

① Expresión de números grandes en notación científica. Si pruebas con una calculadora (normal) a hacer 54^{89} seguramente te de ERROR. ¿Cómo resolverlo?

a) 54^{89}

$$54^{89} = 10^N$$

tomando logaritmos $\log 10^N = \log 54^{89} \Leftrightarrow$

$$N \cdot \log 10 = 89 \cdot \log 54 \Rightarrow$$

$$N \approx 154,183 \Rightarrow$$

$$54^{89} \approx 10^{154,183} = 10^{0,183 + 154} = 10^{0,183} \cdot 10^{154}$$

$$10^{0,183} \approx 1,524$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{54^{89} \approx 1,524 \cdot 10^{154}}$$

b) $148^{-290} = 10^N$

tomando logaritmos

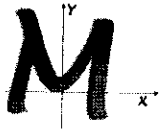
$$\log 10^N = \log 148^{-290} \Leftrightarrow N \cdot \log 10 = -290 \cdot \log 148$$

$$\Rightarrow N \approx -629,375 \Rightarrow$$

$$148^{-290} = 10^{-629,375} = 10^{-0,375 - 629} = 10^{-0,375} \cdot 10^{-629}$$

$$10^{-0,375} = 0,420 = 4,2 \cdot 10^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 148^{-290} = 4,2 \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot 10^{-629} \Rightarrow \boxed{148^{-290} \approx 4,2 \cdot 10^{-630}}$$



Departamento de Matemáticas

c) En este tipo de potencias se procede de arriba a abajo.

$$5^7 = 78125 \rightarrow 3^{5^7} = 3^{78125}$$

$$10^N = 3^{78125}$$

$$\log 10^N = \log 3^{78125} \Leftrightarrow N \cdot \log 10 = 78125 \cdot \log 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$N \approx 37275,098 \rightarrow$$

$$3^{5^7} = 10^{37275,098} = 10^{0,098 + 37275}$$

$$= 10^{0,098} \cdot 10^{37275} = 1,253 \cdot 10^{37275}$$

Solución:

$$3^{5^7} \approx 1,253 \cdot 10^{37275}$$

2º Recuerda

$$\log_a b = x \Leftrightarrow a^x = b \Leftrightarrow a^{\log_a b} = b \quad (a, b > 0.)$$

$$\log_a (A \cdot B) = \log_a A + \log_a B \quad \bullet \quad \log_a A^n = n \cdot \log_a A.$$

$$\text{si } A, B \text{ son } > 0 \text{ y } A > B \Rightarrow \log A > \log B.$$

Este argumento es válido también si $A = B$ y si $A < B$.

a) $1,025^x = 3,75$

tomando logaritmos $\log 1,025^x = \log 3,75 \rightarrow$

$$x \cdot \log 1,025 = \log 3,75 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\log 3,75}{\log 1,025}$$

b) $6 \cdot 5^{2x+1} = 50 \Leftrightarrow 5^{2x+1} = \frac{50}{6} = \frac{25}{3}$

$$\log 5^{2x+1} = \log \frac{25}{3} \Rightarrow (2x+1) \cdot \log 5 = \log \frac{25}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$2x+1 = \frac{\log \frac{25}{3}}{\log 5} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\log \frac{25}{3}}{\log 5} - 1 \right)$$

c) $\log_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x = 8 \Rightarrow x^8 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[8]{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$

sólo es válida la raíz positiva.

d) $\log_{0,1} x = -6 \Rightarrow x = 0,1^{-6} = 10^6$

3º

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \boxed{\log \sqrt[3]{0,0025} = -0,867353}$$

$$0,0025 = \frac{25}{10000} = \frac{1}{400}$$

La IDEA es expresar el argumento del logaritmo (en este caso 0,0025; pues $\sqrt[3]{}$ "vale" como una potencia) en términos de potencias de base 2 y base 10 porque

$$\log 2^n = n \cdot \log 2 = n \cdot 0,301030.$$

$$\log 10^m = m \cdot \log 10 = m.$$

$$\log \sqrt[3]{0,0025} = \log 0,0025^{1/3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \log 0,0025 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \log \frac{1}{400}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\log 1 - \log 400) = -\frac{1}{3} \log 400 = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \log (2^2 \cdot 10^2) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \cdot (\log 2^2 + \log 10^2) = -\frac{1}{3} (2 \cdot \log 2 + 2 \cdot \log 10) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} (2 + 2 \log 2) = -0,867353$$

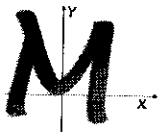
$$\textcircled{b} \quad \boxed{\log \frac{2048}{\sqrt[7]{625}} = 2,911918}$$

$$\log 2048 - \log 625^{1/7} = \log 2048 - \frac{1}{7} \log 625$$

$$2048 = 2^{11} \rightarrow \log 2048 = \log 2^{11} = 11 \cdot \log 2$$

$$625 = 5^4 = \left(\frac{10}{2}\right)^4 \rightarrow \log 625 = \log \left(\frac{10}{2}\right)^4 = 4 \cdot \log \left(\frac{10}{2}\right) = 4 \cdot (\log 10 - \log 2) \\ = 4 \cdot (1 - \log 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log \frac{2048}{\sqrt[7]{625}} = 11 \cdot \log 2 - \frac{4}{7} \cdot (1 - \log 2)$$



4º

a) $\log_{\frac{1}{3}} 81 = -4$

se trata de expresar 81 en términos de $\frac{1}{3}$ para poder aplicar

$$\log_a a^n = n \cdot \log_a a = n$$

$$81 = 3^4 \quad 3 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1} \rightarrow 81 = \left[\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1}\right]^4 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-4}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} 81 = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-4} = -4 \cdot \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = -4$$

Puedes comprobar el resultado con la calculadora

$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} 81 = \frac{\ln 81}{\ln \frac{1}{3}} = -4$$

b) $\log_{\sqrt{2}} 64 = 12$

$$64 = 2^6 \quad \text{y} \quad 2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 \Rightarrow 64 = \left[(\sqrt{2})^2\right]^6 = (\sqrt{2})^{12}$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{2}} 64 = \log_{\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{2})^{12} = 12 \cdot \log_{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2} = 12$$

c) $\log_3 \frac{1}{3} = -1$

$$\frac{1}{3} = 3^{-1} \rightarrow \log_3 \frac{1}{3} = \log_3 3^{-1} = -1 \cdot \log_3 3 = -1$$

5º

Recuerda que si multiplicas o divides por un número NEGATIVO los 2 miembros de una desigualdad esta cambia de sentido.

$$\text{sea } a < 0 \Rightarrow \text{si } A < B \Rightarrow a \cdot A > a \cdot B$$

$$\text{si } A > B \Rightarrow a \cdot A < a \cdot B.$$

$$\text{Ejemplo: } \log \frac{1}{2} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{si } 1 < 2 \Rightarrow 1 \cdot \log \frac{1}{2} > 2 \cdot \log \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(6^\circ) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n-5}{n+2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - \frac{5}{n}}{1 + \frac{2}{n}} = 3.$$

$$\left| \frac{3n-5}{n+2} - 3 \right| < 0,0001 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left| \frac{3n-5-3(n+2)}{n+2} \right| < 0,0001 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left| \frac{3n-5-3n-6}{n+2} \right| < 0,0001 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left| \frac{-11}{n+2} \right| < 0,0001 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{11}{n+2} < 0,0001 \Leftrightarrow \frac{11}{0,0001} < n+2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$110000 < n+2 \Leftrightarrow 110000 - 2 < n \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{n > 109998}$$

A partir del término 109998 la diferencia entre el término y 3 es menor de 0,0001.

7

$$a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 - 3n + 2}{4n^4 - 5} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 - 3n + 2}{4n^4 - 5} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) \stackrel{(i)}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n^3}{n^4} - \frac{3n}{n^4} + \frac{2}{n^4}}{\frac{4n^4}{n^4} - \frac{5}{n^4}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{n} - \frac{3}{n^3} + \frac{2}{n^4}}{4 - \frac{5}{n^4}} = \frac{0 - 0 + 0}{4 - 0} = \frac{0}{4} = 0$$

(i) se divide cada término por la mayor potencia del denominador: n^4

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2n^4 - 3n + 2}{4n^3 - 5} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2n^4 - 3n + 2}{4n^3 - 5} = \left(\frac{-\infty}{\infty} \right) \stackrel{(i)}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{-2n^4}{n^3} - \frac{3n}{n^3} + \frac{2}{n^3}}{\frac{4n^3}{n^3} - \frac{5}{n^3}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2n - \frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^3}}{4 - \frac{5}{n^3}} = \frac{-\infty - 0 + 0}{4 - 0} = \frac{-\infty}{4} = -\infty$$

$$c) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n^2 + 1)^2 - 3n^2 + 2}{n^3 - 5} = \infty$$

Operamos en el numerador para expresar la sucesión como un límite de un cociente de polinomios.

$$(n^2 + 1)^2 - 3n^2 + 2 = n^4 + 2n^2 + 1 - 3n^2 + 2 = n^4 - n^2 + 3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^4 - n^2 + 3}{n^3 - 5} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^4}{n^3} - \frac{n^2}{n^3} + \frac{3}{n^3}}{\frac{n^3}{n^3} - \frac{5}{n^3}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{3}{n^3}}{1 - \frac{5}{n^3}} = \frac{\infty - 0 + 0}{1 - 0} = \frac{\infty}{1} = \infty$$

d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7n - 1}{\sqrt{3n^2 + 5n - 1}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7n - 1}{\sqrt{3n^2 + 5n - 1}} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) \underset{(\circ)}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{7n}{n} - \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{\sqrt{3n^2 + 5n - 1}}{n}}$$

la mayor potencia de $\sqrt{3n^2 + 5n - 1}$ es $\sqrt{n^2} = n$. (se toma la raíz de la mayor potencia del radicando. (sin coeficientes))

$$\sqrt{3n^2 + 5n - 1} \sim \sqrt{3n^2} \sim \sqrt{n^2} = \boxed{n}$$

Recuerda cómo se divide

$$\frac{\sqrt{3n^2 + 5n - 1}}{n} = \frac{\sqrt{3n^2 + 5n - 1}}{\sqrt{n^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3n^2 + 5n - 1}{n^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3n^2}{n^2} + \frac{5n}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{7n}{n} - \frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{\frac{3n^2}{n^2} + \frac{5n}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7 - \frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{3 + \frac{5}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}}} = \frac{7 - 0}{\sqrt{3 + 0 - 0}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$e) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^2 + 4n - 6}{n+2} - 3n = -2$$

Se efectúa la resta para expresar la sucesión como un cociente de polinomios en n

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3n^2 + 4n - 6}{n+2} - 3n &= \frac{3n^2 + 4n - 6 - 3n \cdot (n+2)}{n+2} = \frac{3n^2 + 4n - 6 - 3n^2 - 6n}{n+2} \\ &= \frac{-2n - 6}{n+2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2n - 6}{n+2} = \left(\frac{-\infty}{\infty} \right) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{-2n}{n} - \frac{6}{n}}{\frac{n}{n} + \frac{2}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2 - \frac{6}{n}}{1 + \frac{2}{n}} = \frac{-2 - 0}{1 + 0} = -2$$

$$f) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n^2}{n+1} - \frac{n^2+1}{n-2} \right) = -3$$

Se efectúa la resta de las fracciones para expresar la sucesión como un cociente de polinomios en n .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n^2}{n+1} - \frac{n^2+1}{n-2} &= \frac{n^2 \cdot (n-2) - (n+1) \cdot (n^2+1)}{(n+1) \cdot (n-2)} = \\ &= \frac{\cancel{n^3} - 2n^2 - \cancel{n^3} - n - n^2 - 1}{n^2 - 2n + n - 2} = \frac{-3n^2 - n - 1}{n^2 - n - 2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3n^2 - n - 1}{n^2 - n - 2} = \left(\frac{-\infty}{\infty} \right) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{-3n^2}{n^2} - \frac{n}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{n^2}{n^2} - \frac{n}{n^2} - \frac{2}{n^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3 - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}}{1 - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{2}{n^2}} = \frac{-3 - 0 - 0}{1 - 0 - 0} = -3$$

$$g) \boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n^2-2} - \sqrt{n^2+n} = \frac{-1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n^2-2} - \sqrt{n^2+n} = (\infty - \infty) \stackrel{(\infty)}{=}$$

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2-n}{\sqrt{n^2-2} + \sqrt{n^2+n}} = \left(\frac{-\infty}{\infty} \right) \stackrel{(\infty)}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{-2}{n} - \frac{n}{n}}{\frac{\sqrt{n^2-2}}{n} + \frac{\sqrt{n^2+n}}{n}} =$$

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

(∞) se multiplica y divide por el conjugado.

$$h) \boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n^2+3n} - \sqrt{n^2+n} = 1}$$

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 3n - n^2 - n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n} + \sqrt{n^2 + n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n} + \sqrt{n^2 + n}} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) \stackrel{(\odot)}{=} 1$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n}{n}}{\frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n}}{n} + \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + n}}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n}}{n} = \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n}}{\sqrt{n^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{n^2 + 3n}{n^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{3n}{n^2}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{n}}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow \sqrt{1+0} + \sqrt{1+0} = \sqrt{1} + \sqrt{1} = 2.$$

Para los límites del tipo (1^∞) hay 2 procedimientos

Método 1. Por construcción.

Método 2. Fórmula.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n^{b_n} = (1^\infty) = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n - 1) \cdot b_n}$$

$$i) \boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+2}\right)^{n-1} = (1^\infty) = e}$$

Construcción:

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

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

Fórmula.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+2}\right)^{n-1} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+2} - 1\right) \cdot (n-1)}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-1}{n+2}} = e^1 = e.$$

$$j) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3n^2}{n^3+2}\right)^{n+1} = (1^\infty) = e^3$$

Construcción.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3n^2}{n^3+2}\right)^{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n^3+2}{3n^2}}\right)^{n+1} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n^3+2}{3n^2}}\right)^{\frac{n^3+2}{3n^2} \cdot (n+1) \cdot \frac{3n^2}{n^3+2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n^3+2}{3n^2}}\right)^{\frac{n^3+2}{3n^2}} \right]^{\frac{(n+1) \cdot 3n^2}{n^3+2}} = e^3$$

observa $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \cdot 3n^2}{n^3+2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^3+3n^2}{n^3+2} = 3$

Fórmula

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3n^2}{n^3+2}\right)^{n+1} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3n^2}{n^3+2} - 1\right) \cdot (n+1)}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^2 \cdot (n+1)}{n^3+2}} = e^3.$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n-3}{n+2} \right)^{2n-1} = (1^{\infty})$$

Construcción

$$\frac{n-3}{-n-2} \cdot \frac{n+2}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{n-3}{n+2} = 1 + \frac{-5}{n+2}$$

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n+2}{-5}} \right)^{\frac{n+2}{-5} \cdot (2n-1) \cdot \frac{-5}{n+2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n+2}{-5}} \right)^{\frac{n+2}{-5}} \right]^{\frac{-5(2n-1)}{n+2}} = e^{-10}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-5(2n-1)}{n+2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-10n+5}{n+2} = -10.$$

Fórmula

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n-3}{n+2} \right)^{2n-1} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n-3}{n+2} - 1 \right) \cdot (2n-1)} = e^{-10}$$

trabajando el exponente: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-3-(n+2)}{n+2} \cdot (2n-1) =$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-3-n-2}{n+2} \cdot (2n-1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-5 \cdot (2n-1)}{n+2} = -10$$

$$l) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{3n}\right)^n = (1^\infty) = e^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

Construcción

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{3n}\right)^n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-2}{3n}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{3n}{-2}}\right)^n = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{3n}{-2}}\right)^{\frac{3n}{-2} \cdot n \cdot \frac{-2}{3n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{3n}{-2}}\right)^{\frac{3n}{-2}}\right]^{\frac{-2n}{3n}} = e^{-2/3} \end{aligned}$$

Fórmula

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{3n}\right)^n = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{3n} - 1\right) \cdot n} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2n}{3n}} = e^{-2/3}$$

$$m) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n-3}\right)^{\frac{n^2}{n+3}} = (1^\infty) = e^2$$

Construcción

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2n+1}{-2n+3} \cdot \frac{2n-3}{1} &\Rightarrow \frac{2n+1}{2n-3} = 1 + \frac{4}{2n-3} = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{2n-3}{4}} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n-3}\right)^{\frac{n^2}{n+3}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{2n-3}{4}}\right)^{\frac{2n-3}{4} \cdot \frac{n^2}{n+3} \cdot \frac{4}{2n-3}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{2n-3}{4}}\right)^{\frac{2n-3}{4}}\right]^{\frac{4n^2}{(n+3) \cdot (2n-3)}} = e^2 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^2}{(n+3) \cdot (2n-3)} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^2}{2n^2 - 3n + 6n - 9} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

Fórmula . $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n-3} \right)^{\frac{n^2}{n+3}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n-3} - 1 \right) \cdot \frac{n^2}{n+3}} = e^2$

trabajando el exponente:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1-(2n-3)}{2n-3} \cdot \frac{n^2}{n+3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1-2n+3}{2n-3} \cdot \frac{n^2}{n+3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^2}{(2n-3) \cdot (n+3)} = 2$$

n) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{3\sqrt{3\sqrt{3}\dots}} = 3$

Busquemos el término general de la sucesión.

$$a_1 = \sqrt{3} = 3^{1/2}$$

$$a_2 = \sqrt{3\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{\sqrt{3^3}} = \sqrt[4]{3^3} = 3^{3/4}$$

$$a_3 = \sqrt{3\sqrt{3\sqrt{3}}} = \sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{3^7}}} = \sqrt[8]{3^7} = 3^{7/8}$$

los exponentes son

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}, \dots \right) \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2^2-1}{2^2}, \frac{2^3-1}{2^3}, \dots \right)$$

fácilmente se observa que el término general es $\frac{2^n-1}{2^n}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n-1}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2^n}{2^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} \right) = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{3\sqrt{3\sqrt{3}\dots}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^{\frac{2^n-1}{2^n}} = 3$$