

Indicaciones: Resuelva en hojas sueltas, en el orden indicado, los siguientes ejercicios. Debe indicar todo el desarrollo y las justificaciones que le lleven a la respuesta correcta. Escanee el documento y entréguelo, en formato pdf, antes del sábado 2 de setiembre al medio día. Después descargue la solución y revise usted mismo sus desarrollos, detecte errores y corrijalos o refuerce las ideas y conceptos que crea necesarios después de haber realizado su propia autoevaluación. El objetivo es orientarle en los detalles finales de su preparación para la prueba.

Ejercicios:

A) Halle, si existen y sin utilizar la regla de L'Hopital, los siguientes límites.

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \quad \text{si} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3-1}{1-x^2} & \text{si } x > 1 \\ 2 & \text{si } x = 1 \\ \frac{1-4x}{x+1} & \text{si } x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^3-1}{1-x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\cancel{(x-1)}(x^2+x+1)}{-\cancel{(x-1)}(x+1)} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2+x+1}{-(x+1)} &= \boxed{-\frac{3}{2}} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1-4x}{x+1} &= \frac{1-4}{1+1} = \boxed{-\frac{3}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2+|x-2|-4}{x^2-4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2+x-2-4}{x^2-4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2+x-6}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{(x+2)(x-2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x+3}{x+2} = \frac{5}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2-(x-2)-4}{x^2-4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2-x-2}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{\cancel{(x-2)}(x+1)}{(x+2)\cancel{(x-2)}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x+1}{x+2} = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Como } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2+|x-2|-4}{x^2-4} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2+|x-2|-4}{x^2-4} \text{ se}$$

$$\text{concluye que } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2+|x-2|-4}{x^2-4} \text{ no existe.}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x-4}+1}{1-\sqrt{4-x}}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt[3]{-(4-x)}+1}{1-\sqrt{4-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-\sqrt[3]{4-x}+1}{1-\sqrt{4-x}}$$

Se aplica sustitución $u = 4-x$, $u \rightarrow 1$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\sqrt[3]{u}+1}{1-\sqrt{u}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-u^2}{1-u^3} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1+u)(1-u)}{(1-u)(1+u+u^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+u}{1+u+u^2} = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sin(5x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sin(5x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \frac{\sin(2x)}{2x}}{5 \frac{\sin(5x)}{5x}} = \frac{2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{2x}}{5 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(5x)}{5x}}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \cos x \sin x}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (1 - \cos x)}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 + \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (1 - \cos^2 x)}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x \cdot \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2$$

$$= 0 \cdot 1^2 = \boxed{0}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}{\sqrt[4]{x}-1}$$

Se aplica la sustitución $y^4 = x$, $y \rightarrow 1$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{y^4}-1}{y-1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{y^4-1}{y^3-1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{(y+1)(y-1)(y^2+1)}{(y-1)(y^2+y+1)}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{(y+1)(y^2+1)}{y^2+y+1} = \boxed{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-4x^5 + 5x^3 + 7)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^5 \left(-4 + \frac{5}{x^2} + \frac{7}{x^5} \right) = (-\infty)^5 \cdot -4 = \boxed{\infty} //$$

$$8. \lim_{b \rightarrow a^2} \frac{a^3 - b - ab + a^2}{2a^3 - 2ab + b - a^2}$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow a^2} \frac{a^2(a+1) - b(a+1)}{2a(a^2-b) - (a^2-b)} = \lim_{b \rightarrow a^2} \frac{(a+1)(a^2-b)}{(a^2-b)(2a-1)} = \lim_{b \rightarrow a^2} \frac{a+1}{2a-1}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{a+1}{2a-1}}$$

$$9. \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos y}{\tan y}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos y}{\tan y} = \frac{2}{0} \text{ (límite infinito)}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 + \cos y}{\tan y} = \frac{+}{-} = -\infty, \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1 + \cos y}{\tan y} = \frac{+}{+} = \infty$$

$$\therefore \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos y}{\tan y} \nexists$$

$$10. \lim_{w \rightarrow 3c} \frac{cw^2 - 3c^2w}{w^2 - 9c^2}$$

$$\lim_{w \rightarrow 3c} \frac{cw^2 - 3c^2w}{w^2 - 9c^2} = \lim_{w \rightarrow 3c} \frac{cw(w - 3c)}{(w + 3c)(w - 3c)} =$$

$$\lim_{w \rightarrow 3c} \frac{cw}{w + 3c} = \frac{c \cdot 3c}{3c + 3c} = \frac{3c^2}{6c} = \boxed{\frac{c}{2}} //$$

$$11. \lim_{u \rightarrow 3} \frac{1-u}{|6-2u|}$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 3} \frac{1-u}{|6-2u|} = \frac{-2}{0}$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{1-u}{|6-2u|} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{1-u}{|6-2u|} = -\infty$$

(Portener valor absoluto en denominador)

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 3} \frac{1-u}{|6-2u|} = -\infty$$

$$12. \lim_{w \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{w^3}{2+w^2} - \frac{1-6w^2}{3w+4} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{w \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{w^3(3w+4) - (1-6w^2)(2+w^2)}{(2+w^2)(3w+4)} &= \lim_{w \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{w^3w(3+\frac{4}{w}) - w^4(\frac{1}{w^2}-6)(\frac{2}{w^2}+1)}{w^2(\frac{2}{w^2}+1)w(3+\frac{4}{w})} \\ \lim_{w \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{w^4 \left[3 + \frac{4}{w} - (\frac{1}{w^2}-6)(\frac{2}{w^2}+1) \right]}{w^3(\frac{2}{w^2}+1)(3+\frac{4}{w})} &= \lim_{w \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{w \left[3 + \frac{4}{w} - (\frac{1}{w^2}-6)(\frac{2}{w^2}+1) \right]}{(\frac{2}{w^2}+1)(3+\frac{4}{w})} \\ &= \frac{-\infty [3 - (-6 \cdot 1)]}{1 \cdot 3} = \boxed{-\infty} \end{aligned}$$

$$13. \lim_{r \rightarrow -1} \frac{r^2-r}{\sqrt[3]{2r+1} + \sqrt[3]{r+2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{r \rightarrow -1} \frac{r^2-r}{\sqrt[3]{2r+1} + \sqrt[3]{r+2}} &= \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{límite infinito} \\ \lim_{r \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{r^2-r}{\sqrt[3]{2r+1} + \sqrt[3]{r+2}} &= -\infty \quad \text{y} \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{r^2-r}{\sqrt[3]{2r+1} + \sqrt[3]{r+2}} = -\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$14. \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{2x-10}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{2x-10} = \frac{\sqrt{7+2}}{2 \cdot 7 - 10} = \frac{\sqrt{9}}{4} = \boxed{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$15. \lim_{p \rightarrow 2} \frac{7p^5-10p^4-13p+6}{3p^2-6p-8}$$

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow 2} \frac{7p^5-10p^4-13p+6}{3p^2-6p-8} = \frac{7 \cdot 2^5 - 10 \cdot 2^4 - 13 \cdot 2 + 6}{3 \cdot 2^2 - 6 \cdot 2 - 8} = \frac{-11}{2}$$

$$16. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x+3}{\sqrt{5x^2-3x} + \sqrt{9+5x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x+3}{\sqrt{x^2(5-\frac{3}{x})} + \sqrt{x^2(\frac{9}{x^2}+5)}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x+3}{|x|\sqrt{5-\frac{3}{x}} + |x|\sqrt{\frac{9}{x^2}+5}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(4+\frac{3}{x})}{-x\left[\sqrt{5-\frac{3}{x}} + \sqrt{\frac{9}{x^2}+5}\right]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -\frac{4+\frac{3}{x}}{\sqrt{5-\frac{3}{x}} + \sqrt{\frac{9}{x^2}+5}} = \frac{-4}{2\sqrt{5}} = \boxed{\frac{-2\sqrt{5}}{5}} \end{aligned}$$

17. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2+x-1} - \sqrt{x^2-x}$

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2+x-1} - \sqrt{x^2-x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x-1} + \sqrt{x^2-x}}{\sqrt{x^2+x-1} + \sqrt{x^2-x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+x-1 - (x^2-x)}{\sqrt{x^2+x-1} + \sqrt{x^2-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x-1}{|x|\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{x^2}} + |x|\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(2-\frac{1}{x})}{x\left[\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}}\right]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2-\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}}} \\ &= \frac{2}{1+1} = \boxed{1} \end{aligned}$$

18. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-2\sqrt{3-x}}{\sqrt{x+3}-\sqrt{2x+1}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-2\sqrt{3-x}}{\sqrt{x+3}-\sqrt{2x+1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+2}+2\sqrt{3-x}}{\sqrt{x+2}+2\sqrt{3-x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+3}+\sqrt{2x+1}}{\sqrt{x+3}+\sqrt{2x+1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+2-12+4x)}{(x+3-2x-1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+3}+\sqrt{2x+1}}{\sqrt{x+2}+2\sqrt{3-x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{5(x-2)}{-(x-2)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+3}+\sqrt{2x+1}}{\sqrt{x+2}+2\sqrt{3-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} -5 \left(\frac{\sqrt{x+3}+\sqrt{2x+1}}{\sqrt{x+2}+2\sqrt{3-x}} \right) = \\ &\quad \boxed{\frac{-5(2\sqrt{5})}{4} = \frac{-5\sqrt{5}}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

19. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4-1}{x^6-1}$

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

20. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2x}(x-1)}{|x-1|}$

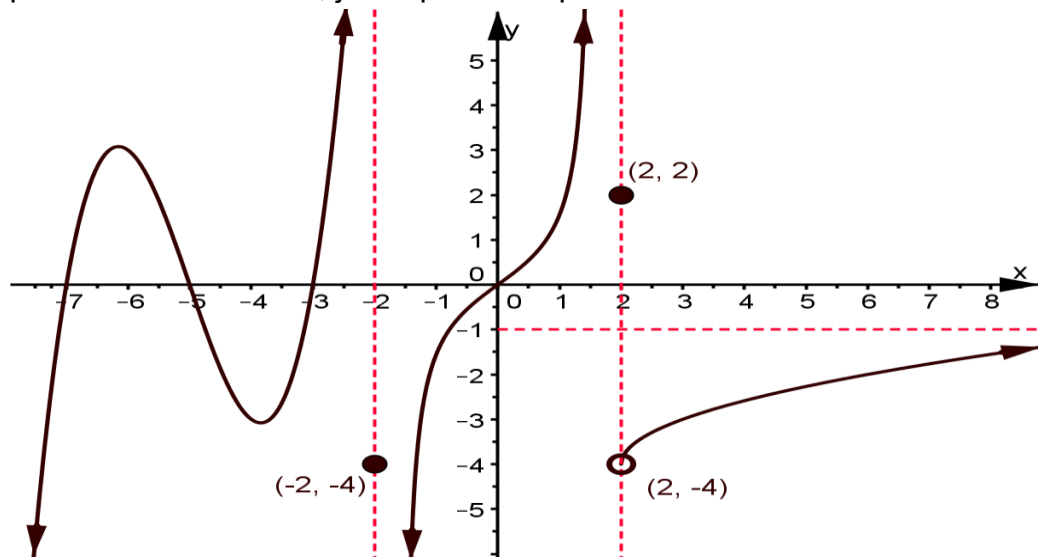
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sqrt{2x}(x-1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \sqrt{2x} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sqrt{2x}(x-1)}{-(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} -\sqrt{2x} = -\sqrt{2}$$

Como $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sqrt{2x}(x-1)}{|x-1|} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sqrt{2x}(x-1)}{|x-1|}$

se concluye que $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2x}(x-1)}{|x-1|} \nexists$

B) Con base en la gráfica adjunta, determine el valor de cada límite. En caso de que un límite no exista, justifique su respuesta.



a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} h(x) =$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -7} h(x) =$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} h(x) =$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) =$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} h(x) =$

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

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} h(x) = -\infty$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -7} h(x) = 0$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} h(x) = \nexists$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) = 0$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} h(x) = \nexists$

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

C) Dada la función $g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x+7}{x-2} & \text{si } x < -5 \\ 3x-4 & \text{si } -5 \leq x \leq 0 \\ \sqrt{x} & \text{si } 0 \leq x < 5 \\ x^2-6 & \text{si } x \geq 5 \end{cases}$, determine, si existen,

los siguientes límites:

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} g(x) =$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) =$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2}} g(x) =$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -5} g(x) =$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} g(x) =$

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

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} g(x) = 30$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \nexists$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} g(x) = -\frac{11}{2}$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow -5} g(x) = \nexists$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} g(x) = \nexists$$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\sqrt{3}} g(x) = -3\sqrt{3} - 4$$

D) Analice la continuidad de la función $h(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4x-2x^2}{x-5} & \text{si } x \neq 5 \\ 2 & \text{si } x = 5 \end{cases}$, en caso de

ser discontinua indique el tipo de discontinuidad y redefina si es necesario para que la función sea continua en todo \mathbb{R} .

$$D) i) h(5) = 2$$

$$ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{4x-2x^2}{x-5} \text{ no existe.}$$

$\therefore h$ es discontinua inevitable.

E) Determine el valor (o los valores) que debe tomar la constante b de modo que la función $f(y)$ sea continua en \mathbb{R}

$$f(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-\cos y}{\tan y} & \text{si } y < 0 \\ b & \text{si } y = 0 \\ 3y + b & \text{si } y > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E) i) f(0) = b$$

$$\begin{aligned} ii) \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-} f(y) &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1-\cos y}{\tan y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1-\cos y}{\frac{\sin y}{\cos y}} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\cos y (1-\cos y)}{\sin y} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{y}}{\frac{1}{y}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\cos y (1-\cos y)}{\frac{\sin y}{y}} \\ &= \frac{\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-} \cos y \cdot \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1-\cos y}{y}}{\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin y}{y}} = \frac{1 \cdot 0}{1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} 3y + b = b \Rightarrow b = 0 \text{ (para que los límites laterales sean iguales)}$$

$$\therefore b = 0$$

F) Halle la derivada de cada una de las funciones que se indican a continuación.

a) $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{e^z + \arctan z}$

b) $y = \sqrt[5]{\sec x + \log(4-x^2)} + 8x \cot(e^x)$

c) $f(z) = z^4 \operatorname{sen} z + \frac{7^{2z} + 1}{z-2}$

d) $y = \sqrt[3]{3x + \log(4x^2)} - \operatorname{arccot}(6x)$

e) $g(u) = \arctan(u^2 + u) - 2^{\cos(3u)}$

F) a) $f'(z) = \frac{2z(e^z + \arctan z) - z^2(e^z - 1/(1+z^2))}{(e^z + \arctan z)^2}$

b) $y' = \frac{1}{5} (\sec x + \log(4-x^2))^{-4/5} \cdot (\sec x \tan x + \frac{-2x}{(4-x^2) \ln 10}) + 8 \cot(e^x) + \frac{8x e^x}{1+e^{2x}}$

c) $f'(z) = 4z^3 \operatorname{sen} z + z^4 \cos z + \frac{7^{2z} \cdot \ln 7 \cdot 2(z-2) - (7^{2z} + 1) \cdot 1}{(z-2)^2}$

d) $y' = \frac{1}{3} (3x + \log(4x^2))^{-2/3} (3 + \frac{4}{x}) + \frac{6}{1+36x^2}$

e) $g'(u) = \frac{2u+1}{1+(u^2+u)^2} - 2^{\cos(3u)} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot -\operatorname{sen}(3u) \cdot 3$
 $= \frac{2u}{1+(u^2+u)^2} + (3 \ln 2) \cdot 2^{\cos(3u)} \operatorname{sen}(3u)$

G) Usando la definición de derivada encuentre la derivada de las siguientes funciones:

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

b) $f(x) = \sqrt{4x+2}$ en $x = 5$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{E) a) } f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{x+h-1} - \frac{2}{x-1}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2x-2 - 2x-2h+2}{(x+h-1)(x-1)}}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2h}{h(x+h-1)(x-1)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2}{(x+h-1)(x-1)} = \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } f'(5) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{4(5+h)+2} - \sqrt{4 \cdot 5 + 2}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{20+4h+2} - \sqrt{22}}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{22+4h} - \sqrt{22}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{22+4h} + \sqrt{22}}{\sqrt{22+4h} + \sqrt{22}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{22+4h-22}{h(\sqrt{22+4h} + \sqrt{22})} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4h}{h(\sqrt{22+4h} + \sqrt{22})} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{\sqrt{22+4h} + \sqrt{22}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{22}} = \frac{\sqrt{22}}{11}
 \end{aligned}$$