

$$13: \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n}}{2} \right)^n \text{ con } a, b > 0$$

$$\text{Sea } L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n}}{2} \right)^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log(L) &= \log \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n}}{2} \right)^n \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[n \log \left(\frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n}}{2} \right) \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n} - 2}{2} \cdot n \cdot \frac{\log \left(\frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n}}{2} + 2 - 2 \right)}{\frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n} - 2}{2}} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n} - 2}{2} \cdot n \cdot \frac{\log \left(1 + \frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n} - 2}{2} \right)}{\frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n} - 2}{2}} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[n \cdot \frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n} - 2}{2} \cdot 1 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(a^{1/n} + b^{1/n} - 1 - 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(a^{1/n} - 1) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(b^{1/n} - 1) \right] = \frac{1}{2} (\log a + \log b) = \frac{1}{2} \log(ab) = \log(ab)^{1/2} = \log \sqrt{ab} \Rightarrow \boxed{L = \sqrt{ab}} \quad \forall a, b > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+n)}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log(1+n)^{1/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log(e^{\frac{1}{n}(1+n-1)}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log(e^{\frac{1}{n}}) = 1 \quad (x_n = 1+n, y_n = \frac{1}{n})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(a^{1/n} - 1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^{1/n} - 1}{1/n} \stackrel{\text{R. L'Hôpital}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{a^{1/n} \log a}{n^2}}{-\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^{1/n} \log a = \log a \cdot a^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}} = \log a \quad (\forall a > 0)$$

sin usar derivadas

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^{y_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n + 1 - 1)^{y_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x_n - 1} \right)^{y_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x_n - 1} \right)^{y_n \cdot \frac{x_n - 1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{x_n - 1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{y_n(x_n - 1)}{x_n - 1}} //$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(a^{1/n} - 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \log a} - 1}{x} = \log a \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \log a} - 1}{x \log a} = \log a \log e = \log a \quad (\forall a > 0)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$a = e^{n \log a}$$

definición del logaritmo neperiano: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \log a$

definición del número de Euler: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

por definición $\log(e) = 1$