



TUTORIA N°8
CÁLCULO 1

Los límites laterales cumplen con lo siguiente:

1. Si $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = L \wedge \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = L$
- 2. Si algunos de los límites laterales no existe, entonces $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \nexists$
3. Si $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = L_1 \wedge \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = L_2 \Rightarrow L_1 \neq L_2$, entonces $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ no existe

1.
a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| \rightarrow \text{Dom } f: \mathbb{R}$

i) Abrir el V.A.

$$|x| \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \quad * \\ -x, & x < 0 \quad * \end{cases}$$

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = L \text{ y } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = L, \quad L = L$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -x = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0 \end{array} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0$$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x} \quad \text{Dom } f(x) = \mathbb{R}_0^+ \quad x \geq 0$

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{x} \nexists \text{ dado que el Dom } f(x) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$$

pero $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} \exists \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} = 0$

$$\therefore \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x}$$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{|x|} + 1 \right)$

De Tarea

1. Sea $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3, & \text{si } x \leq 1 \\ -x + 2, & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases}$, Calcular $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$$

(x) (u)

$$\textcircled{i} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x^3 = 1^3 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{i} = \textcircled{ii}$$

$$\textcircled{ii} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} -x + 2 = -1 + 2 = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \nexists$$

2. Sea $f(x) = \begin{cases} 4, & \text{si } x < 1 \\ 3x + 1, & \text{si } 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 4, & \text{si } x = 2 \\ -5x + 7, & \text{si } x > 2 \end{cases}$, Calcular $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ y $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$

$$\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$$

$$\textcircled{i} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} 4 = 4$$

$$\textcircled{i} = \textcircled{ii} \quad \text{si } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 4$$

$$\textcircled{ii} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 3x + 1 = 3 \cdot 1 + 1 = 4$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \nexists$$

$$\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$$

$$\textcircled{i} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} 3x + 1 = 3 \cdot 2 + 1 = 7$$

$$\textcircled{ii} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} -5x + 7 = -5 \cdot 2 + 7 = -10 + 7 = -3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$$

$$\therefore \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$$

3. Sea $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x-2|}{x-2}, & \text{si } x \neq 2 \\ 0, & \text{si } x = 2 \end{cases}$, Calcular $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$

i) Abrir V.A $|x-2| \begin{cases} x-2, & x > 2 \\ -(x-2), & x < 2 \end{cases}$

$$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-2}{x-2}, & x > 2 \\ \frac{-(x-2)}{x-2}, & x < 2 \\ 0, & x = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 2 \checkmark \\ -1, & x < 2 \checkmark \\ 0, & x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$$

$$\textcircled{i} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} -1 = -1 \quad \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$$

$$\textcircled{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} -1 = -1$$

$$\textcircled{ii} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} 1 = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) \\ \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \end{array} \right\}$$

4. Sea $f(x) = \begin{cases} |x-3|, & \text{si } x \neq 3 \\ 2, & \text{si } x = 3 \end{cases}$, Calcular $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$

Tarea !
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5. Sea $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 3, & \text{si } x \leq 1 \\ x + 1, & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases}$, Calcular $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$

Tarea !
o

6. Sea $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{si } x \leq 2 \\ 8 - 2x, & \text{si } x > 2 \end{cases}$, Calcular $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$

Tarea !
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7. Sea $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3-\sqrt{x^2+5}}{x-2}, & \text{si } x < 2 \\ \frac{4-x^2}{3-\sqrt{x^2+5}}, & \text{si } x > 2 \end{cases}$, Calcular $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \text{ (F.I.)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$$

(i)

(ii)

(i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{3 - \sqrt{x^2 + 5}}{x - 2} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{2^2 + 5}}{2 - 2} = \frac{3 - 3}{2 - 2} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{F.I.}$

$\hookrightarrow x - 2 \rightarrow$ este es el factor que indetermina mi límite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{3 - \sqrt{x^2 + 5}}{x - 2} \cdot \frac{3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5}}{3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5}}$$

Lim

$$4 - x^2 \rightarrow (2 - x)(2 + x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{9 - (x^2 + 5)}{(x - 2) \cdot (3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5})} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{9 - x^2 - 5}{(x - 2)(3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{-(x^2 - 4)}{(x - 2) \cdot (3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{-(x + 2)(x - 2)}{\cancel{(x - 2)}(3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{-(x + 2)}{3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5}} \\ &= \frac{-(2 + 2)}{3 + \sqrt{2^2 + 5}} = \frac{-4}{3 + \sqrt{9}} = \frac{-4}{6} = \boxed{\frac{-2}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{4 - x^2}{3 - \sqrt{x^2 + 5}} = \frac{4 - 2^2}{3 - \sqrt{2^2 + 5}} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{F.I.}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{4 - x^2}{3 - \sqrt{x^2 + 5}} \cdot \frac{3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5}}{3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(4 - x^2) \cdot (3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5})}{9 - (x^2 + 5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(4 - x^2) \cdot (3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5})}{\underbrace{9 - x^2 - 5}}_{4 - x^2 \rightarrow (2 - x)(2 + x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{\cancel{(2 - x)} \cancel{(2 + x)} (3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5})}{\cancel{(2 - x)} \cancel{(2 + x)}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} 3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5} = 3 + \sqrt{2^2 + 5} = 3 + 3 = \boxed{6}$$

$\infty \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \neq \frac{4}{x}$

8. Determinar A y B de tal manera que:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \text{ y } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) \text{ Existen, siendo } f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 1, & x \in (-\infty, 1) \\ Ax^2 - 1, & x \in [1, 3) \\ x^3 - B, & x \in [3, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$\rightarrow x < 1$
 $\rightarrow 1 \leq x < 3$
 $\rightarrow x > 3$

①

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$$

\textcircled{i} \textcircled{ii}

$$\textcircled{i} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (2x - 1) = 2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{ii} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (Ax^2 - 1) = A \cdot 1^2 - 1 = A - 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \\ \rightarrow 1 = A - 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{A = 2} \end{array} \right\}$$

↳ reemplazamos $A = 2$ en el límite por la derecha
 $= 2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1$

∴ para que exista el $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$, "A" debe

tomar el valor de 2.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x)$$

\textcircled{i} \textcircled{ii}

$$\textcircled{i} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} (2x^2 - 1) = 2 \cdot 3^2 - 1 = 17$$

$$\textcircled{ii} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} (x^3 - B) = 3^3 - B = 27 - B$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) \\ \rightarrow 17 = 27 - B \\ B = 27 - 17 \\ \boxed{B = 10} \end{array} \right\}$$

∴ Para que \exists el $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$, "B" debe

tomar el valor de 10.

$$\boxed{B=10}$$

∴ Para que \exists el $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$, "B" debe tomar el valor de 10.

Reemplazando $B=10$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} x^3 - 10 &= 3^3 - 10 \\ &= 27 - 10 \\ &= 17 \end{aligned}$$

∴ Para que $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 1}$ y $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3}$

"A" debe tomar el valor de 2: $A=2$

y "B" debe tomar el valor de 10: $B=10$

