

PROBLEMA 6.4

$$f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}) : \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2x^3)}{5x^3} = 1$$

$$d) f(0) = 0 ; f'(0) = 5/2?$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(f(2x))}{3f^{-1}(x)} ?$$

- Como $f(x)$ & x^3 son funciones continuas:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(2x^3) = f(2 \cdot 0^3) = f(0)$$

- Por tanto, si $1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2x^3)}{5x^3}$ es necesario que

$$\boxed{f(0) = 0} \text{ ya que si } f(0) \neq 0 \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2x^3)}{5x^3}.$$

En ese caso:

$$1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2x^3)}{5x^3} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(2x^3) \cdot 6x^2}{15x^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(2x^3) = \frac{2}{5} f'(0) \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{continua} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{2}{5} f'(0) \Rightarrow \boxed{f'(0) = \frac{5}{2}}$$

- Calculemos ahora $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(f(2x))}{3f^{-1}(x)}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(f(2x)) = f(f(0)) = f(0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f^{-1}(x) \stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{continua}}}{=} f^{-1}(0) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{continua} \end{matrix}$$

$$0 = f(0) \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(0) = 0$$

$$y = f(x) \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(y) = x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(f(2x))}{3f^{-1}(x)} &\stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(f(2x)) f'(2x) \cdot 2}{3(f^{-1})'(x)} \\
 &= \frac{f'(f(0)) f'(0) \cdot 2}{3(f^{-1})'(0)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \frac{(f'(0))^2}{(f^{-1})'(0)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ahora bien:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f^{-1}(f(x)) &= x \Rightarrow (f^{-1})'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x) = 1 \\
 (f^{-1})'(f(x)) &= \frac{1}{f'(x)} \\
 \Rightarrow (f^{-1})'(0) &= \frac{1}{f'(0)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Por tanto:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(f(2x))}{3(f^{-1})(x)} = \frac{2}{3} (f'(0))^3 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{5^3}{2^3} = \frac{5^3}{2^2 \cdot 3}$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(f(2x))}{3(f^{-1})(x)} = \frac{125}{12}}$$