

PROBLEMA 6.3

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} h(x)/x^2 & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{si } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

con $h \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$.

Sabiendo que $f \in C(\mathbb{R})$ ¿ $h(0)$, $h'(0)$, $h''(0)$?

Puesto que f es continua:

$$1 = f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(x)}{x^2} : \quad \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) \stackrel{\text{continua}}{=} h(0) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0 \end{array}$$

\Rightarrow Necesitamos que $h(0) = 0$

De esta manera:

$$1 = f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(x)}{x^2} \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{h'(x)}{2x}$$

$\frac{0}{0}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Puesto que } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h'(x) \stackrel{\text{continua}}{=} h'(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2x = 0$$

Es necesario que $h'(0) = 0$

Por tanto:

$$1 = f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{h'(x)}{2x} \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{h''(x)}{2}$$

$\frac{0}{0}$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{h''(x)}{2} \stackrel{\text{continua}}{=} \frac{h''(0)}{2} \Rightarrow h''(0) = 2$$

En resumen:

$$\begin{aligned} h(0) &= 0 \\ h'(0) &= 0 \\ h''(0) &= 2 \end{aligned}$$