



**TUTORIA N°9
CÁLCULO 1**

Limites especiales

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ ✓
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$ ✓
3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{1/x} = e$ ✓
4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a, \quad a > 0$ ✓
5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$ ✓
6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} a^{f(x)} = a^{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)}, \quad a > 0$ ✓

Propiedades trigonometría

$(\operatorname{sen} \alpha)^2 + (\operatorname{cos} \alpha)^2 = 1$ ✓	$\sec \alpha = \frac{1}{(\operatorname{cos} \alpha)}$ ✓	$\operatorname{sen}(2\alpha) = 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{cos} \alpha$ ✓
$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{(\operatorname{sen} \alpha)}{(\operatorname{cos} \alpha)}$ ✓	$\operatorname{cosec} \alpha = \frac{1}{(\operatorname{sen} \alpha)}$ ✓	$\operatorname{cos}(2\alpha) = \operatorname{cos}^2 \alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha$ ✓
$\operatorname{sen}(\alpha \pm \beta) = \operatorname{sen}(\alpha) \cdot \operatorname{cos}(\beta) \pm \operatorname{cos}(\alpha) \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\beta)$ ✓	$\operatorname{sen}(-\alpha) = -\operatorname{sen} \alpha$ ✓	$\operatorname{tg}(2\alpha) = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}$ ✓
$\operatorname{cos}(\alpha \pm \beta) = \operatorname{cos}(\alpha) \cdot \operatorname{cos}(\beta) \mp \operatorname{sen}(\alpha) \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\beta)$ ✓	$\operatorname{cos}(-\alpha) = \operatorname{cos} \alpha$ ✓	
	$\operatorname{tg}(-\alpha) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha$ ✓	

1. Desarrollar los siguientes limites

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(\alpha x)}{\operatorname{sen}(\beta x)} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(\alpha \cdot 0)}{\operatorname{sen}(\beta \cdot 0)} = \frac{0}{0}$ \rightarrow F.I.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{x} = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(\alpha x)}{\operatorname{sen}(\beta x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\operatorname{sen}(\alpha x)}{\alpha x} \cdot \frac{\alpha x}{\beta x} \cdot \frac{\beta x}{\operatorname{sen}(\beta x)} \right] = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} \alpha x}{\alpha x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} \beta x}{\beta x}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha x}{\beta x}$

$= \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} \alpha x}{\operatorname{sen} \beta x} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$

Diagrama de un círculo unitario con ángulos 0, 90, 180, 270, 360 y sus respectivos valores de seno y coseno.

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \operatorname{cos}(x)}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{cos} 0}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$ F.I.

$\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{cos}^2 x = 1 \rightarrow \operatorname{cos}^2 x = 1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x$

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

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{1} - \cancel{1} + \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{x^2 (1 + \operatorname{cos} x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + \operatorname{cos} x)} = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{x} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \operatorname{cos} x)}$

$= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{cos} 0} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \operatorname{cos} x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2\pi} \frac{1 - \operatorname{cos}(x)}{(x + 2\pi)^2}$

Tarea 6

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+3}{x-1}\right)^x = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)^\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{4}{x}\right)^x = e$

$x+3 = (x-1)+4$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-1+4}{x-1}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{x-1}{x-1} + \frac{4}{x-1} \right]^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \frac{4}{x-1} \right]^x$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \frac{4}{x-1} \right]^{\frac{x-1}{4} \cdot 4} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x}{x-1}} = e^4$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x}{x-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{1-\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{4}{1-0} = 4$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+3}{x-1}\right)^x = e^4$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\ln(2x+1) - \ln(x+2)) = \infty - \infty$ F.I

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(\frac{2x+1}{x+2} \right) = \ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x+1}{x+2} \right) = \ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+x+1}{x+2} \right) = \ln \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+2) + (x-1)}{x+2}$

$= \ln \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right) = \ln \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right) \cdot \frac{x+2}{x-1} \cdot \frac{x-1}{x+2}$

$= \ln \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right] = \ln(1 \cdot 1) = 1$

ln espec.

- f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+10x)}{e^{3x} - e^{2x}}$
- g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{a^x - b^x}$
- h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{c^x - d^x}{5^{x-3} - e^{x-3}}$
- i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\text{sen}(x-3)}{3\text{sen}(\pi+x) - 2\text{sen}(x)}$
- j) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x}{e^{x-1} + \text{sen}(x-1) - 1}$
- k) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(x)}{\ln(x)}$
- l) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos(x))^{\frac{1}{x}}$
- m) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\text{sen}(\pi(x-2))}{(x-2)(x-3)}$
- n) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\text{sen}(\pi(x-2))}{(x-2)(x-3)}$

Tarea 7

Asíntotas Verticales, Horizontales y Oblicuas

1. La recta $x = a$ es una asíntota vertical de f , si $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \pm\infty$ ó $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \pm\infty$.
2. La recta $y = mx + b$ es una asíntota oblicua derecha de f , si

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = m \quad \text{y} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - mx) = b$$
3. La recta $y = mx + b$ es una asíntota oblicua izquierda de f , si

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = m \quad \text{y} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - mx) = b$$
4. Si en los casos 2 ó 3, $m = 0$ se tendrá una asíntota horizontal $y = b$.

1. Determinar las asíntotas de las siguientes funciones:

a) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-4}$

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

$\text{Dom } f(x) = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

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

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

	$-\infty$	-1	1	$+\infty$
$x-1$	-	-	+	+
$x+1$	-	+	+	+
x^2-1	+	-	+	+

Para $x=1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{+}{+} = +\infty$

\therefore en $x=1$ es una A. Vertical

Para $x = -1$

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

o. em $x = -1$ es una A. Vertical.

A.O.D. : $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = m$ y $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - mx) = b$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^m} = 0$ $\sqrt{x^2} = |x|$ $\begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} = 1 = m$$

Calcular "b" : $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - mx) = b$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} - x \right] = \infty - \infty \text{ F.I.}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{x^2 - x\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x(x - \sqrt{x^2-1})}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \cdot \frac{(x + \sqrt{x^2-1})}{(x + \sqrt{x^2-1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x[x^2 - (x^2-1)]}{\sqrt{x^2-1}(x + \sqrt{x^2-1})}$$

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

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

$\sqrt{x^2}$ saldra como "x" como $x \rightarrow +\infty$
 \downarrow
 $|x| \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{x^2}{x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}} + \frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 \cdot \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}} + 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{0 + 0}{1 \cdot \sqrt{1} + 1 - 0} = \frac{0}{2} = 0 = b$$

$$m = 1 ; b = 0$$

o. $y = mx + b \Rightarrow y = x$ es una Asintota Oblicua Derecha.

b) $f(x) = \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-4}}$