

## ② CALCULAR LÍMITES:

$$\textcircled{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{5-x}{x^2-9} = \frac{5-3}{(3)^2-9} = \frac{2}{0} \text{ (INDETERMINACIÓN)}$$

ANÁLISIS DE LÍMITES LATERALES

IZQ.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{5-x}{x^2-9} = \frac{2^+}{0^-} = -\infty$

DECHA.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{5-x}{x^2-9} = \frac{2^-}{0^+} = +\infty$

NO EXISTE EL LÍMITE, YA QUE LOS LÍMITES LATERALES NO COINCIDEN.

$$\textcircled{b} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x+3+2x^2}{5x^2+3x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ (INDETERMINACIÓN)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{5x}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{2x^2}{x^2}}{\frac{5x^2}{x^2} + \frac{3x}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} + 2}{5 + \frac{3}{x}} = \frac{2}{5}$$

EL LÍMITE ES  $\frac{2}{5}$

$$\textcircled{c} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4}{x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 12} = \frac{(2)^3 - 3(2)^2 + 4}{(2)^3 - (2)^2 - 8(2) + 12} = \frac{0}{0}$$

(INDETERMINACIÓN)

$$x^3 - 3x^2 + 4 \longrightarrow \text{FACTORIZAR} \longleftarrow x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 12$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \downarrow \\ \begin{array}{r} 1 \quad -3 \quad 0 \quad 4 \\ 2 \quad \underline{\phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0}} \\ 1 \quad -1 \quad -2 \quad \underline{0} \\ 2 \quad \underline{\phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0}} \\ 1 \quad 1 \quad \underline{0} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \downarrow \\ \begin{array}{r} 1 \quad -1 \quad -8 \quad 12 \\ 2 \quad \underline{\phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0}} \\ 1 \quad 1 \quad -6 \quad \underline{0} \\ 2 \quad \underline{\phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0}} \\ 1 \quad 3 \quad \underline{0} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x-2)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x-2)(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+1}{x+3} = \frac{3}{5}$$

EL LÍMITE ES  $\frac{3}{5}$

$$\textcircled{d} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^3 + 2x} - \sqrt{3x} = \infty - \infty \text{ (INDETERMINADO)}$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - x}{\sqrt{x^3 + 2x} + \sqrt{3x}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ (INDETERMINADO)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^3}{x^3} - \frac{x}{x^3}}{\sqrt{\frac{x^3}{x^6} + \frac{2x}{x^6}} + \sqrt{\frac{3x}{x^6}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow 0}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x^5}} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{x^5}}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

EL LÍMITE ES  $+\infty$