3.1. En los signientes casos, en mentre 8>0 de modo que si $0<1\times-\times_01<8$ entones $|f(x)-L|<\epsilon$, siendo $L=\lim_{x\to\infty}f(x)$

A) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $x_0 = 2$ $g \in \frac{1}{2}$ lim $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$ Quereuro ementrar $\delta > 0$ tal que ni $0 < |x-2| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \frac{1}{2}$ $\left| \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{4} \right| = \frac{|z-x|}{|zx|} < \frac{1}{2}$ ni |z-x| < 1 g |x| > 1Observarior que ni $|z-x| < 1 \Rightarrow x \in (1,3) \Rightarrow |x| > 1$.

Aní que el δ burnardo > 1.

B) $\int (x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2-1}$, $x_0 = 1$, $\xi = \frac{1}{3}$ Escribinos un primer lugar $\int (x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} = \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{1}{x+1}$ $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{x^2}$

Our monther 6>0 ful pre ni $0<|x-1|<6 \Rightarrow \left|\frac{1}{x+1}-\frac{1}{2}\right|<\frac{1}{3}$ $\left|\frac{1}{x+1}-\frac{1}{2}\right|=\left|\frac{2-(x+1)}{2(x+1)}\right|=\left|\frac{1-x}{2(x+1)}\right|<\frac{1}{3}. \text{ those comple ni}$

por ejemplo |x+1| > 1 y $|1-x| < \frac{1}{2}$ ye pre enternes $\frac{|1-x|}{2|x+1|} < \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{3}$

Si formanion $\delta = \frac{1}{2}$, teneuro que $|1-x| < \frac{1}{2}$ y por touto $x \in (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$, con la que $x+1 \in (\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}) \Rightarrow |x+1| > \frac{3}{2} > 1$ que en la que mecenitarion.

C) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} - \sqrt{x}$, $x_0 = 2$ $y \in = \frac{1}{n}$ $\lim_{x \to 2} f(x) = 1 - \sqrt{2}$ $\lim_{x \to 2} f(x) = 1 - \sqrt{2}$ Queens encourter $\delta > 0$ fall put ii $0 < 1x - 21 < \delta \Rightarrow$ $\left| \frac{1}{x-1} - \sqrt{x} - (1 - \sqrt{2}) \right| < \frac{1}{n}$ Themos pre

$$\left| \frac{1}{x-1} - \sqrt{x} - 1 + \sqrt{2} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{x-1} - 1 + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{x} \right| \le \left| \frac{1}{x-1} - 1 \right| + \left| \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{x} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{1 - (x-1)}{x-1} \right| + \left| \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{x} \right| = \frac{|2-x|}{|x-1|} + \left| \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{x} \right| = \frac{|x-2|}{|x-1|} + \left| \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2} \right| < \frac{1}{x}$$

Si haremor pre $\frac{|X-2|}{|X-1|} < \frac{1}{2n}$ 7 $|V \times -V \ge | < \frac{1}{2n}$, + andrewor gre $\left| \frac{1}{X-1} - V \times -1 + V \ge \right| < \frac{1}{n}$.

Vauvo a chein 6>0 para que $\frac{|x-2|}{|x-1|} < \frac{1}{2h}$ y $|\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{x}| < \frac{1}{2h}$ rienque que |x-2| < 8.

Observation pre $|\nabla x - \nabla z| = |\nabla x - \nabla z| / |\nabla x + |\nabla z|| = \frac{|x - 2|}{|\nabla x + |\nabla z|} = \frac{|x - 2|}{|\nabla x + |\nabla z|}$ Si $|x - 2| < \frac{1}{4n}$ $|x - 1| > \frac{1}{2}$ $|\nabla x + |\nabla z|| > \frac{1}{2}$, tendemin que $\frac{|x - 2|}{|x - 1|} < \frac{1}{2n}$, $|\nabla x - |\nabla z|| = \frac{|x - 2|}{|\nabla x + |\nabla z|} < \frac{1}{2n}$

Si $|x-2| < \frac{1}{2n} \Rightarrow x \in \left(2 - \frac{1}{2n}, 2 + \frac{1}{2n}\right) \Rightarrow x - 1 \in \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}, A + \frac{1}{2n}\right)$

=> (x-1)>1-1 > 1 pare cede misuro naturel 11 > 1

 $S: |X-2| < \frac{1}{2n} \Rightarrow \{X \in (2-\frac{1}{2n}, 2+\frac{1}{2n}) \Rightarrow \sqrt{X} + \sqrt{2} > \sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} > 1 > \frac{1}{2}$ $\Rightarrow |X-2| < \frac{1}{2n} \Rightarrow \{X \in (2-\frac{1}{2n}, 2+\frac{1}{2n}) \Rightarrow \sqrt{X} + \sqrt{2} > \sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} > 1 > \frac{1}{2}$

>> (Vx+V2)>1/2

Anique el & burcado es 8= 4n.

3.2. De las signientes funciones calcule su dominio y los limits (o l'ente laterales) relevants para representar le gréfice de carde funcion.

a)
$$\int (x) = \frac{1+x^2}{1+x}$$

$$Dom(f) = \mathbb{R} \cdot 1-14$$

L'unts relevants:

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

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

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

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

$$d(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^3 - x^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2(x-1)}} = \frac{x}{1 \times 1 \sqrt{x-1}}$$

Down (f) = IR ((of v valores tale pre x-1 < 0)

X-150 (X × 1. Por tanto Dom (f) = (1,+00)

An' que
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{|x| \sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

L'auts relevants

$$f) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1-x^2} & \text{if } x > 0 \\ \frac{x+1}{x^2-1} & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Esta fumón no esta definide en x=1

En x=-1 tenemos una dissortiumidael evitable ya pre

$$\int (x) = \frac{x+1}{x^{2}-1} = \frac{x+1}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{1}{x-1} \quad \text{if } x < 0$$

An , escribimos

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1-x^2} & \text{if } x \neq 0, x \neq 1 \\ \frac{1}{x-1} & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$
Down $(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$

L'untes relevants:

lim
$$J(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{1}{x-1} = 0$$

lim $J(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{0+} = +\infty$
lim $J(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{0-} = +\infty$
lim $J(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{0-} = -\infty$
lim $J(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{1-x^2} = 0$

3.4. Demnestra que lim $\frac{a_n \times^n + a_{n-1} \times^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 \times + a_0}{b_m \times^m + \dots + b_1 \times + b_0}$ con $b_m \neq 0$ to un mínuro mal n'y sólo ni $m \geqslant n$. j Cuánto vale ese mínuro nal 1

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{a_{n} \times^{n} + a_{n-1} \times^{n-1} + \dots + a_{1} \times + a_{0}}{b_{m} \times^{m} + \dots + b_{1} \times + b_{0}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{n} \left(a_{n} + a_{n-1} \frac{1}{x} + \dots + a_{1} \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} + d_{0} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{n}}\right)}{x^{m} \left(b_{m} + b_{m-1} \frac{1}{x} + \dots + b_{1} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{m-1}} + b_{0} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{m}}\right)}$$

$$= \begin{cases} + \infty & \text{in } n > m & \left(y_{n} \text{ pre} \frac{1}{x^{n}} \xrightarrow{x^{n} + \infty} 0 \text{ in } k \geq 1\right) \text{ in } x^{n-m} + a_{0} \\ \frac{a_{n}}{b_{m}} & \text{in } n > m & \left(y_{n} \text{ pre} \frac{1}{x^{n}} \xrightarrow{x^{n} + \infty} 0 \text{ in } k \geq 1\right) \text{ in } x^{n-m} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} a_{n} & \text{in } n > m & \left(y_{n} \text{ pre} \frac{1}{x^{n}} \xrightarrow{x^{n} + \infty} 0 \text{ in } k \geq 1\right) \text{ in } x^{n-m} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} a_{n} & \text{in } n > m & \left(y_{n} \text{ pre} \frac{1}{x^{n}} \xrightarrow{x^{n} + \infty} 0 \text{ in } k \geq 1\right) \text{ in } x^{n-m} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} a_{n} & \text{in } n > m & \left(y_{n} \text{ pre} \frac{1}{x^{n}} \xrightarrow{x^{n} + \infty} 0 \text{ in } k \geq 1\right) \text{ in } x^{n-m} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} a_{n} & \text{in } n > m & \left(y_{n} \text{ pre} \frac{1}{x^{n}} \xrightarrow{x^{n} + \infty} 0 \text{ in } k \geq 1\right) \text{ in } x^{n-m} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} a_{n} & \text{in } n > m & \left(y_{n} \text{ pre} \frac{1}{x^{n}} \xrightarrow{x^{n} + \infty} 0 \text{ in } k \geq 1\right) \text{ in } x^{n-m} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} a_{n} & \text{in } n > m & \left(y_{n} \text{ pre} \frac{1}{x^{n}} \xrightarrow{x^{n} + \infty} 0 \text{ in } k \geq 1\right) \text{ in } x^{n-m} = 1 \end{cases}$$

3.7. Encuentre le función f⁻¹ y m dominio en los casos:

c)
$$f(x) = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2}e^{-x}\right)$$

Escribrumo $y = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2}e^{-x}\right) \Rightarrow \operatorname{arctg}(y) = \frac{\pi}{2}e^{-x} \Rightarrow$
 $\frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{arctg}(y) = e^{-x} \Rightarrow \ln \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{arctg}(y)\right) = -x \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow -\ln \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{arctg}(y)\right) = x$, or $\operatorname{que} f'(y) = -\ln \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{arctg}(y)\right)$
La arcotangent tona value entre $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

y solo podemos calendar la para minutos positivos. La fumar areobanquete toma valore positivos si y>0. Por tomb, Dom $(f^{-1})=(0,+\infty)$

3.8. See $P(x) = x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_n x + a_n$ une función polinómice.

Prueba pre:

(a) Si Per de gredo par, entorros line P(x) = 00

(b) Li Per de grado impar, entorras lim P(x)=-00

(c) Si Pa de grado curpar, entoures P(x)=0 time al menos

lim $P(x) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 = \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} + a_0 \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} + a_0 \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} + a_0 \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} + a_0 \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} + a_0 \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} + a_0 \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} + a_0 \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} + a_0 \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} + a_0 \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} + a_0 \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{x^$

Esto punha (a) y(b)

(c) Como lim $P(x) = +\infty$ exet un M > 0 tel que P(M) > 0 y louro lim $P(x) = -\infty$ exet un -M < 0 tel que P(-N) < 0.

Como los polinamos son puniones continuos en Ry P(H)>0 y P(-N) <0 with, por el tereme de Boltano, te [-N,M] tal pu P(+) = 0.

3.14. Jean X1, X2, ..., X1 miners nels distintos. Encuentre una función polinómica of de pado n-1 de modo que f(xi)= a. donde a, az, ..., en son mireners decles a i=1,..., n

(a) Encuentra un polinomo de grado 2, tal pre P101=2, P111=-1, P121=6

(b) Encentre un polinouro de gredo 3, tal pre P(-1)=3, P(0)=4, P(1/2)=2

Coundrains el polinomio de grado n-1 dodo por la formula $\mathbb{Q}_{i}(x) = \frac{\prod_{j \neq i} (x - x_{j})}{\prod_{j \neq i} (x_{i} - x_{j})}$ (polinour o interpolador che Lagrange)

Observano que Q: (xu) = { 1 ni u=i

Counderauros el polinomio f(x) = \(\sum ai \(\text{(i)} \) y observamos que $f(xe) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i Q_i(xe) = ae Q_e(xe) = ae \cdot 1 = ae$ $Q_i(xe) = 0 \text{ if } i \neq l$

para l=1, -... n

For tanto, of time goods & 11-1 ya que cada polinoumo Ch. tien gredo n-1 y f(xe) = ae para l=1,...,n.

a)
$$P(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(o-1)(o-2)} + (-1) \cdot \frac{(x-o)(x-2)}{(+1-o)\cdot(+1-2)} + 6 \cdot \frac{(x-o)(x-1)}{(2-o)(2-1)} = 5 \times (2-8x+2)$$

Otra forme de verolvelo es councherer un sisteme de emanions limales. Escribiumos P(x) = az x2+a, x+ao

$$P(0) = 2$$
 por de $a_0 = 2$
 $P(1) = -1$ por de $a_2 + a_1 + a_0 = -1$

P(2)= 6 non de 4 a2 + 2a1 + a0 = 6

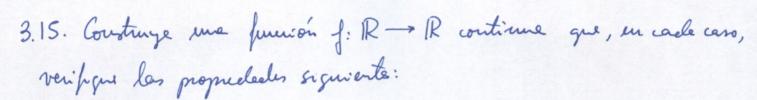
auga rolumión es az=2, a,=-8, az=5, y um proporciona el polinouno P(x)= 5x2-8x+2.

b)
$$P(x) = 3 \frac{(x-0)(x-1/2)(x-2/3)}{(-1-0)(-1-1/2)(-1-1/3)} + 4 \frac{(x+1)(x-1/2)(x-2/3)}{(0+1)(0-1/2)(0-7/3)} + 2 \cdot \frac{(x+1)(x-0)(x-2/3)}{(\frac{1}{2}+1)(\frac{1}{2}-0)(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{7}{3})} - 3 \frac{(x+1)(x-0)(x-1/2)}{(\frac{1}{2}+1)(\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{79}{8} \sqrt{1723} x^{3} + \frac{623}{30} x^{4} + \frac{623}{30} x^{4} + \frac{107}{5} x^{3} - \frac{421}{30} x^{2} + \frac{251}{30} x + 4$$

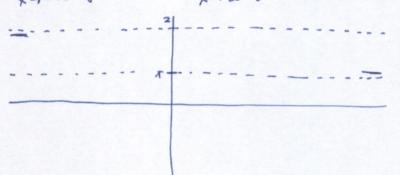
Otre forme de resolverto es considerar un sisteme de emaniones limals. Esmisius P(x) = a3 x3+ a2 x2+ a, x + a6

$$P(-1) = 3$$
 mor de $-\frac{1}{3} + a_2 - a_1 + a_0 = 3$
 $P(0) = 4$ mor de $a_0 = 4$
 $P(\frac{1}{2}) = 2$ mor de $\frac{1}{8} a_3 + \frac{1}{4} a_2 + \frac{1}{2} a_4 + a_0 = 2$
 $P(\frac{2}{3}) = -3$ mor de $\frac{8}{27} a_3 + \frac{4}{9} a_2 + \frac{2}{3} a_1 + a_0 = -3$
 $a_{13} = -\frac{107}{5}, a_{2} = -\frac{421}{30}, a_{1} = \frac{251}{30}, a_{0} = 4$ y

mor proposiona el polinomio $P(x) = -\frac{107}{5}x^3 - \frac{421}{30}x^2 + \frac{251}{30}x + 4$

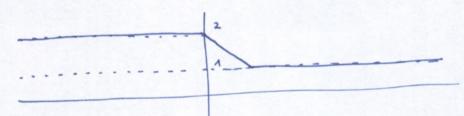


a) lim f(x) = 2, lim f(x) = 1 y f(x) > 0 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

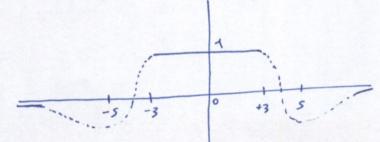


Por ejemplo podemos tomas

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 2 - x & \text{if } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



b) f(x) = 1 ∀x ∈ [-3,3], f(x) < 0 n (x) > 5 y lim f(x) = 0



Por ejemplo, podemos tomas

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{26}{x^2 + 1} \\ x + 4 \\ -\frac{26}{x^2 + 1} \end{cases}$$

