

INDETERMINACIONES

CALCULO DE LIMITES INDETERMINACION $\frac{k}{0}$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4x}{2x^2 - 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4x}{2x^2 - 2} = \frac{4 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 1^2 - 2} = \frac{4}{0} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{4x}{2x^2 - 2} = \frac{4 \cdot 1,1}{2 \cdot (1,1)^2 - 2} \rightarrow \frac{+}{+} \rightarrow +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{4x}{2x^2 - 2} \rightarrow \frac{4 \cdot 0,9}{2(0,9)^2 - 2} \rightarrow \frac{+}{-} \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{2x}{x^2 - 16}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{2x}{x^2 - 16} = \frac{2 \cdot (-4)}{(-4)^2 - 16} = \frac{-8}{0} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} \frac{2x}{x^2 - 16} = \frac{2 \cdot (-3,9)}{(-3,9)^2 - 16} \rightarrow \frac{-}{-} \rightarrow +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -4^-} \frac{2x}{x^2 - 16} = \frac{2 \cdot (-4,1)}{(-4,1)^2 - 16} \rightarrow \frac{-}{+} \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3}{x - 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3}{x - 2} = \frac{3}{2 - 2} = \frac{3}{0} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{3}{x - 2} = \frac{3}{2,1 - 2} \rightarrow \frac{+}{+} \rightarrow +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{3}{x - 2} = \frac{3}{1,9 - 2} \rightarrow \frac{+}{-} \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{5x}{9 - x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{5x}{9 - x^2} = \frac{5 \cdot (-3)}{9 - (-3)^2} = \frac{-15}{0} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \frac{5x}{9 - x^2} = \frac{5 \cdot (-2,9)}{9 - (-2,9)^2} \rightarrow \frac{-}{+} \rightarrow -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{5x}{9 - x^2} = \frac{5 \cdot (-3,1)}{9 - (-3,1)^2} \rightarrow \frac{-}{-} \rightarrow +\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + 5}{3x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + 5}{3x} = \frac{5}{0} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x + 5}{3x} = \frac{2 \cdot (0,1) + 5}{3 \cdot 0,1} \rightarrow \frac{+}{+} \rightarrow +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2x + 5}{3x} = \frac{2(-0,1) + 5}{3 \cdot (-0,1)} \rightarrow \frac{+}{-} \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x}{2x + 6}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x}{2x + 6} = \frac{-3}{0} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \frac{x}{2x + 6} = \frac{-2,9}{2 \cdot (-2,9) + 6} \rightarrow \frac{-}{+} \rightarrow -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{x}{2x + 6} = \frac{-3,1}{2 \cdot (-3,1) + 6} \rightarrow \frac{-}{-} \rightarrow +\infty \end{cases}$$

CALCULO DE LIMITES INDETERMINACION $\frac{0}{0}$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{x - 4}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{x - 4} = \frac{4^2 - 6 \cdot 4 + 8}{4 - 4} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ Indeterminación} \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{x - 4} = \frac{(x - 4)(x - 2)}{x - 4}$$

$$= (x - 2) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x - 2) = 4 - 2 = 2$$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{7x - 21}{3 - x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{7x - 21}{3 - x} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{Indeterminación} \rightarrow \frac{7x - 21}{3 - x} = \frac{7(x - 3)}{3 - x} = \frac{-7(-x + 3)}{3 - x} = -7$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} -7 = -7$$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3+x)^2 - 9}{x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3+x)^2 - 9}{x} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{Indeterminación} \rightarrow \frac{(3+x)^2 - 9}{x} = \frac{9 + 6x + x^2 - 9}{x} = \frac{x^2 + 6x}{x}$$

$$= \frac{x(x + 6)}{x} = (x + 6) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x + 6) = 0 + 6 = 6$$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^2 - 8}{x - 2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^2 - 8}{x - 2} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{Indeterminación} \rightarrow \frac{2x^2 - 8}{x - 2} = \frac{2(x^2 - 4)}{x - 2} = \frac{2(x + 2)(x - 2)}{x - 2}$$

$$= 2(x + 2) \rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 2(x + 2) = 2(2 + 2) = 2 \cdot 4 = 8$$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x - 6}{(x - 2)^2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x - 6}{(x - 2)^2} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{Indeterminación} \rightarrow \frac{3x - 6}{(x - 2)^2} = \frac{3(x - 2)}{(x - 2)^2} = \frac{3}{x - 2} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3}{x - 2} = \frac{3}{0}$$

$\rightarrow \text{Ind}$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{3}{x - 2} = \frac{3}{(2,1 - 2)} \rightarrow \frac{+}{+} \rightarrow +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{3}{x - 2} = \frac{3}{(1,9 - 2)} \rightarrow \frac{+}{-} \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 + 1} &= \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{Indeterminación} \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 + 1} = \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)}{(x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)} = \frac{(x - 1)}{(x^2 - x + 1)} \\ &\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x - 1)}{(x^2 - x + 1)} = \frac{-2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x}-1}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x}-1}{x} &= \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{Indeterminación} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{1-x}-1}{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1-x}+1}{\sqrt{1-x}+1} = \frac{1-x-1}{x \cdot (\sqrt{1-x}+1)} \\ &= \frac{-x}{x(\sqrt{1-x}+1)} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x}+1} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x}+1} &= \frac{-1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{5-x}-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{5-x}-2} &= \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{Indeterminación} \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{5-x}-2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5-x}+2}{\sqrt{5-x}+2} = \frac{(x-1) \cdot (\sqrt{5-x}+2)}{5-x-4} \\ &= \frac{(x-1) \cdot (\sqrt{5-x}+2)}{-x+1} = \frac{(x-1) \cdot (\sqrt{5-x}+2)}{-1(x-1)} = \frac{(\sqrt{5-x}+2)}{-1} \\ &\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{5-x}+2)}{-1} = -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^3 - 7x + 6}{x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^3 - 7x + 6}{x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 3} = \frac{(-3)^3 - 7(-3) + 6}{(-3)^3 + 3(-3)^2 + (-3) + 3} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{ind}$$

Tienes que descomponer tanto el numerador como denominador utilizando Ruffini.

$$x^3 - 7x + 6 = 0 \rightarrow (x + 3)(x - 2)(x - 1)$$

$$x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow (x + 3)(x^2 + 1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^3 - 7x + 6}{x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{(x + 3)(x - 2)(x - 1)}{(x + 3)(x^2 + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{(x - 2)(x - 1)}{(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{20}{10} = 2$$

CALCULO DE LIMITES INDETERMINACION $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x^4 - 3x + 2}{x^2 + 2x^4}$$

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

→ igual grado → 2

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+x)^2 - 1}{x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \rightarrow \text{Indeterminación} \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{x} \rightarrow n > m \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x-1)^2}{2x^3 + x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x-1)^2}{2x^3 + x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} - \text{Indeterminación} \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{2x^3} \rightarrow n < m \rightarrow 0$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 - 4x + 2}{\sqrt{x^6 + x + 8}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 - 4x + 2}{\sqrt{x^6 + x + 8}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \rightarrow \text{Indeterminación} \rightarrow \frac{3x^3}{\sqrt{x^6}} \rightarrow n = m \rightarrow 3$$

Cuidado con el exponente dentro de una raíz.

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}{2x + 1}$$

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

CALCULO DE LIMITES INDETERMINACION $\infty - \infty$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2x}{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2x}{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) &= \infty - \infty \rightarrow \text{indeterminación} \rightarrow \left(\frac{2x}{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) \\ &= \frac{(2x-1(x+1))}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{x+1}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{0} \\ &\rightarrow \text{Indeterminación, Límites laterales.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{x+6}{x^2-4} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{x+6}{x^2-4} \right) &= \infty - \infty \rightarrow \text{Indeterminación} \rightarrow \frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{x+6}{x^2-4} \\ &= \frac{2(x+2) - (x+6)}{(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{2x+4-x-6}{(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{x-2}{(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{1}{x+2} \rightarrow \\ &\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{16x^2+x-5} - 5x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{16x^2+x-5} - 5x) &= \infty - \infty \rightarrow \text{Indeterminación} \rightarrow (\sqrt{16x^2+x-5} - 5x) \cdot \\ &\frac{\sqrt{16x^2+x-5} + 5x}{\sqrt{16x^2+x-5} + 5x} = \frac{16x^2+x-5-25x^2}{\sqrt{16x^2+x-5} + 5x} = \frac{-9x^2+x-5}{\sqrt{16x^2+x-5} + 5x} = \\ &= \frac{-\infty}{\infty} \rightarrow n > m \rightarrow -\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{9x^2+3x-2} - 4x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{9x^2+3x-2} - 4x) &= \infty - \infty \rightarrow \text{Ind} \\ &\rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt{9x^2+3x-2} - 4x) \cdot (\sqrt{9x^2+3x-2} + 4x)}{(\sqrt{9x^2+3x-2} + 4x)} = \frac{9x^2+3x-2-16x^2}{(\sqrt{9x^2+3x-2} + 4x)} \\ &= \frac{-7x^2+3x-2}{(\sqrt{9x^2+3x-2} + 4x)} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-7x^2+3x-2}{(\sqrt{9x^2+3x-2} + 4x)} = \frac{-\infty}{\infty} \rightarrow n > m \rightarrow -\infty \end{aligned}$$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (8x - \sqrt{16x^2 - 3x})$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (8x - \sqrt{16x^2 - 3x}) &= \infty - \infty \rightarrow \text{Ind} \rightarrow \frac{(8x - \sqrt{16x^2 - 3x}) \cdot (8x + \sqrt{16x^2 - 3x})}{(8x + \sqrt{16x^2 - 3x})} \\ &= \frac{64x^2 - (16x^2 - 3x)}{(8x + \sqrt{16x^2 - 3x})} = \frac{48x^2 + 3x}{(8x + \sqrt{16x^2 - 3x})} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{48x^2 + 3x}{(8x + \sqrt{16x^2 - 3x})} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \\ &\rightarrow n > m \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^4 + 6x} - \sqrt{x^4 + 8})$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^4 + 6x} - \sqrt{x^4 + 8}) &= \infty - \infty \rightarrow \text{Ind} \rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt{x^4 + 6x} - \sqrt{x^4 + 8}) \cdot (\sqrt{x^4 + 6x} + \sqrt{x^4 + 8})}{(\sqrt{x^4 + 6x} + \sqrt{x^4 + 8})} \\ &= \frac{x^4 + 6x - x^4 - 8}{(\sqrt{x^4 + 6x} + \sqrt{x^4 + 8})} = \frac{6x - 8}{(\sqrt{x^4 + 6x} + \sqrt{x^4 + 8})} \\ &\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x - 8}{(\sqrt{x^4 + 6x} + \sqrt{x^4 + 8})} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \rightarrow n < m \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

CALCULO DE LIMITES INDETERMINACION 1^∞

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4x+3}{4x-5} \right)^{2x} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right)^\infty \rightarrow 1^\infty \rightarrow \text{Indeterminación} \rightarrow e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2x \cdot \left[\left(\frac{4x+3}{4x-5} \right) - 1 \right]} = e^4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2x \cdot \left[\left(\frac{4x+3}{4x-5} \right) - 1 \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2x \left[\frac{4x+3-(4x-5)}{4x-5} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2x \left[\frac{8}{4x-5} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{16x}{4x-5} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\rightarrow n = m \rightarrow \frac{16}{4} = 4$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2+2} \right)^x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2+2} \right)^x = 1^\infty \rightarrow \text{Indeterminación} \rightarrow e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2+2} - 1 \right)} = e^0 = 1$$

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

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+4x)^{\frac{3}{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+4x)^{\frac{3}{x}} = (1+4 \cdot 0)^{\frac{3}{0}} \rightarrow 1^\infty \rightarrow \text{Ind} \rightarrow e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{x} \cdot [1+4x-1]} = e^{12}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{x} \cdot [1+4x-1] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{x} \cdot 4x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{12x}{x} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{Ind} \rightarrow \frac{12x}{x} = 12 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 12 = 12$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{x} \right)^x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{x} \right)^x = \left(1 - \frac{3}{\infty} \right)^\infty = 1^\infty \rightarrow \text{Ind} \rightarrow e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \left(1 - \frac{3}{x} - 1 \right)} = e^{-3} = \frac{1}{e^3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \left(1 - \frac{3}{x} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} -3 = -3$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x^2}{3x^2-7} \right)^{6x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x^2}{3x^2-7} \right)^{6x} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right)^\infty \rightarrow 1^\infty \rightarrow \text{Ind} \rightarrow e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 6x \cdot \left(\frac{3x^2}{3x^2-7} - 1 \right)} = e^0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 6x \cdot \left(\frac{3x^2}{3x^2 - 7} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 6x \cdot \left[\frac{3x^2 - (3x^2 - 7)}{3x^2 - 7} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 6x \cdot \left[\frac{-7}{3x^2 - 7} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-42x}{3x^2 - 7} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\rightarrow n < m \rightarrow 0$$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 - \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} \right)^{-4x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 - \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} \right)^{-4x} = 1^\infty \rightarrow IND \rightarrow e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -4x \left[1 - \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} - 1 \right]} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -4x \left[-\frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} \right]}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{8x^2}{x^2 - 1} \right]} \longrightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{8x^2}{x^2 - 1} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{8x^2}{x^2} = 8$$