

Pre-examen U-III

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}} \frac{64x^3 - 1}{4x^3 - x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}} \frac{(4x-1)(16x^2+4x+1)}{x^2(4x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}} \frac{16x^2+4x+1}{x^2} = \frac{16(\frac{1}{4})^2+4(\frac{1}{4})+1}{(\frac{1}{4})^2}$$

"Paso 0" $\frac{0}{0}$ se requieren límites

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}} \frac{1+1+1}{\frac{1}{16}} = 48$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{u^3-1}{u^4-1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{(u-1)(u^2+u+1)}{(u^2+1)(u^2-1)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{(u-1)(u^2+u+1)}{(u^2+1)(u+1)(u-1)} = \frac{1^2+1+1}{(1^2+1)(1+1)} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{d \rightarrow 7} \frac{\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{7}}{d-7} = \lim_{d \rightarrow 7} \frac{\frac{7-d}{7d}}{d-7} = \lim_{d \rightarrow 7} \frac{7-d}{7d(d-7)} = \lim_{d \rightarrow 7} \frac{-(d-7)}{7d(d-7)} = -\frac{1}{49}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^4}{14x^4+6x^3+18x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^4}{14x^4+6x^3+18x^2} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{x^4}}{\frac{1}{x^4}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{14 + \frac{6}{x} + \frac{18}{x^2}} = \frac{5}{14}$$

es lo mismo cuando $x \rightarrow -\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^4 = +\infty$$

$\textcircled{5}$ Gráfico a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} f(x) = -4$ b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = -4$ c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = 5$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \exists, -4 \neq 5$ e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = -4$

f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \infty$ g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \exists, -4 \neq \infty$

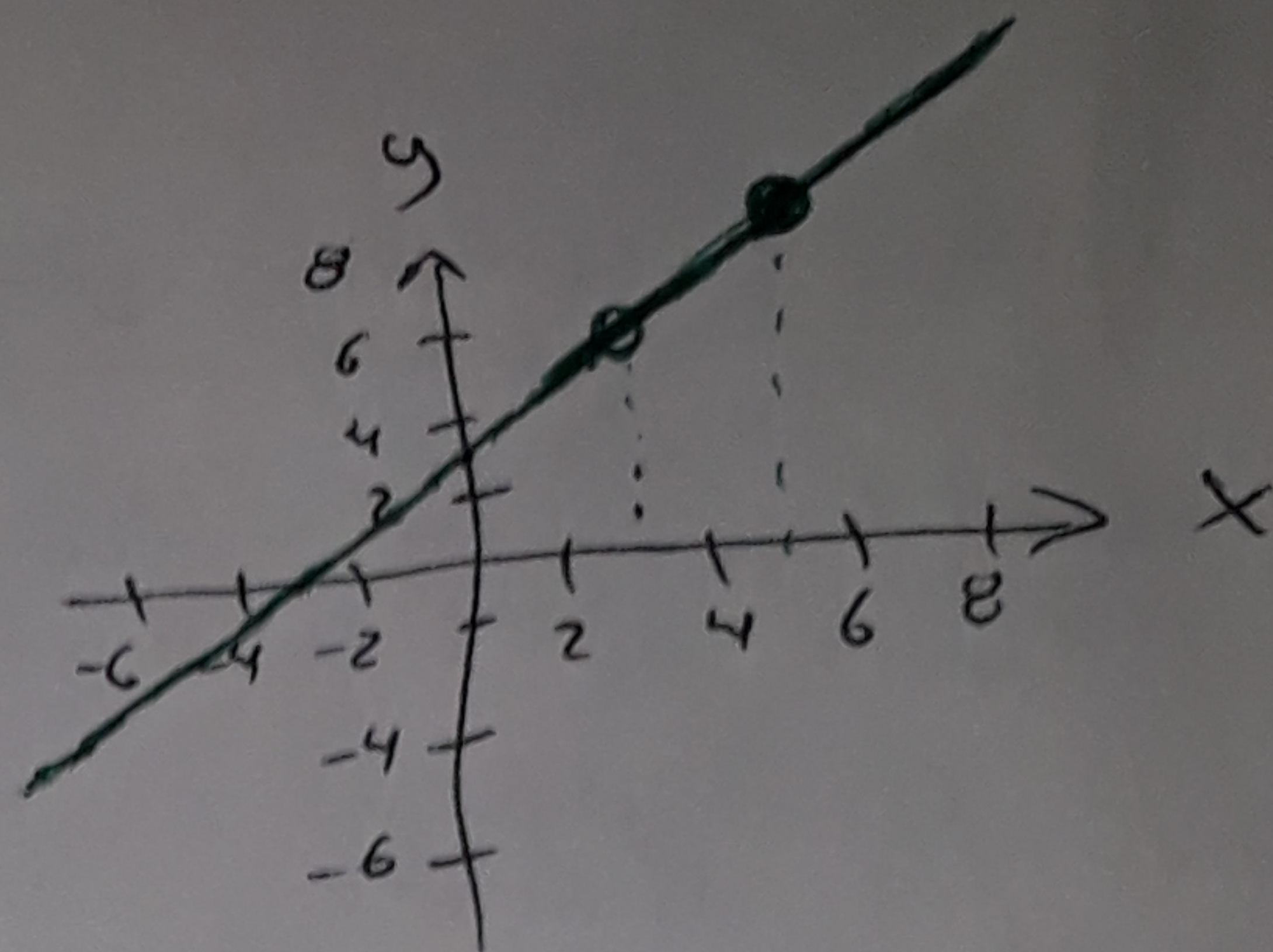
h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -2$ i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 1$

$$\textcircled{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+9}-5}{x-4} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2+9}+5}{\sqrt{x^2+9}+5} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x^2+9)-(25)}{(x-4)(\sqrt{x^2+9}+5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2-16}{(x-4)(\sqrt{x^2+9}+5)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+9}-5}{x-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x+4)(x-4)}{(x-4)(\sqrt{x^2+9}+5)} = \frac{4+4}{\sqrt{4^2+9}+5} = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$$

⑦ Puntos donde es continua (Gráfico)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 15}{x - 5} & x \neq 5 \\ 8 & x = 5 \end{cases}$$



analizamos $\frac{x^2 - 2x - 15}{x - 5} = g(x) = \frac{(x-5)(x+3)}{(x-5)}$

la gráfica de $g(x)$ es la recta $y = x + 3$ pero con una discontinuidad en $x = 5$ esa discontinuidad se llena con $f(x) = 8$ en $x = 5$

∴ Es continua en \mathbb{R} continua $(-\infty, \infty)$

⑧ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{4 - x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x(x-2)}{(2-x)(2+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-x(2-x)}{(2-x)(2+x)} = \frac{-2}{2+2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

⑨ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{2x^2 - 15x + 18}{x^3 - 216} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{(x-6)(2x-3)}{(x-6)(x^2+6x+36)} = \frac{2(6)-3}{36+36+36} = \frac{9}{108} = \frac{1}{12}$

$y = \frac{x+3}{x^2 - 12x + 27}$

las asíntotas verticales son cuando $x = 9$ y $x = 3$

$x^2 - 12x + 27 = 0$

$(x-9)(x-3) = 0$

en estos puntos $f(x)$ no es continua

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8^-} \frac{4}{x-8} = -\infty$