## Listado IX

## Resuelva con letra legible y de forma ordenada

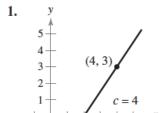
La siguiente práctica cumple el objetivo de reforzar sus conocimientos aplicados a al concepto de continuidad y sus propiedades, teorema del valor intermedio y limites laterales.

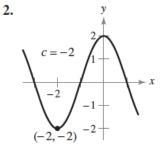
I. Considerando las siguientes graficas de las funciones determiner su límite lateral y si existe el límite cuando x tiende a c y determinar para que intervalos la función es continua.

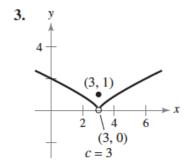
$$a$$
)  $\lim_{x\to c^+} f(x)$ 

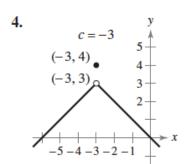
b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x)$$

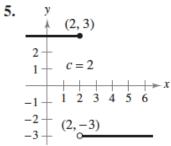
c) 
$$\lim_{x\to c} f(x)$$

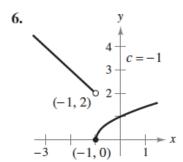










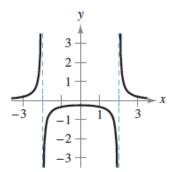


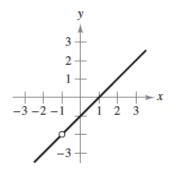
III. Analice la continuidad de cada función de acuerdo a la definición formal, determinando donde la función es continua y donde no.

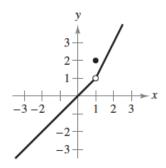
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4}$$

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

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



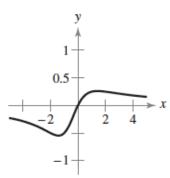


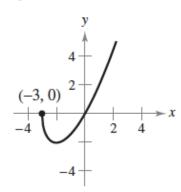


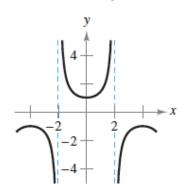
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + x + 2}$$

$$f(x) = x\sqrt{x+3}$$

$$f(x) = \sec \frac{\pi x}{4}$$



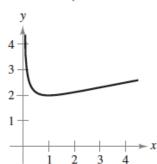


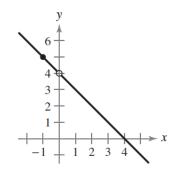


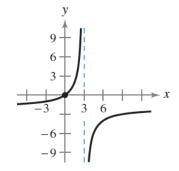
$$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{4x - x^2}{x}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-2x}{x - 3}$$

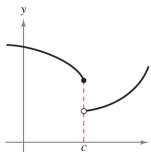


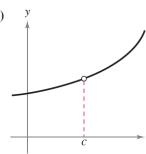


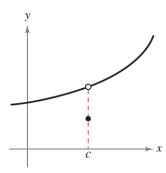


III Determinar en que parte de las siguientes gráficas se destruye la continuidad.









IV. Calcule los siguientes limites laterales, si no existe explique por que no.

7. 
$$\lim_{x\to 8^+} \frac{1}{x+8}$$

8. 
$$\lim_{x \to 5^-} -\frac{3}{x+5}$$

9. 
$$\lim_{x \to 5^+} \frac{x-5}{x^2-25}$$

10. 
$$\lim_{x \to 2^+} \frac{2-x}{x^2-4}$$

11. 
$$\lim_{x \to -3^{-}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}$$

12 
$$\lim_{x\to 9^-} \frac{\sqrt{x}-3}{x-9}$$

13. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{|x|}{x}$$

14. 
$$\lim_{x \to 10^+} \frac{|x - 10|}{x - 10}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0^-} \frac{\frac{1}{x + \Delta x} - \frac{1}{x}}{\Delta x}$$

16. 
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0^+} \frac{(x + \Delta x)^2 + x + \Delta x - (x^2 + x)}{\Delta x}$$

17. 
$$\lim_{x \to 3^{-}} f(x)$$
, donde  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x+2}{2}, & x \le 3\\ \frac{12-2x}{3}, & x > 3 \end{cases}$ 

18. 
$$\lim_{x \to 2} f(x)$$
, donde  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + 6, & x < 2 \\ -x^2 + 4x - 2, & x \ge 2 \end{cases}$ 

19. 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} f(x)$$
, donde  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + 1, & x < 1 \\ x + 1, & x \ge 1 \end{cases}$ 

**20.** 
$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x)$$
, donde  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \le 1 \\ 1 - x, & x > 1 \end{cases}$ 

21. 
$$\lim_{x \to x} \cot x$$

V. Analizar la continuidad de las siguientes funciones en el siguiente intervalo cerrado.

Función
$$g(x) = \sqrt{49 - x^2}$$

$$f(t) = 3 - \sqrt{9 - t^2}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3 - x, & x \le 0 \\ 3 + \frac{1}{2}x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$[-1, 4]$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$[-1, 2]$$

VI. Encontrar los puntos donde la función no es continua.

35. 
$$f(x) = \frac{6}{x}$$
  
36.  $f(x) = \frac{3}{x-2}$   
37.  $f(x) = x^2 - 9$   
38.  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$   
39.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{4-x^2}$   
40.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$   
41.  $f(x) = 3x - \cos x$   
42.  $f(x) = \cos \frac{\pi x}{2}$ 

43. 
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 - x}$$
 44.  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}$ 

**45.** 
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$$

**46.** 
$$f(x) = \frac{x-6}{x^2-36}$$

47. 
$$f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2-3x-10}$$

48. 
$$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2+x-2}$$

**49.** 
$$f(x) = \frac{|x+7|}{x+7}$$

**50.** 
$$f(x) = \frac{|x-8|}{x-8}$$

**51.** 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \le 1 \\ x^2, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

52. 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x + 3, & x < 1 \\ x^2, & x \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

VII. Usando el teorema del valor intermedio, verifica si es aplicable al intervalo indicado y encontrar el valor de c.

$$f(x) = x^{2} + x - 1, [0, 5], f(c) = 11$$

$$f(x) = x^{2} - 6x + 8, [0, 3], f(c) = 0$$

$$f(x) = x^{3} - x^{2} + x - 2, [0, 3], f(c) = 4$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^{2} + x}{x - 1}, \left[\frac{5}{2}, 4\right], f(c) = 6$$