

INDETERMINACION $\frac{0}{0}$

EJERCICIOS	SOLUCIÓN
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x - 4}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x - 4} = \frac{4^2 - 16}{4 - 4} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (ind)}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x+4)(x-4)}{(x-4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x+4) = 8 //$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{x - 4}$ <i>procedimiento para simplificar</i>	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{x - 4} = \frac{16 - 24 + 8}{4 - 4} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (ind)}$ $x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$ $x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4(1)(8)}}{2} \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 4 \\ 2 \end{cases}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x-4)(x-2)}{(x-4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x-2) = 4 - 2 = 2 //$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^2 - 1}{x}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^2 - 1}{x} = \frac{(1+0)^2 - 1}{0} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (ind)}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + 2x + x^2 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(2+x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2+x = 2 //$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3-x}{2x^2 - 6x}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3-x}{2x^2 - 6x} = \frac{3-3}{2(3)^2 - 6(3)} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (ind)}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3-x}{2x(x-3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-1(x-3)}{2x(x-3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-1}{2x} = -\frac{1}{6} //$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{x^2 - 8x + 16}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{x^2 - 8x + 16} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (ind)}$ (*) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x-4)}{(x-4)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{x-4} = \frac{1}{0} \text{ (ind)}$ (*) $x^2 - 8x + 16 = 0$ $x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 4(1)(16)}}{2} \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 4 \\ 4 \end{cases}$ (*) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{1}{x-4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{0^+} \rightarrow +\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{1}{x-4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{0^-} \rightarrow -\infty$ <i>límites laterales</i>
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - 1}{x}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - 1}{x} = \frac{1-1}{0} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ ind}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1-x}-1)(\sqrt{1-x}+1)}{x(\sqrt{1-x}+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-x-1}{x(\sqrt{1-x}+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{x(\sqrt{1-x}+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x}+1} = -\frac{1}{2}$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1 - \sqrt{x+1}}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1 - \sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (ind)} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1+\sqrt{x+1})}{(1-\sqrt{x+1})(1+\sqrt{x+1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1+\sqrt{x+1})}{1 - (x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1+\sqrt{x+1})}{-x-1}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1+\sqrt{x+1})}{-x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+\sqrt{x+1}}{-1} = -2$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+x^2}{2 - \sqrt{x+4}}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+x^2}{2 - \sqrt{x+4}} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (ind)} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1+x)(2+\sqrt{x+4})}{(2-\sqrt{x+4})(2+\sqrt{x+4})} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1+x)(2+\sqrt{x+4})}{2 - (x+4)}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1+x)(2+\sqrt{x+4})}{2-x-4} = \frac{0}{-2} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{2x - 8}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{2x - 8} = \frac{16 - 24 + 8}{8 - 8} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (ind)}$ $x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4(1)(8)}}{2} \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 4 \\ 2 \end{cases}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x-4)(x-2)}{2(x-4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x-2)}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 4x + 4}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 4x + 4} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (ind)} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{(x-2)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+1)}{(x-2)} = \frac{3}{0} \text{ (ind)} \quad (*)$ $x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4(1)(-2)}}{2} \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 2 \\ -1 \end{cases}$ $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4(1)(4)}}{2} \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 2 \\ 2 \end{cases}$ $(*) \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(x+1)}{(x-2)} \rightarrow \frac{3}{0^+} \rightarrow +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{(x+1)}{(x-2)} \rightarrow \frac{3}{0^-} \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$

Recordar
indeterminación $\frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{trabajando con polinomios} \rightarrow \text{descomponer} \rightarrow \text{simplificar} \rightarrow \text{Aplicar el límite de nuevo.} \\ \text{trabajando con raíces} \rightarrow \text{Conjugado} \rightarrow \text{simplificar} \rightarrow \text{Aplicar el límite de nuevo.} \end{cases}$

Dentro de esta indeterminación $\frac{0}{0}$, en algunos casos es posible llegar a la indeterminación $\frac{k}{0} \rightarrow$ límites laterales