INTE GRACIÓ

1		0.	2	F.
Tr	e	lin	MN	in

F és primitive de f si F'=f 11 F'Es le derivade de l'integral

Dues primitives de f. difereixen en une countant

Règle de Barrow: Si F primtire de l Safindx = F(b)-F(a)

He ha Junions que "no tenen" prim tire. f(x) = c

Furniom Integrables

f: [a, b] - PR fitade m & f(x) & M

Partiau de [a,b] es dindir [a,b] en m parts it

· Particion Uniformes Parts ignals h = 6-a

En cada interval [xin, xi] la funo fitade

· Mi = infin } fin, x = [x:-, x:] {

· M: = Suprem 3 f(x), x & [x:-1, x:] {.

- Sima Superior: S(f, Pm) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} H_i(x_i - x_{i-1}) \subsections \text{Sima d'àrico} \do rectangle.

- Suma Inferior: I(f. Pm) = 5 mi (xi - xi-1) \times Be unde $\int_a^a f = -\int_b^a f$. i. $\int_a^a f = 0$

f. [a,b] + R fitade i monotona continua fitade and no fint de discontin tels]

Mitjana d'una funio continuo en interval

 $\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f = f(x)$ on x entre a:b

Teorema foramental de Calcul

f:[a,b] -R integrable

F: [a, b] - R x - F(x) = Saf(t) dt

1. Fés contine en [a,b]

2. Si f contins en algún x & [a, b] => F deri en x F(x)-fin

Obs: F(a) = 0

Obs: ex contina a tot R

 $F(x) = \int_{0}^{x} e^{-t^{2}} dt$ Es une première à $F(x) = e^{-x} = f(x) = F(0) = 0$

Llovons aqui podem fer Taylor

 $I(f,P_m) \leq A \leq S(f,P_m)$

F(x) & Pm (f, x, 0)

Regla Cadina

$$f[a,b] \rightarrow R$$
 contina.
 $u_{i}v_{i}$ demables en \times

$$\begin{cases}
F(x) = \int_{u(x)}^{v(x)} f(t) dt \Rightarrow F'(x) = \int_{u(x)}^{v(x)} (v(x)) \cdot u' - \int_{u(x)}^{v(x)} (v(x)) \cdot v'
\end{cases}$$
 $v(x)$, $v(x)$ puts $[a,b]$

Métodes aproximats per calcular Ja f

- · Si consixem explicitament una primitive de f fem calcul exacte Usant regle Barrow
- · Calul aproximat:

Métade dels Trapezis

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} B + b \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot h$$
 Reorden: $X = a + i \cdot h$ i $h = \frac{b - a}{m}$ of declaran.

Avea
$$x h\left(\frac{f(x)+f(b)}{2}+\sum_{i=1}^{m-1}f(x_i)\right)$$

Formule de l'evrer absolut

$$f: + g: f: i: f: continue en [a,b] \Rightarrow E \leq \frac{(b-a)^3}{12 \cdot m^2} \cdot | \max_{x \in [a,b]} f: (x) | x \in [a,b]$$

```
Integrals Immediates
\int u^{r} u^{i} dx = \int \frac{u^{r+1}}{r+1} + K (v \neq -1)
```

$$\int \frac{dx}{dx} dx = \ln |u| + K$$

$$\int u' \cdot a'' dx = \int \frac{a''}{h(a)} + k \quad (a > 0)$$

$$\int u' \cdot e^{u} dx = e^{u} \cdot K$$

$$\int u \cdot \cos(u) dx = \sin(u) + \kappa$$

$$\int u' \cdot \sin(u) dx = -\cos(u) + K$$

$$\int \frac{u'}{\cos(u)} dx = \tan(u) + \kappa$$

$$\int \frac{u^{1}}{\sin^{2}(u)} dx = -(o^{\dagger}(u) + K)$$

$$\int \frac{u^{1}}{a^{2} + o^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \left(\frac{U}{2}\right) + K$$

$$\int \frac{u^{1}}{\sqrt{a^{2}-u^{2}}} dx = \arcsin\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + v$$

Cami Variable

En 6 mostre integral on hi hoge me'x' o'dx' fem le substitue à traba llem ant 4.

Integrano per parts

Aplican quen tinguem une fave que en produte de Juions.

$$\int_{M}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(x) dx}{dv} = \int_{M}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(x) dx}{dx - \cos(x) dx} = \int_{S_{M}(x)}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(x) dx}{dx} = \int_{S_{M}$$

Integrals Racionals

Si gran (P(x)) < gran (Q(x)) hern de descompande en solution Q(x) (factors) i per code

fendor for une since
$$+q$$
 Q(x) = $(x-a)^m \Rightarrow \frac{A_n}{(x-a)^n} + \frac{A_n}{(x-a)^n}$

$$\int \frac{2x^{2} - 4x + 1}{x(x^{2} - 4x + 4)} dx = \frac{2x^{2} - 4x + 1}{x(x - 2)^{2}} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(x - 2)} + \frac{C}{(x - 2)^{2}} = \frac{A \cdot (x - 2)^{2} + B \cdot (x - 2) \cdot x + Cx}{x(x - 2)^{2}} = \frac{C}{x} \left[\frac{C}{(x - 2)^{2}} + \frac{C}{(x -$$

Métocle Simpson

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{3} \sum_{i=1}^{m/2} \left[f(x_{2i-2}) + 4 \cdot f(x_{2i-1}) + f(x_{2i}) \right]$$

on n ho de su parell

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

Formula del evrier absolut

(3)
$$S(x) = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{dx}{3x} dx$$

Som (4) constituen a R (copy d'alum) => Trategrable on gradeaul instance

 $V(x) = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{dx}{3x} dx$

A rown, come que és continue i $L(x) = x^{2} + 2x$ Il soin discoulde.

 $V(x) = x^{2} + 2x$
 $V($

ML-6-E-1

```
(8). Calculus per parts. Su.dv = uv-Sv.du
  d)\int_{\overline{u}} \underbrace{\sin(2x)}_{cl_{Y}} dx = u = x - \varepsilon du = dx
dv = \sin(2x) dx - \varepsilon v = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\overline{u}} 2 \cdot \sin(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\cos(2x))
       x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\cos(2x)) - \int_{-2}^{1} \cdot (-\cos(2x)) \cdot dx = \frac{-x\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \cdot \cos(2x) dx = \frac{-x\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \cos(2x) dx = \frac{-x\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \cos(2x) dx = \frac{-x\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \cos(2x) dx = \frac{-x\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \cos(2x) dx = \frac{-x\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \cos(2x) dx = \frac{-x\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \cos(2x) dx = \frac{-x\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \cos(2x) dx = \frac{-x\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \cos(2x) dx = \frac{-x\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \cos(2x) dx = \frac{-x\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \cos(2x) dx = \frac{-x\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \cos(2x) dx = \frac{-x\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \cos(2x) dx = \frac{-x\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}
    2 + (05(2x) + 1 - Sim(2x) + x
     b) \int \frac{\ln(x)}{\sqrt{x'}} dx = \int \frac{\ln(x)}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x'}} dx = dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx - 0 = \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2\sqrt{x'}
          ln(x), 2 vx - 12 vx . + dx = 2. ln(x). vx - & fvx . + dx = 2 ln(x) vx - 2 fx = 2 ln(x)
     =2lu(x)-12-2-2 vx7 = 2 v2 (luix)-2)
     a) \int e^{x} \frac{\sin(x) dx}{dx} = dx = \sin(x) dx \rightarrow v = \int \sin(x) dx = -\cos(x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              u=e2x-p du=e2x2dx
          e2x. (-(05(x)) - [-(05(x)) + 2. 2. dx = e2x. (-(05(x)) + 2 [cos(x) e2x dx = 2x dx = 2x dx]) + 2 [cos(x) e2x dx = 2x dx]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            dv=cos(x)dx + V= (cos(x)dx = Sim(x)
        = e2x(-cos(x)) + 2 (e2x sim(x) & sim(x) · e2x dx) = Sim(x) · e2x dx =>
       De: (-(os(x))+2(e2x sin(x)-2I) = I =D-e cos(x) + 2e2x sin(x)-4I=I → -e cos(x)+le2x sin(x)=5I.
     T = \frac{-e^{2x} \cos(x) + 2e^{2x} \sin(x)}{5} + x = \frac{e^{2x}}{5} \left( -\cos(x) + \sin(x) \cdot 2 \right) + x
        @. yparab = x2+7 11 y ich = 10
          Pas 1: Puts de tall. Ege Pas 2: Avea = 5 10-x2-7 dx = 2 5 10-x2+3 dx = 20 2 + 13 dx = 2.3 + 15
                 x2+7=10 => X =±V3
          Pan 3: Revolum Integral: +2 x 2 x 3 dx = -2 \( \frac{x^3}{3} - 2 \cdot 3 \) Repetiv
                 · En 13 = 2 - 2. \\ 3 - 2.3 \\ 3 =
       (6). y=ex,y=ex, x=-zix=
                                                                                                                                                                Pont: Ponts detall
               ex=ex=p[x=0] #Aull
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               = 2 | (-1) · (-1+e^2) | = 2 | 1-e^2 | = 2-2e^2 mitet àvea
```

- \(\frac{2}{3} + 3 = 0 \)

9. Calcula Area entre y=x2+7; y=10. Par 1; Parts ole tall: x2+7=10 => x2=3 => x=±137 Pas 2; Config. Integral: Podem for 6 integral definich per saber les avec que hiho entre les funion il'eix X i depri restan-li a le de g=10 le de y=x2+7. Un altre eufoc es fersto directornet. Així que primer definir le integral indefinich i dezu fem Barrow. $\int 10^{-1}(x^{2}+7) dx = \int -x^{2}+3 dx = -1 \cdot \int_{x}^{2} x^{2} dx + \int_{x}^{3} 3 dx = -1 \cdot \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} + 3x = \frac{-x^{3}}{3} + 3x = F(x)$ Pas 3; Eral. Lánits: Ana que je temm le feuro de l'Avec que bunquem podem fer dun coren: - [Fin] $\sqrt{3}$ σ - 2. $\left[F_{(N)}\right]_{0}^{\sqrt{3}}$ Donat que veiem que som similarques. $\left[\vec{F}(x) \right]_{-\sqrt{37}}^{37} = \left[\frac{-x^3}{3} + 3x \right]_{-\sqrt{37}}^{\sqrt{37}} = \left(\frac{-(\sqrt{37})^3}{3} + 3 \cdot \sqrt{37} \right) - \left(\frac{-(\sqrt{37})^3}{3} + 3 \cdot (-\sqrt{37}) \right) = \left[\frac{4\sqrt{37}}{3} + 3 \cdot (-\sqrt{37}) \right] = \left[\frac{4\sqrt{37}}{3} + 3 \cdot ($ a) Fix = Sim (lace) dt bu(t) is cont. (0,+00), sin (2) cont on tot R llavan conjugação cont (0,+00). Donn de Fin és (0,+20) pg. aquelle x he d'estar def en sin(hiti). Al ser contine => For derivede i | F'(x) = sin (ln(x)). b) F(x) = Sim(luce) dt i x>0 $F(x) = \int_{x}^{10} \sin(\ln(\epsilon)) dt = -\int_{10}^{x} \sin(\ln(\epsilon)) dt \Rightarrow \left[F'(x) = -\sin(\ln(x))\right]$ d) $S(x) = \int_{x^2+3x}^{x^4+2x+1} e^{\sin(t)} dt$ e Sim(+) (outine en tot R. x2+3x { Dorivebles en tot 12 (per ses polinòmica). $S'(x) = e^{Sim(x^4+2x+1)} (4x^3+2) - e^{Sim(x^2+3x)}$ (2x+3) $2 \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \sin(\sqrt{x}t) dt}{x^3} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right] pq. \int_0^{\infty} \sin(\sqrt{x}t) dt = \sin(\sqrt{x}t) - \sin(\sqrt{x}t) = 0$ Fixen que + > 0 gg. sino VI no def. llaver sin (VI) cont = F(x) = Sin(VI) of deriveble Con que x2 0 derivables F(x) = Sim(Vx2).2x = Sim(x1.2x i Si X>0 => Sim(x):2x Fem l'Hôpital per veroloke lim. $\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{F'(x)}{(x^3)^1} = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{2x - \sin(x)}{3x^2} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 = \left| \frac{2}{3} \right|$

1 cont. en (0,+00)-?1{ i x², x son der en tot R per ser polinomique.

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\ln(x^2)} \cdot 2x - \frac{1}{\ln(x)} \cdot 1 = \frac{2x}{\ln(x^2)} - \frac{1}{\ln(x)} = \frac{2x}{2\ln(x)} - \frac{1}{\ln(x)} = f'(x)$$

6.
$$I = \int_{0}^{4} (1 - e^{\frac{x}{4}}) dx$$

a) Calculus amb Borrow
$$I = \int_{0}^{1} dx - \int_{0}^{1} e^{\frac{x}{4}} dx = -$$

$$= x - 4 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{4} e^{\frac{x}{4}} dx = -$$

Calculus amb Borrow

(a) Traperis awb
$$m = 4$$
. $h = \frac{4-0}{4} = 1$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} dx - \int_{0}^{4} e^{\frac{x}{4}} dx = -$$

$$= x - 4 \int_{0}^{4} e^{\frac{x}{4}} dx =$$

$$= \left[x - 4 \cdot e^{\frac{x}{4}} \right]_{0}^{4} = \left[4 - 4 \cdot e^{\frac$$

c) Simpson per
$$M=4$$
. $h=\frac{4-0}{4}=1$

Area &
$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2} \left[f(x_{2i-2}) + 4 f(x_{2i-1}) + f(x_{2i}) \right] \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\left[f(0) + 4 f(1) + f(2) \right] + \left[f(1) + 4 f(2) + f(2) \right] \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(-1.784 + (-6.135) \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(-1.784 + ($$

21-218730 untals d'àvec

d) Avalue error absolut de "b)": "c)".

$$f(x) = 1 - e^{\frac{x}{4}}, \quad f'(x) = 0 - e^{\frac{x}{4}}, \quad \frac{1}{4}, \quad f''(x) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4}, \quad e^{\frac{x}{4}}, \quad f''(x) = \frac{1}{4^3} \cdot e^{\frac{x}{4}}, \quad$$

Sabon que CE[916] per al max | f"(x) | ha d'estar entre [0,4] pq. son els limits. Veiem que le juvi en decrevant pq. a cade x > x0 f(x) = f(x0) donnt que exp(x=4) seà mé gren i al multipliar per in épris nun mis pet.t. Lloven el max està en f"(4).

· "c)" Em aquest car, le quarte dérivade à similar à le segone i el vacront motex mex = |fix) | 1812 (4-0)5. \$(4) = -0'0002361 => [840'0005]

6. Signi fix = (simin. cos(x)) = I = Sifix dx a) Sabout 02 fin 220 \$x \(\in [0'6, 4] \). Calc'm' per obtindu error de 0'5 x 10 4 amb singron. Per le formule de l'error absolut de Simpan saben 1814 (b-a)? f (c) OM 'c'és un valor entre [016, 1] que le que If (x) | signi màx. L'ennat en din que fix 220 (no imports quin x signi) llavon poden veue que 181 2 (b-a) 20 => 0'5x10-42 (1-06) 5.20 => M > 4 (0.4) 5.20 = 2'18. Prevordem que en Singron ne la de ser paul i 2 no is sufruit = 1 m=4). b) Domen el valer aprox de l'integral amb 'n' de "a)". Avea & h. ([f(x2,-2)+4f(x2,-1)+f(x2,)]) , h= 1-06 4 = 04 = 01 = h $\chi_i = \alpha + i \cdot h \Rightarrow \chi_0 = 0'6 , \chi_1 = 0'6 + f \cdot 0'1 = 0'7 = \chi_1 , \chi_2 = 0'8 , \chi_3 = 0'9', \chi_4 = 1$ Area & 61/3. [(f(06)+4.f(07)+f(018))+(f(08)+4f(09)+f(1))]= $\frac{0!!}{3} \left[(0'3613) + 4(0'3891) + 2(0'3966) + 4(0'3830) + (0'3495) \right] = \frac{0!!}{3} (4'5924)$ Area = 0'15308 mitals d'area QT_1011. Q. Troba eq. verta i parabole tangents a F(x) = \$\int_0 \frac{3}{\sim(\epsilon) + 8} d + en x = 0. Sabern que sin(+) + 8 contine i derivable en tot R.? => Fex cont. i den en tot IR. Sabern que VIII contine i derivable a tot R. Pel teorene forental del calcul F'(x)=f(x) airi que reuta tongent de F(x) és f(x). Sabon que le férmels de le verte tangert en y=mx+m en m és le derveds. Si evelum F'(0) = f(0) (Donnt que bolen l'eq. en aguit pont) f(0) = 3/sin(0)+87 = Z = M 'n' is el pont d'eix y que Foor table perà si fem lo = 0 aixi que m = 0 Em quede le june de le verte pendent en X= Q com |y= 2x+0|

1. Mitade Signan i Trapers and n=4 i calculu cota superior. a) s'ex'dx a) $\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{x} dx$ Trapezis: $h = \frac{b-a}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \left[h \cdot \left[\frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{3} f(x_i) \right] \right]$ on $x_0 = 0$ $x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ $x_1 = \frac{1}{4}$ $x_3 = \frac{3}{4}$ $\int_{0}^{2} e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{f(0) + f(1)}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{3} f(x_{i}) \right] = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1 + e^{i}}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{0} \cdot 6449 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 840 + \frac{1}{7} \cdot 75505 \right) \right] = \frac{1}{4} \left[596271 \right] 2 \left[\frac{1}{4} \cdot 9067 \right]$ f(x) = ex f(x) = ex. 2x f(x) = ex2. /x. /x + ex2 = 4x2. ex2 = 2ex2(1+2x2) = f(x) [Veien que le fino is crimit aixi que mex = 1]. (iii) = 8x. ex + 4x2.2xex + ex2.2x.2=8xex + 8xex + 4xex2 = 4xex2 (2+2x+1) = 4xex2 (2x2+3) = (iii) $f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 4xe^{x^2}(2x^2+3) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x=0$ | Però si em fixem això corregión a minimi no màxim, $\Rightarrow x=0$ $\Rightarrow 2x^2+3=0 \Rightarrow 2x^2=-3 \Rightarrow 7$ així que hamm de mina-ho a mè". € < \(\frac{(b-a)}{12 \cdot m^2}\) max \(\frac{\psi^{11}}{20,17}\) = \(\epsi^{11}\) \(\epsi^{11}\) = \(\frac{1.6e}{32}\) \(\epsi^{11}\) = \(\frac{1.6e}{32}\) \(\epsi^{11}\) Simpson: $h = \frac{1}{4} / \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{2} \left[f(x_{2i-2}) + 4 f(x_{2i-1}) + f(x_{2i}) \right] x_0 = 0 \quad x_3 = 6.75$ Sex dx 2 1/2 [f(0) + 4 f(1) + f(z) + f(z) + 4 f(3) + f(4)] = 1/2 [17'56452] 146371 f(x) = 2ex2(1+2x2) f(x) = 4ex2(4x4+12x2+3) [Veien que és vreixent ouxi que f"(x) = 4xex2 (2x2+3) maxim e fix EL (b-a) - /max (0,1) fin) = EL 15 (180.4) + f(1) NO'004483 = 1 (EL0'004 (3). Troba M Signam per error <0'5x10" b) scos(x2) dx f(x) = -2 sim(x2) -4x2 (os (x2) f(x) = -12 cos (x2) + 48x2 sim(x2) + 16 x4 cos (x2) f'(x) =-2x sim(x2) f" =-12xcos(x2) + 8x3 sim(x2) $\frac{(b-a)^{5}}{12a^{2}} \cdot f''(c) < \frac{(1-0)^{5}}{12m^{2}} \cdot 6 = \frac{1}{2m^{2}} < 0.5 \times 10^{-2} \Rightarrow m \ge \sqrt{\frac{1}{2.0.5 \times 10^{-2}}} \Rightarrow \boxed{m \ge 10}$ [max f"(x)]=1-(25in(x3+4x2cos(x2))= |25in(x2)+4x2cos(x2) | < 25in(1)+4-1-cos(1) < 2+4=6] Simpson: (h-a) = 180.m4 · f(c) < (1-0) = 6420'5210 = 10 m = 4 180.0'5210 = 1/m = 41 punt 2190 max fix) = +48+16 = 64 41xò és injunible però d'aquete monue em asseguem que és mes petit

13. F(x) = 5, e dt

a) Comprove que x=0 és put ou tir.

f(t) contine $\forall t \in \mathbb{R} - 30 \{ i \times^2 + 2 \text{ is contine in tot } \mathbb{R} \text{ per ser Polinemico.}$ Arm podem dir (pel FFC) que F(x) is contine i derivable i F'(x) = $f(x^2+2) \cdot (2x) - f(1) \cdot 0 = f(x^2+2) \cdot 2x$ Arm ruinem si x = 0 es critic $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2$

(16/11/2010). Feu servir TFC per calcula lim.

 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \sin(\sqrt{t}) dt}{\alpha^3} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{Fem Servi L'Hopital.}$

Seben que sin(vi) contine per tot PR i . x 2 trub per ser polindance.

Llovan Few contine i demoble in que F'(x)=2x. Sim (x2)

 $\lim_{x\to00^+} \frac{2 \times \sin(\sqrt{x^2})}{3x^2} = \lim_{x\to0^+} \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = \frac{2}{3}$