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$



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$$\left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^\infty$$

$$\frac{1}{4^\infty}$$

$$1/\infty$$

$$\text{vi)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{9-x^2}{-7} \right)^{2x^3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{7} \right)^{2x^3}$$

$$\infty$$

$$1/\infty$$

$$1/\infty$$

$$1/\infty$$

6.- Calcula los siguientes límites:

$$\text{i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (4x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 4x^3 = -\infty$$

$$\text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7x^2 - 5x + 3}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7x^2}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\text{iii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x + 4}{\sqrt{9x^2 - 3x + x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x}{\sqrt{9x^2 + x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x}{3x + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\text{iv) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{8x^2} - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \sqrt{x}}$$

$\begin{matrix} \cancel{x^3} & \cancel{x^2} \\ \uparrow & \uparrow \\ 2 & 1 \\ \cancel{x^3} > \cancel{x^2} \end{matrix}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{8x^2}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[3]{\frac{8x^2}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$$

$$v) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 - 3} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2 - x} - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x - x = \infty - \infty$$

• Sí tenemos $\infty - \infty$ con ¹ divisores \Rightarrow conjugado

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

$$vi) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 - 2} - \sqrt{3x^2 + 5} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 2 - 3x^2 - 5}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2} + \sqrt{3x^2 + 5}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x^2}{x + 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x^2}{4x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{2}x = -\infty$$

$$vii) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{6x}{3x^2 - 4x} \cdot \frac{-3x^2 + 5}{x+2}}{\frac{-18x + 50x}{3x^3 + 2x^2 - 8x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-18x + 50x}{3x^3 + 2x^2 - 8x} = -6$$

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$\infty - \infty$ IND.

$$\text{ix) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{x}{x-3} - \frac{7x+3}{x^2-9} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{x(x+3) - 7x+3}{x^2-9} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2+4x+3}{x^2-9} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-1)(x+3)}{(x+3)(x-3)} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x^2+4x+3 \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 1 \quad -4 \quad 3 \\ 1 \quad 1 \quad -3 \\ \hline 1 \quad -3 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{x) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x^2}{x+1} - \frac{6x^2+4}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x^3 - (6x^2+4)(x+1)}{(x+1)2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x^3 - 6x^3 - 6x^2 + \dots}{2x^2 + \dots} =$$

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$$\infty - \infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-6x^2}{2x^2} = -3$$

$$\text{viii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{3x+1}{x^2-2} \cdot \frac{x^2-5}{-8} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^3 + \dots}{-8x^2 + \dots} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -\frac{3}{8} \cdot x = +\infty$$

$$\text{viii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{3x+1}{x^2-2} \cdot \frac{x^2-5}{-8} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^3 + x^2 - 15x - 5}{-8 \cdot (x^2 - 2)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^3 + x^2 - 15x - 5}{-8x^2 + 16} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\frac{3x^3}{x^2} + \frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{15x}{x^2} - \frac{5}{x^2}}{-\frac{8x^2}{x^2} + \frac{16}{x^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x + 1 - \frac{15}{x} - \frac{5}{x^2}}{-8 + \frac{16}{x^2}} = \frac{-\infty + 1 - 0 - 0}{-8 + 0} = \frac{-\infty}{-8} = \infty$$

$$\text{viii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{3x+1}{x^2-2} \cdot \frac{x^2-5}{-8} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^3 + x^2 - 15x - 5}{-8 \cdot (x^2-2)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^3 + x^2 - 15x - 5}{-8x^2 + 16} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{15}{x^2} - \frac{5}{x^3}}{-8 + \frac{16}{x^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3+0-0-0}{0+0} = \frac{3}{0} = +\infty$$

$$\text{x)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x^2}{x+1} - \frac{6x^2 + 4}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x^3 - (6x^2 + 4)(x+1)}{2x(x+1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x^3 - 6x^3 - 6x^2 - 4x - 4}{2x^2 + 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-6 - \frac{4}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2}}{2 + \frac{2}{x}} =$$

$$= \frac{-6 - 0 - 0}{2 + 0} = -\frac{6}{2} = -3$$

7.- Calcula los siguientes límites:

$$\text{i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{5-x^2}{3-x^2} \right)^{\frac{3x^2+1}{2}} = 1 \quad \text{IND} \rightarrow l$$

Si $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1$ y $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$ entonces:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)^{g(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - 1] \cdot g(x)}$$

Si $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 1$ y $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = +\infty$ entonces:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)^{g(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) - 1] \cdot g(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{5-x^2}{3-x^2} \right)^{\frac{3x^2+1}{2}} = l^{-3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{5-x^2}{3-x^2} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{3x^2+1}{2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty}$$

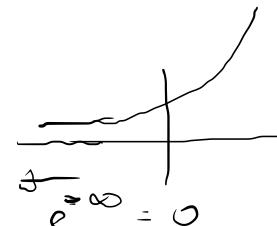
$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{5-x^2 - 3+x^2}{3-x^2} \cdot \frac{3x^2+1}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{3-x^2} \cdot \frac{3x^2+1}{x} \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^2}{-x^2} = -3 \end{aligned}$$

1^∞

$$\text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (3x - 8)^{\frac{x}{x-3}} = e^9$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (3x - 8 - 1) \cdot \frac{x}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3(x-3) \cdot x}{(x-3)} = 9$$

$$\text{iii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4x-3}{4x+2} \right)^{\frac{x^2}{6}} = e^{-\infty} = \frac{1}{e^\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4x-3}{4x+2} - 1 \right) \frac{x^2}{6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-5}{4x+2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-5x^2}{24x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{5x}{24} = -\infty$$

$$\text{iv) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \left(\frac{x^2+5x+6}{x+2} \right)^{\frac{3}{(x+2)^2}} \Rightarrow \cancel{\text{}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \left(\frac{x^2+5x+6}{x+2} - 1 \right) \cdot \frac{3}{(x+2)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2+4x+4}{x+2} \cdot \frac{3}{(x+2)^2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f = +\infty \end{cases} \Rightarrow \cancel{\text{}}$$

8.- Halla el valor de a para que se cumpla: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x-2}{3x-1} \right)^{\frac{ax-4}{5}} = e^2 \Rightarrow 1^\infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Simplificando:} \\
 2 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x-2}{3x-1} - 1 \right)^{\frac{ax-4}{5}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{3x-1} \cdot \frac{ax-4}{5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-ax}{15x} = \\
 &= -\frac{a}{15} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2 = -\frac{a}{15} \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -30}
 \end{aligned}$$

9.- Calcula el valor de a y b para que: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{ax^2 + x} - \sqrt{bx^2 + 3x} \right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$\frac{ax^2 + x - bx^2 - 3x}{\sqrt{ax^2 + x} + \sqrt{bx^2 + 3x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(a-b)x^2 - 2x}{(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(a-b)x}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}} = \pm \infty \quad \text{si } a-b \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{cases} \infty & \text{si } a-b \neq 0 \\ -\infty & \text{si } a-b = 0 \end{cases} \\ &\quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x}{(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}} \quad \text{si } a-b = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} a-b = 0 \\ \frac{-2}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow a-b \rightarrow \frac{-2}{2\sqrt{a}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a=2} \quad y \boxed{b=2}$$

10.- Consideramos la función $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{9-mx^2}{3-2x} & \text{si } x \neq \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & \text{si } x = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$.

Averigua el valor de m para que la función tenga límite finito en el punto $x = \frac{3}{2}$ y calcula su valor.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}^-} \frac{9-mx^2}{3-2x} = \frac{9 - \frac{9}{4}m}{0^+}$$

$\therefore \frac{9 - \frac{9}{4}m}{0^+} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}^-} \frac{9 - \frac{9}{4}m}{0^+} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}^+} \frac{9 - \frac{9}{4}m}{0^-} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow 9 - \frac{9}{4}m = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{m = 4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}^-} \frac{9-4x^2}{3-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}^-} \frac{(3-\cancel{2x})(3+\cancel{2x})}{\cancel{3-2x}} = 6$$

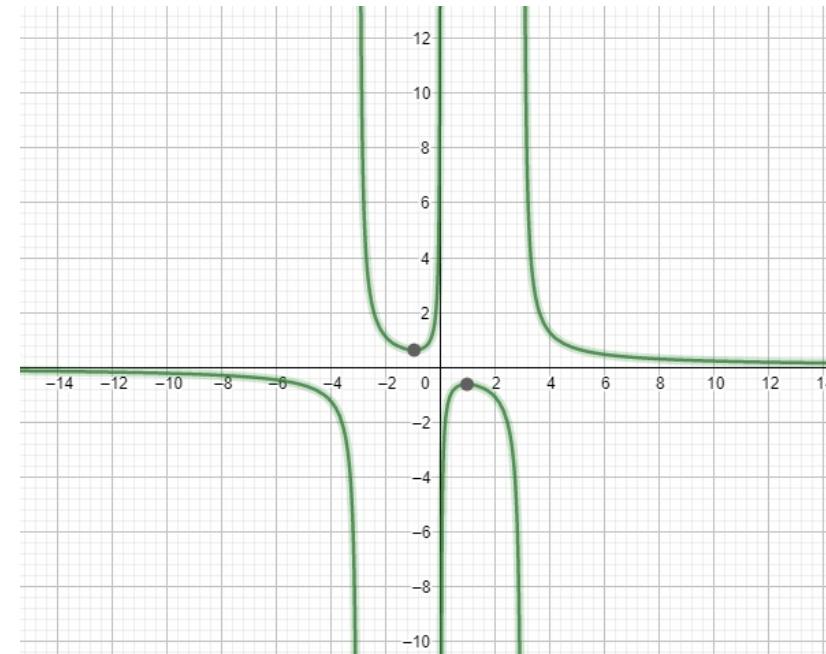
11.- Calcula las asíntotas de la función $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 3}{x^3 - 9x}$.

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 3}{x^3 - 9x} = \frac{2x^2 + 3}{x(x+3)(x-3)}$$

A. Verticales:

$$x(x+3)(x-3) = 0 \Rightarrow x=0 \quad x=\pm 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \frac{3}{0} \Rightarrow \boxed{x=0} \text{ A.V.}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm 3} f(x) = \frac{21}{0} \Rightarrow$$

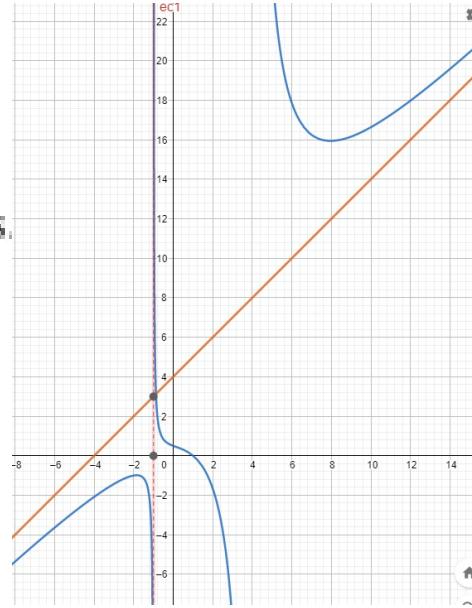
$$\begin{cases} x=3 \\ x=-3 \end{cases}$$

A.V.

A. Horizontal:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{3}{x^2}}{x - \frac{9}{x}} =$$

$$\frac{\frac{2}{\infty} + \frac{3}{\infty^2}}{\infty - \frac{9}{\infty}} = \frac{0}{\infty} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{y=0} \text{ A.H.}$$



12.- Halla las asíntotas de la función $f(x) = \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 2}{x^2 - 3x - 4}$ y estudia si la gráfica corta a las asíntotas.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 2}{x^2 - 3x - 4} = \frac{(x-1)(x^2+2x+2)}{(x-4)(x+1)}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 2}{x^2 - 3x - 4} = \frac{(x-1)(x^2+2x+2)}{(x-4)(x+1)}$$

A.V. $(x-4) \cdot (x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow x=4, x=-1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = \frac{3 \cdot 26}{0} = \infty \Rightarrow \boxed{x=4} \text{ A.V.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \frac{(-2) \cdot 1}{0} = -\infty \Rightarrow \boxed{x=-1} \text{ A.V.}$$

D.H. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 2}{1 - \frac{3}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2}} = \frac{\infty + 1}{1} = \infty \quad \not\exists \text{ A.H.}$

A.O. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 2}{x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x} = \dots = 1 \Rightarrow a=1 \Rightarrow \text{A.O. } y=x+b$

$$y=ax+b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) - ax = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 2}{x^2 - 3x - 4} - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 2 - x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x}{x^2 - 3x - 4} =$$

$$= \dots = 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{A.O.} \\ y=x+4 \end{array}}$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3+x^2-2}{x^2-3x-4} \text{ y estudia si la gráfica corta a las asíntotas.}$$

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{x^3+x^2-2}{x^2-3x-4} \\ y = x+4 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{x^3+x^2-2}{x^2-3x-4} = x+4$$

$$\cancel{x^3+x^2-2} = \cancel{x^2-3x-4}x + 4x - 12x - 16$$

$$-2+16 = -16x$$

$$14 = -16x$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{7}{8} = x}$$

En $\boxed{x = -\frac{7}{8}}$ $f(x)$

corta con $y = x+4$

Con las asíntotas verticales:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{x^3+x^2-2}{x^2-3x-4} \\ x = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{-1+1-2}{0} = \frac{-2}{0} \Rightarrow \text{No existe}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{x^3+x^2-2}{x^2-3x-4} \\ x = 4 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow y = \frac{78}{0} \Rightarrow \text{No existe}$$

El infinito es una tendencia, no un número (no existe)

13.- Calcula el valor de a ($a \neq 0$) para que se verifique:

1^∞ si $a \neq 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 5x}{x^2 + 1} \right)^{ax} = e^{-5}$$

$$-5 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 5x}{x^2 + 1} - 1 \right) \cdot ax$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{5x - 1}{x^2 + 1} \right) \cdot ax = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5ax^2 - ax}{x^2 + 1} = 5a$$

$$-5 = 5a \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -1}$$

14.- Considera la función $f(x) = \frac{ax+8}{bx+6}$. Halla los valores de a y b para que las rectas $x = 2$ e $y = -4$ sean, respectivamente las asíntotas vertical y horizontal de la función $f(x)$.

A.V. $bx + 6 = 0 \quad (\text{y } ax + 8 \neq 0)$

$x=2$ $x = -\frac{6}{b} \Rightarrow x=2 \Rightarrow -\frac{6}{b} = 2 \Rightarrow b = -3$

A.H. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax+8}{bx+6} = \dots = \frac{a}{b} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -4 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{-3} = -4$

$y=-4$

$a=12$

15.- Calcula los valores de k de modo que sean ciertas las siguientes igualdades:

$$\text{i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2kx^2 - 7x + 5}{7x^2 - 3} = -1$$

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$$\frac{2K}{7}$$

$$\text{Si } \frac{2K}{7} = -1$$

$$K = -\frac{7}{2}$$

$$\text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{kx^2 - k}{x^2 + 3x + 2} = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{k(x+1)(x-1)}{(x+1)(x+2)}$$

$$\frac{-2K}{1}$$

$$\text{Si } -2K = 4$$

$$K = -2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$$

16.- Dada la función: $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1 & \text{si } x \leq 1 \\ ax + 3 & \text{si } 1 < x < 2 \\ bx^3 - 2 & \text{si } x > 2 \end{cases}$

Calcula los valores de a y b para que existan los límites:

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = a + 3$$

$$a + 3 = 2$$

$$\boxed{a = -1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 2a + 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 8b - 2$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a + 3 = 8b - 2 \\ a = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$-2 + 3 = 8b - 2$$

$$\boxed{b = \frac{3}{8}}$$

17.- La función $f(x) = \frac{px^2 + 1}{x+1}$ tiene como asíntota oblicua la recta de ecuación $y = -2x + 2$. Determina el valor de p y estudia si la gráfica de la función corta a la asíntota.

$$\text{A.O. } y = ax + b$$

$$a = -2, b = 2$$

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{px^2 + 1}{x^2 + x} = p \Rightarrow p = -2$$

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

Corte con A.O.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{-2x^2 + 1}{x + 1} \\ y = -2x + 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{-2x^2 + 1}{x + 1} = -2x + 2$$

$$\cancel{-2x^2 + 1} = \cancel{-2x} + 2x - 2x + 2$$

$$0x = 1 - 2$$

$$0x = -1 \quad \cancel{\neq}$$