

Instituto Superior Universitario Tecnológico del Azuay Tecnología Superior en Big Data

Taller de ejercicios - Límites

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Ciclo:

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Taller de ejercicios - Límites

Resolver los siguientes ejercicios:

1. Estime el valor del límite haciendo una tabla de valores, compruebe su trabajo con una gráfica:

$$\lim_{x\to 5}\frac{x^2-25}{x-5}\approx 10$$

$$\frac{4,9^2-25}{4,9-5}=9,9$$

$$\frac{4,99^2-25}{4,99-5} = 9,99$$

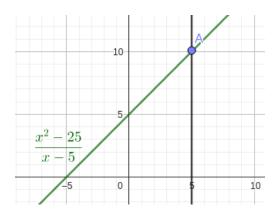
$$\frac{4,999^2-25}{4.999-5} = 9,999$$

■
$$\frac{4,9^2-25}{4,9-5} = 9,9$$
 $\frac{4,99^2-25}{4,99-5} = 9,99$ $\frac{4,999^2-25}{4,999-5} = 9,999$
■ $\frac{5,001^2-25}{5,001-5} = 10,001$ $\frac{5,01^2-25}{5,01-5} = 10,01$ $\frac{5,1^2-25}{5,1-5} = 10,1$

$$\frac{5,01^2-25}{5,01-5} = 10,01$$

$$\frac{5,1^2-25}{5,1-5} = 10,1$$

		l			5.001		
f(x)	9.9	9.99	9.999	10	10.001	10.01	10.1



$$\lim_{x\to 3}\frac{x^2-x-6}{x-3}\approx 5$$

$$=\frac{2,9^2-2,9-6}{2,9-3}=4,9$$

$$\frac{2,99^2-2,99-6}{2,00}=4,99$$

$$\frac{2,9^2-2,9-6}{2,9-3} = 4,9 \qquad \frac{2,99^2-2,99-6}{2,99-3} = 4,99 \qquad \frac{2,999^2-2,999-6}{2,999-3} = 4,999$$

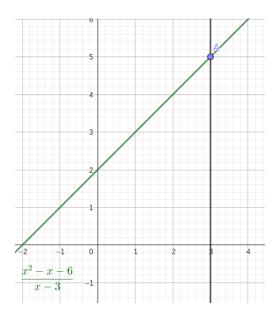
$$\frac{3,001^2-3,001-6}{3,001-3} = 5,001 \qquad \frac{3,01^2-3,01-6}{3,01-3} = 5,01 \qquad \frac{3,1^2-3,1-6}{3,1-3} = 5,1$$

$$\frac{3,001^2-3,001-6}{3,001-3}=5,001$$

$$\frac{3.01^2-3.01-6}{3.01-3}=5.01$$

$$\frac{3,1^2-3,1-6}{3,1-3}=5,1$$

\boldsymbol{x}						3.001		
f	(x)	4.9	4.99	4.999	5	5.001	5.01	5.1



2. Complete la tabla de valores (a cinco lugares decimales), y use la tabla para estimar el valor del límite:

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{x - 4} \approx 0,25$$

$$\bullet \frac{\sqrt{3,99} - 2}{3,9-4} = 0,252 \qquad \frac{\sqrt{3,999} - 2}{3,9999-4} = 0,25 \qquad \frac{\sqrt{3,9999} - 2}{3,99999-4} = 0,25$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3.9}-2}{3.9-4} = 0.252$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3,99-2}}{3,99-4} = 0.25$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3,999}-2}{3,999-4} = 0.25$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3,9999}-2}{3,9999-4}=0,25$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3,99999}-2}{3,99999-4}=0.25$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4,00001}-2}{4,00001-4} = 0,25 \qquad \frac{\sqrt{4,0001}-2}{4,0001-4} = 0,25 \qquad \frac{\sqrt{4,001}-2}{4,001-4} = 0,25$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4,01}-2}{4,01-4} = 0,25 \qquad \frac{\sqrt{4,1}-2}{4,1-4} = 0,248$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4,0001}-2}{4,0001}=0.25$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4,001}-2}{4,001-4}=0,25$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4,01}-2}{4,01-4} = 0.25$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4,1}-2}{4,1-4} = 0.248$$

\boldsymbol{x}	3.9	3.99	3.999	3.9999	3.99999	4	4.00001	4.0001	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	0.252	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.248

$$\lim_{x\to 2}\frac{x-2}{x^2+x-6}\approx 0.2$$

$$\frac{1,9-2}{1,9^2+1,9-6} = 0,204$$

$$\frac{1,99-2}{1,992+1,99-6} = 0,2$$

$$\frac{1,999-2}{999^2+1,999-6} = 0,2$$

$$\frac{1,9999-2}{1,9999^2+1,9999-6} = 0,2$$

$$\frac{1,99999-2}{1,99999^2+1,99999-6} = 0,2$$

$$x \to 2 \quad x^2 + x - 6$$

$$\frac{1,9-2}{1,9^2+1,9-6} = 0,204 \qquad \frac{1,99-2}{1,999^2+1,99-6} = 0,2 \qquad \frac{1,999-2}{1,9999^2+1,999-6} = 0,2$$

$$\frac{1,999-2}{1,9999^2+1,9999-6} = 0,2 \qquad \frac{1,9999-2}{1,99999^2+1,99999-6} = 0,2$$

$$\frac{2,0001-2}{2,00001^2+2,00001-6} = 0,2 \qquad \frac{2,0001-2}{2,0001^2+2,0001-6} = 0,2 \qquad \frac{2,001-2}{2,001^2+2,001-6} = 0,2$$

$$\frac{2,0001-2}{2,0001^2+2,0001-6} = 0,2$$

$$\frac{2,001-2}{2,001^2+2,001-6} = 0,2$$

$$\frac{2,01-2}{2,01^2+2,01-6} = 0,2 \qquad \frac{2,1-2}{2,1^2+2,1-6} = 0,196$$

$$\frac{2,1-2}{2,1^2+2,1-6} = 0,196$$

\boldsymbol{x}	1.9	1.99	1.999	1.9999	1.99999	2	2.00001	2.0001	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)	0.204	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.196

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x-1}{x^3-1} \approx 0,333$$

$$\bullet \frac{0,99-1}{0,9^3-1} = 0,369 \qquad \frac{0,99-1}{0,99^3-1} = 0,337 \qquad \frac{0,999-1}{0,999^3-1} = 0,334$$

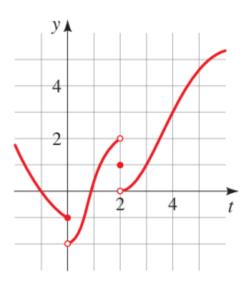
$$\bullet \frac{0,9999-1}{0,9999^3-1} = 0,333 \qquad \frac{0,99999-1}{0,99999^3-1} = 0,333$$

$$\bullet \frac{1,00001-1}{1,00001^3-1} = 0,333 \qquad \frac{1,0001-1}{1,0001^3-1} = 0,333 \qquad \frac{1,001-1}{1,001^3-1} = 0,333$$

$$\bullet \frac{1,01-1}{1,01^3-1} = 0,333 \qquad \frac{1,1-1}{1,1^3-1} = 0,302$$

\boldsymbol{x}	0.9	0.99	0.999	0.9999	0.99999	1	1.00001	1.0001	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	0.369	0.337	0.334	0.333	0.333	0.333	0.333	0.333	0.333	0.33	0.302

3. Para la función f cuya gráfica nos dan, exprese el valor de la cantidad dada si existe; si no existe, explique por qué:



a.

$$\lim_{t\to 0^-} g(t)\approx -1$$

b.

$$\lim_{t\to 0^+} g(t) \approx -2$$

c.

$$\lim_{t o 0} g(t)$$

El límite no existe porque

$$\lim_{t\to 0^-}g(t)\neq \lim_{t\to 0^+}g(t)$$

d.

$$\lim_{t\to \mathbf{2}^-} g(t)\approx 2$$

e.

$$\lim_{t\to 2^+} g(t)\approx 0$$

f.

$$\lim_{t o 2}g(t)$$

El límite no existe porque

$$\lim_{t\to 2^-}g(t)\neq \lim_{t\to 2^+}g(t)$$

 $\mathbf{g}.$

$$g(2) = 1$$

h.

$$\lim_{t\to 4} g(t) \approx 3$$

4. Use la tabla de valores para estimar el valor del límite. A continuación, use una calculadora gráfica para confirmar gráficamente sus resultados:

$$\lim_{x \to -4} \frac{x+4}{x^2+7x+12} \approx -1$$

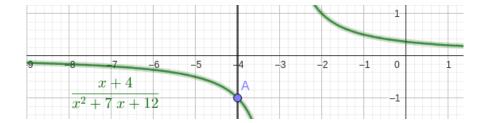
$$\frac{\frac{-4,1+4}{(-4,1)^2+7(-4,1)+12}}{\frac{-4,01+4}{(-4,01)^2+7(-4,01)+12}} = -0.99$$

$$\frac{-4,001+4}{(-4,001)^2+7(-4,001)+12} = -0,999$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \bullet \quad \frac{-3,999+4}{(-3,999)^2+7(-3,999)+12} = -1,001 & \frac{-3,99+4}{(-3,99)^2+7(-3,99)+12} = -1,01 \\ \frac{-3,9+4}{(-3,9)^2+7(-3,9)+12} = -1,111 \end{array}$$

$$x$$
 -4.1
 -4.01
 -4.001
 -4
 -3.999
 -3.99
 -3.9

 $f(x)$
 -0.909
 -0.99
 -0.999
 -1
 -1.001
 -1.01
 -1.111



$$\lim_{x\to 1}\frac{x^3-1}{x^2-1}\approx 1.5$$

$$\frac{0.9^3-1}{0.9^2-1}=1.426$$

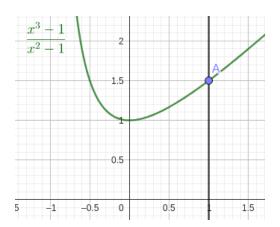
$$\frac{0.99^3-1}{0.99^2-1} = 1.493$$

■
$$\frac{1,001^3 - 1}{1,001^2 - 1} = 1,501$$
 $\frac{1,01^3 - 1}{1,01^2 - 1} = 1,508$ $\frac{1,1^3 - 1}{1,1^2 - 1} = 1,576$

$$\frac{1,01^3-1}{1,01^2-1} = 1,508$$

$$\frac{1,1^3-1}{1,1^2-1} = 1,576$$

	0.9						
f(x)	1.426	1.493	1.499	1.5	1.501	1.508	1.576



$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\mathbf{5}^x - \mathbf{3}^x}{x} \approx 0.5$$

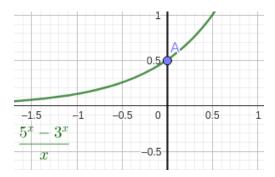
$$\frac{5^{-0.01} - 3^{-0.01}}{-0.01} = 0.504$$

$$\frac{5^{-0,001} - 3^{-0,001}}{-0,001} = 0,51$$

$$\frac{5^{0},01-3^{0},01}{0,01} = 0,518 \qquad \frac{5^{0},1-3^{0},1}{0,1} = 0,585$$

$$\frac{5^{0},1-3^{0},1}{0,1}=0,585$$

\boldsymbol{x}	-0.1	-0.01	-0.001	0	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	0.446	0.504	0.51	0.5	0.512	0.518	0.585



$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sqrt{x+9}-3}{x}\approx 0.17$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{-0.1+9}-3}{-0.1}=0.167$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{-0.01+9}-3}{-0.01} = 0.167$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{-0,1+9}-3}{-0,1} = 0.167 \qquad \frac{\sqrt{-0,01+9}-3}{-0,01} = 0.167 \qquad \frac{\sqrt{-0,001+9}-3}{-0,001} = 0.167$$

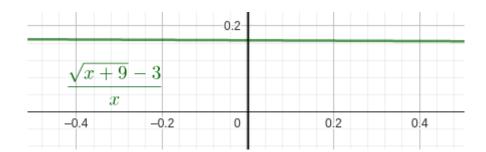
$$\frac{\sqrt{0,001+9}-3}{0,001} = 0.167 \qquad \frac{\sqrt{0,01+9}-3}{0,01} = 0.167 \qquad \frac{\sqrt{0,1+9}-3}{0,1} = 0.166$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{0,001+9}-3}{0.001}=0,167$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{0,01+9}-3}{0.01} = 0.167$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{0,1+9-3}}{0,1} = 0,166$$

\boldsymbol{x}		1	-0.001		0.001		
f(x)	0.167	0.167	0.167	0.17	0.167	0.167	0.166



5. Evalúe el límite y justifique cada paso al indicar las leyes de límites apropiadas:

1)

$$\lim_{x\to 4}(5x^2-2x+3)$$

Por la ley de la suma/resta:

$$\lim_{x \to 4} 5x^2 - \lim_{x \to 4} 2x + \lim_{x \to 4} 3$$

Evaluando los límites:

$$= 5(4)^2 - 2(4) + 3 = 75$$

$$\lim_{x \to 3} (x^3 + 2)(x^2 - 5x)$$

Por la ley del producto:

$$\lim_{x \to 3} x^3 + 2 \cdot \lim_{x \to 3} x^2 - 5x$$

Por la ley de la suma/resta:

$$\left(\lim_{x\to 3} x^3 + \lim_{x\to 3} 2\right) \cdot \left(\lim_{x\to 3} x^2 - \lim_{x\to 3} 5x\right)$$

Evaluando los límites:

$$= ((3)^3 + 2) \cdot ((3)^2 - 5(3)) = -174$$

$$\lim_{x\to -1}\frac{x-2}{x^2+4x-3}$$

Por la ley del cociente:

$$\frac{\lim_{x \to -1} x - 2}{\lim_{x \to -1} x^2 + 4x - 3}$$

Por la ley de la suma/resta:

$$\frac{\lim_{x \to -1} x - \lim_{x \to -1} 2}{\lim_{x \to -1} x^2 + \lim_{x \to -1} 4x - \lim_{x \to -1} 3}$$

Evaluando los límites:

$$=\frac{(-1)-2}{(-1)^2+4(-1)-3}=0.5$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \left(\frac{x^4 + x^2 - 6}{x^4 + 2x + 3} \right)^2$$

Por la ley de la potencia:

$$\left(\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^4 + x^2 - 6}{x^4 + 2x + 3}\right)^2$$

Por la ley del cociente:

$$\left(\frac{\lim_{x\to 1} x^4 + x^2 - 6}{\lim_{x\to 1} x^4 + 2x + 3}\right)^2$$

Por la ley de la suma/resta:

$$\left(\frac{\lim_{x\to 1} x^4 + \lim_{x\to 1} x^2 - \lim_{x\to 1} 6}{\lim_{x\to 1} x^4 + \lim_{x\to 1} 2x + \lim_{x\to 1} 3}\right)^2$$

Evaluando los límites:

$$= \left(\frac{(1)^4 + (1)^2 - 6}{(1)^4 + 2(1) + 3}\right)^2 \approx 0.4444$$

6. Evalúe el límite si existe:

1)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{x-2} = \lim_{x \to 2} x + 3 = (2) + 3 = 5$$

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

3)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - x + 6}{x + 2} = \frac{(2)^2 - (2) + 6}{(2) + 2} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)}{(x + 1)(x - 1)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x + 1} = \frac{(1)^2 + (1) + 1}{(1) + 1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lim_{t \to -3} \frac{t^2 - 9}{2t^2 + 7t + 3} = \lim_{t \to -3} \frac{(t - 3)(t + 3)}{(2t + 1)(t + 3)} = \lim_{t \to -3} \frac{t - 3}{2t + 1} = \frac{(-3) - 3}{2(-3) + 1} = \frac{-6}{-5} = \frac{6}{5}$$

6)
$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+h} - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+h} - 1}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+h} + 1}{\sqrt{1+h} + 1} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1+h-1}{h(\sqrt{1+h} + 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+h} + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(0)} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

7)
$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(2+h)^3 - 8}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2^3 + 3(2^2)(h) + 3(2)(h^2) + h^3 - 8}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{12h + 6h^2 + h^3}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h(12 + 6h + h^2)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} h^2 + 6h + 12 = (0)^2 + 6(0) + 12 = 12$$

8)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^4 - 16}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 - 4)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x^2 + 4)(x + 2)(x - 2)}{x - 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} (x^2 + 4)(x + 2) = ((2)^2 + 4) \cdot ((2) + 2) = 32$$

$$\lim_{x \to 7} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-3}{x-7} = \lim_{x \to 7} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-3}{x-7} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+2}+3}{\sqrt{x+2}+3} = \lim_{x \to 7} \frac{x+2-9}{(x-7)(\sqrt{x+2}+3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 7} \frac{x-7}{(x-7)(\sqrt{x+2}+3)} = \lim_{x \to 7} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}+3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(7)+2}+3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

10) $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(3+h)^{-1} - 3^{-1}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(3+h)^{-1}}{h} - \frac{3^{-1}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h(3+h)} - \frac{1}{3h}$ $= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{3h + h^2} - \frac{1}{3h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{3h - (3h + h^2)}{(3h + h^2)(3h)} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-h^2}{9h^2 + 3h^3} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-h^2}{3h^2(3+h)}$ $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-1}{9 + 3h} = \frac{-1}{9 + 3(0)} = -\frac{1}{9}$

11)

$$\lim_{x \to -4} \frac{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{x}}{4 + x} = \lim_{x \to -4} \frac{\frac{x+4}{4x}}{4 + x} = \lim_{x \to -4} \frac{x+4}{4x(x+4)} = \lim_{x \to -4} \frac{1}{4x} = \frac{1}{4(-4)} = -\frac{1}{16}$$

12)

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2 + t} \right) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t^2 + t - t}{t(t^2 + t)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t^2}{t^2(t+1)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{t+1} = \frac{1}{(0)+1} = 1$$

7. Encuentre el límite, si existe. Si el límite no existe, explique por qué:

$$\lim_{x\to -4}|x+4|$$

2)

$$\lim_{x \to -4^-} \frac{|x+4|}{x+4}$$

3)

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{|x-2|}{x-2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1,5} \frac{2x^2 - 3x}{|2x - 3|}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^-} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{|x|} \right)$$

6)
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+}\left(\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{|x|}\right)$$

8. Sea:
$$f(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-1 & \text{, si } x < 2 \\ x^2-4x+6 & \text{, si } x \geq 2 \end{array} \right.$$

9. Sea:
$$h(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x & , \text{ si } x < 0 \\ x^2 & , \text{ si } 0 < x \leq 2 \\ 8 - x & , \text{ si } x > 2 \end{array} \right.$$

10. Resuelva los siguientes límites al infinito:

1)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{x^3 + 1}{x - 1} - \frac{x}{4} \right)$$

2)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(4x^2 - \sqrt{x^4 + 1}\right)$$

3)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(2x - 1 - \sqrt{4x^2 + 1}\right)$$

4)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{5x+8}{-5x+2}$$

5)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 5}{x^4 - x - 6}$$

6)
$$\lim_{x\rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^7-4x^3}}{x^2+5x}$$