

1.- (4 puntos) Calcula los siguientes límites:

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2+3x}{3x-5} \right)^{\frac{2x-1}{3}} =$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4x^2 - x - 3}{2x^2 - 2}$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{3-x}$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2 + x} - \sqrt{x^2 - x}$

2.- (3 puntos) Calcula las asíntotas de las funciones y su posición respecto a la función

a) $f(x) = \frac{4x^2}{3x^2 - 27}$

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

3.- (3 puntos)

a) Calcula el valor de a y b para que f(x) sea continua en todo R

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x - a & \text{si } x \leq 0 \\ x - 1 & \text{si } 0 < x < 2 \\ bx - 5 & \text{si } x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

b) Para $b = -2$ estudia la continuidad de la función en $x = 2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{1} \text{ a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2+3x}{3x-5} \right)^{\frac{2x-1}{3}} &= (1^\infty) = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x-1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{2+3x}{3x-5} - 1 \right)} = \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x-1}{3} \left(\frac{2+3x-3x+5}{3x-5} \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x-1}{3} \cdot \frac{7}{3x-5} \right)} = \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{14x-7}{9x-15}} = e^{\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right)} = \boxed{e^{\frac{14}{9}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-2}{3-x} &= \frac{\sqrt{3+1}-2}{3-3} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(\sqrt{x+1}-2)(\sqrt{x+1}+2)}{(3-x)(\sqrt{x+1}+2)} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+1)-2^2}{(3-x)(\sqrt{x+1}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(-1)}{(3-x)(\sqrt{x+1}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x+1}+2} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{4}+2} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4x^2-x-3}{2x^2-2} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4(x-1)(x+\frac{3}{4})}{2(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{4 \cdot (1+\frac{3}{4})}{2 \cdot (1+1)} = \boxed{\frac{7}{4}}$$

$$4x^2 - x - 3 = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x=1 \\ x=-\frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2+x} - \sqrt{x^2-x}) &= (\infty - \infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+x} - \sqrt{x^2-x})(\sqrt{x^2+x} + \sqrt{x^2-x})}{\sqrt{x^2+x} + \sqrt{x^2-x}} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2+x) - (x^2-x)}{\sqrt{x^2+x} + \sqrt{x^2-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+x-x^2+x}{\sqrt{x^2+x} + \sqrt{x^2-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2+x} + \sqrt{x^2-x}} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2x}{x}}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{x}{x^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{x}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{2}{1+1} = \frac{2}{2} = \boxed{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) a) $f(x) = \frac{4x^2}{3x^2-27}$

A.V. $3x^2-27=0 \Rightarrow 3x^2=27 \Rightarrow x^2=9 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=\pm\sqrt{9}=\pm 3}$

Posiciones:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{4x^2}{3x^2-27} = \frac{4 \cdot 9^-}{3(3^-)^2-27} = \frac{36^-}{27^- - 27} = \frac{36^-}{0^-} = \frac{+}{-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{4x^2}{3x^2-27} = \frac{4 \cdot 9^+}{3(3^+)^2-27} = \frac{36^+}{27^+ - 27} = \frac{36^+}{0^+} = \frac{+}{+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{4x^2}{3x^2-27} = \frac{4 \cdot 9^+}{3(-3^-)^2-27} = \frac{36^+}{27^+ - 27} = \frac{36^+}{0^+} = \frac{+}{+} = +\infty$$

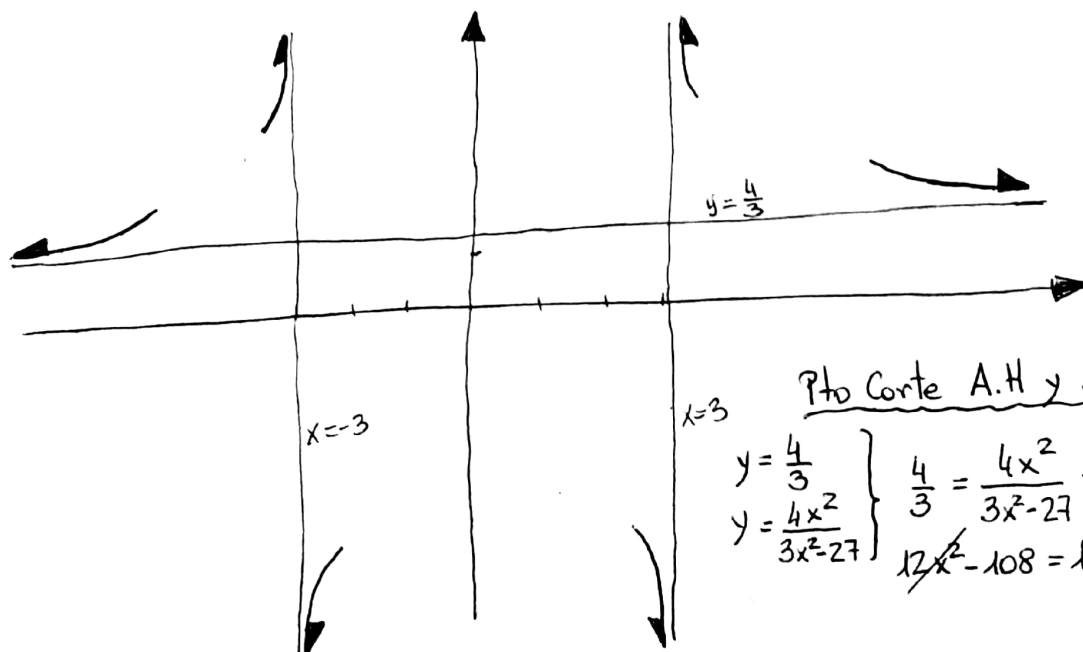
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \frac{4x^2}{3x^2-27} = \frac{4 \cdot 9^-}{3(-3^+)^2-27} = \frac{36^-}{27^- - 27} = \frac{36^-}{0^-} = \frac{+}{-} = -\infty$$

A.H. $\boxed{y} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2}{3x^2-27} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right) = \boxed{\frac{4}{3}}$

Posición:

Si $x=100$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{4}{3} = 1,3333 \\ f(100) = \frac{4 \cdot 100^2}{3 \cdot 100^2 - 27} = 1,3345 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow f(100) > y = \frac{4}{3}$ Función por encima

Si $x=-100$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{4}{3} = 1,3333 \\ f(-100) = \frac{4 \cdot (-100)^2}{3 \cdot (-100)^2 - 27} = 1,3345 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow f(100) > y = \frac{4}{3}$ Función por encima.



Pto Corte A.H y f(x)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{4}{3} \\ y = \frac{4x^2}{3x^2-27} \end{array} \right\} \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4x^2}{3x^2-27} \Rightarrow 4(3x^2-27) = 3 \cdot 4x^2$$

$$12x^2 - 108 = 12x^2 \Rightarrow -108 \neq 0$$

No pto de corte

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

A.V. $\sqrt{x^2-1} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2-1=0 \Rightarrow x^2=1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \pm 1}$

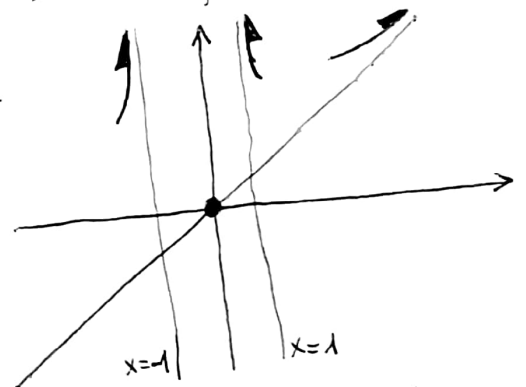
Posición:

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{(1^-)^2}{\sqrt{(1^-)^2-1}} = \frac{1^-}{\sqrt{0^-}} = \text{no existe}$$

Por ser $g(x) = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ par, pues $g(-x) = g(x)$ se repite simétricamente

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} g(x) = \text{no existe} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g(x) = +\infty \end{array} \right\} \text{simetría respecto OY}$$



A.O. $y = mx + n \Rightarrow \boxed{y = x}$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^4-x^2}} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2}{x^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{x^4}{x^4} - \frac{x^2}{x^4}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-0}} = 1$$

$$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - mx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} - 1 \cdot x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - x\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \left(\frac{\infty - \infty}{\infty}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2 - x\sqrt{x^2-1})(x^2 + x\sqrt{x^2-1})}{\sqrt{x^2-1} \cdot (x^2 + x\sqrt{x^2-1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 - x^2(x^2-1)}{x^2\sqrt{x^2-1} + x \cdot (x^2-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2\sqrt{x^2-1} + x^3 - x} = 0$$

(pues el grado del denominador es 3 y el del numerador es 2)

Posición: Si $x = 100$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = x \Rightarrow y = 100 \\ y = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \Rightarrow y = \frac{10.000}{\sqrt{10.000-1}} = 100,005 \end{array} \right. f(x) > A.O$

Si $x = -100$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = x \Rightarrow y = -100 \\ y = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \Rightarrow y = 100,005 \end{array} \right\}$ No se aproxima por la izq. la función a la asíntota.

Pto de corte:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = x \\ y = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \Rightarrow x \cdot \sqrt{x^2-1} = x^2$$

$$x^2 \cdot (x^2-1) = x^4$$

$$x^4 - x^2 = x^4$$

$$0 = x^2 \Rightarrow \underline{x=0} \Rightarrow \underline{y=0}$$

$\overset{00}{\parallel} P(0,0) \text{ pero } \nexists f(x) \overset{00}{\parallel}$

$\Rightarrow$ Luego no hay punto de corte.

③

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x - a & \text{si } x \leq 0 \\ x - 1 & \text{si } 0 < x < 2 \\ bx - 5 & \text{si } x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

a)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -2x - a = -2 \cdot 0 - a = -a \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x - 1 = 0 - 1 = -1 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -a = -1 \\ \boxed{a=1} \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} x - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} bx - 5 = b \cdot 2 - 5 = 2b - 5 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 1 = 2b - 5 \\ 1 + 5 = 2b \\ 6 = 2b \\ \boxed{b=3} \end{array}$$

b)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 1 & 0 < x < 2 \\ -2x - 5 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

En $x=2 \Rightarrow$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} x - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} -2x - 5 = -2 \cdot 2 - 5 = -4 - 5 = -9$$

~~Discont. SALTO FINITO~~

$$S = \left| \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) \right| = |1 - (-9)| = |1 + 9| = |10| = \boxed{10}$$