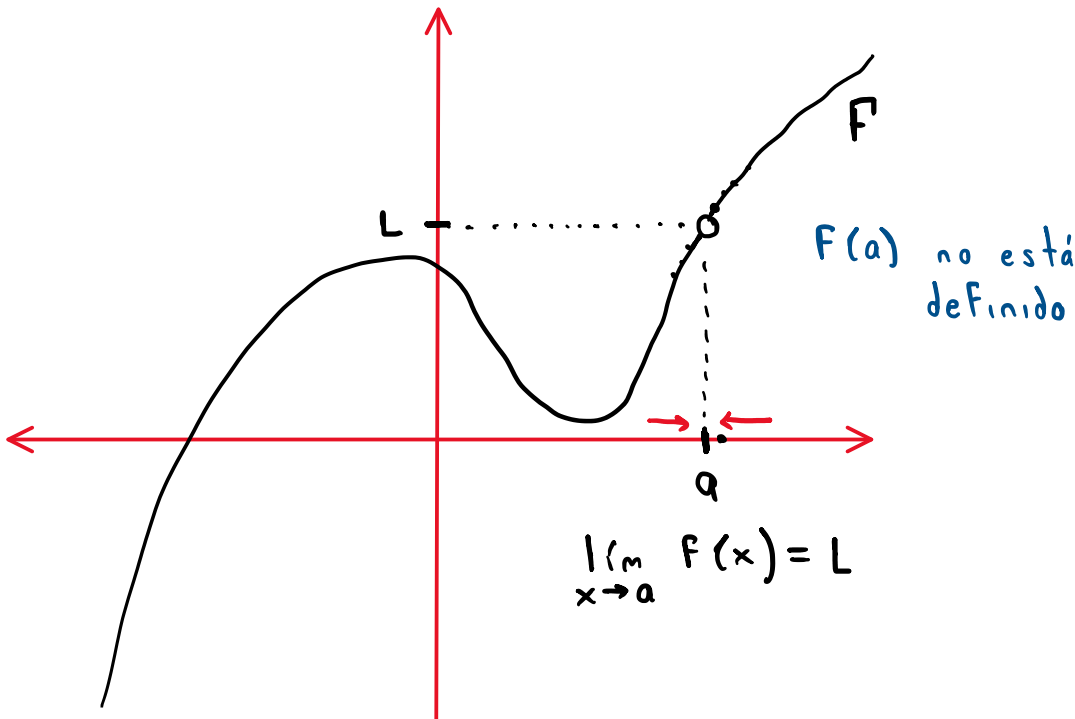
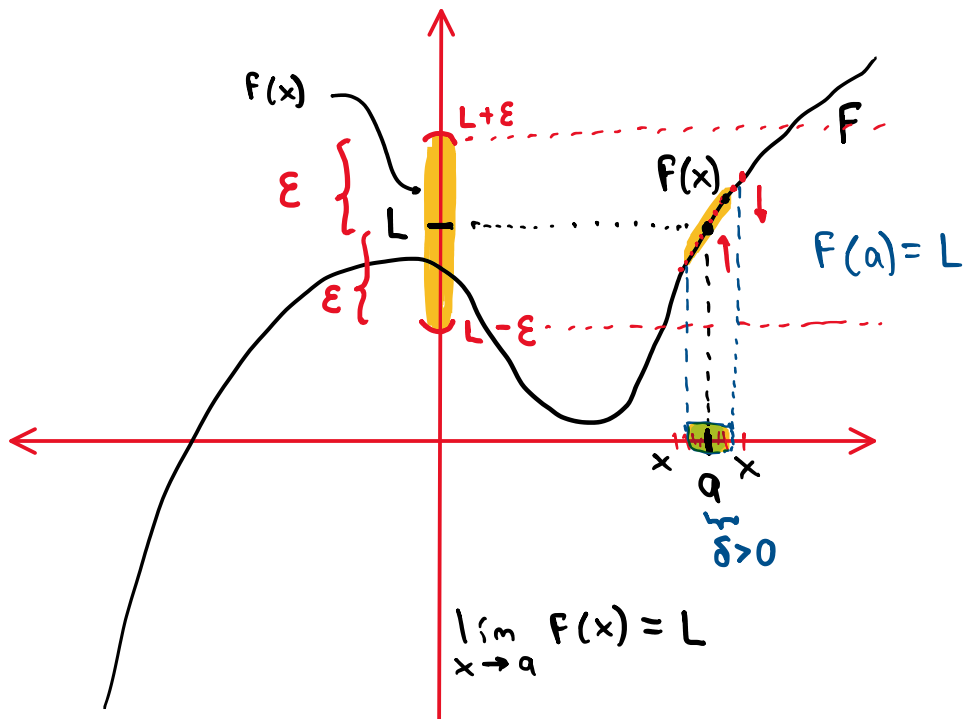


Límites de funciones

miércoles, 24 de noviembre de 2021

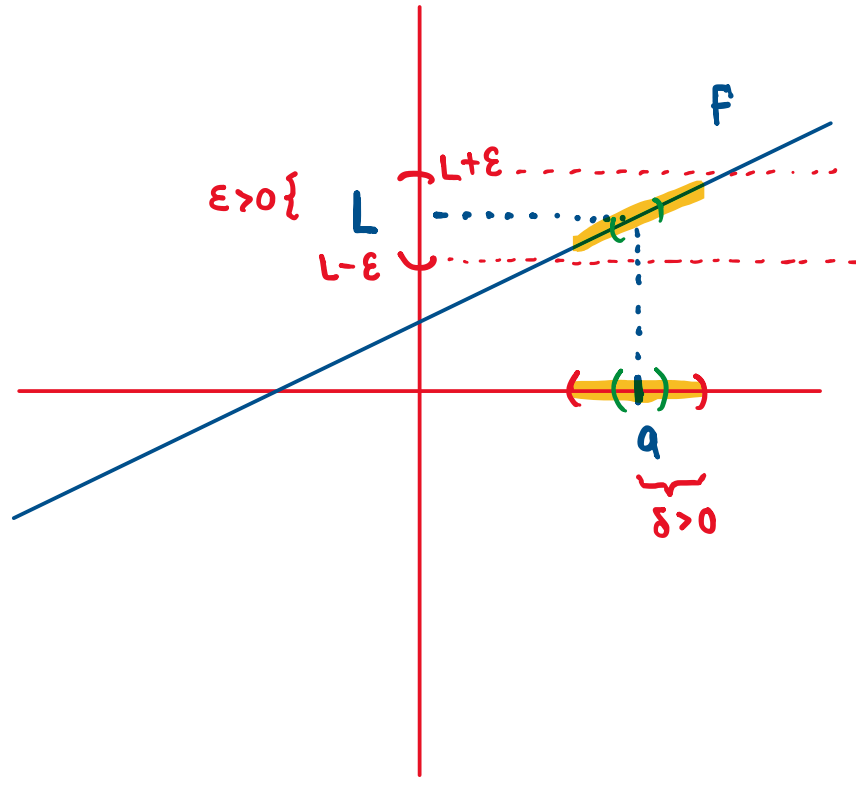
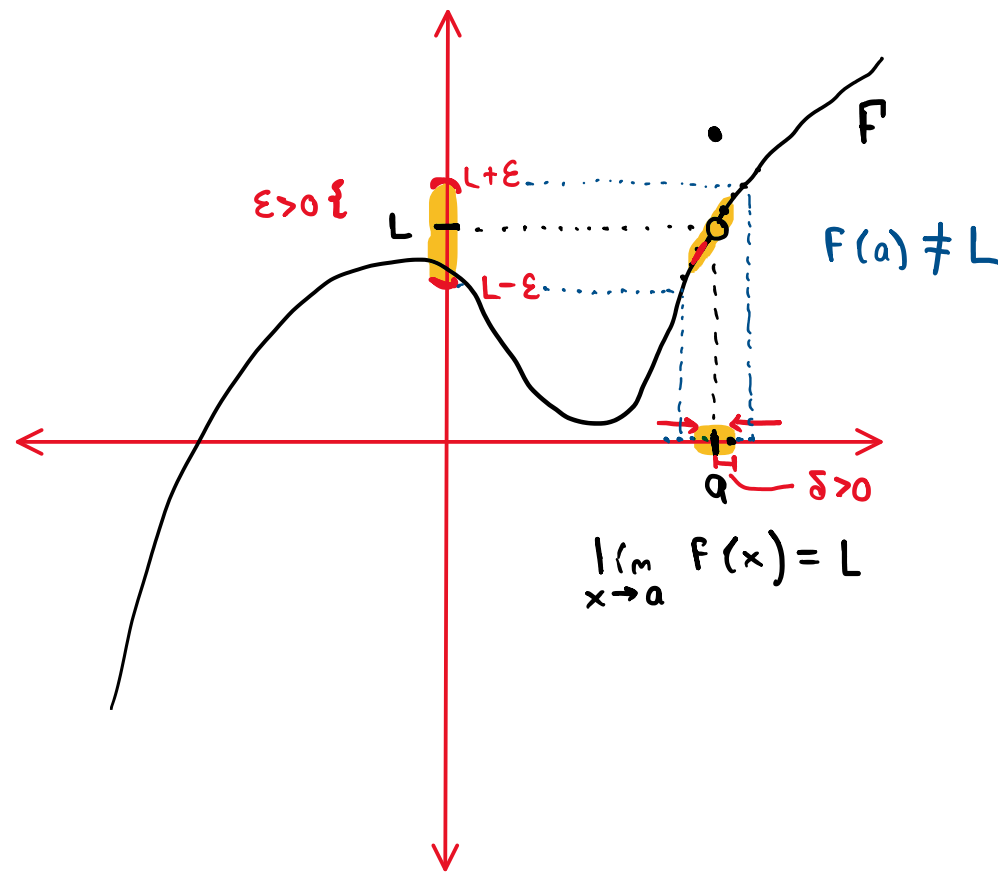
$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} F(x)$

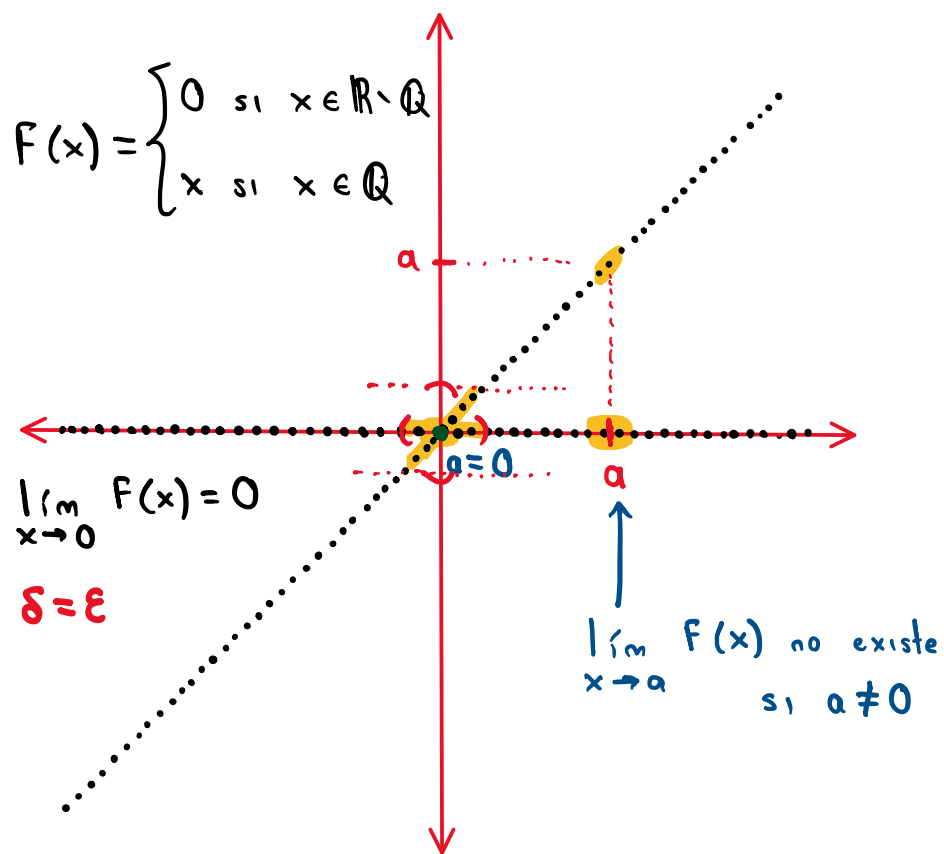
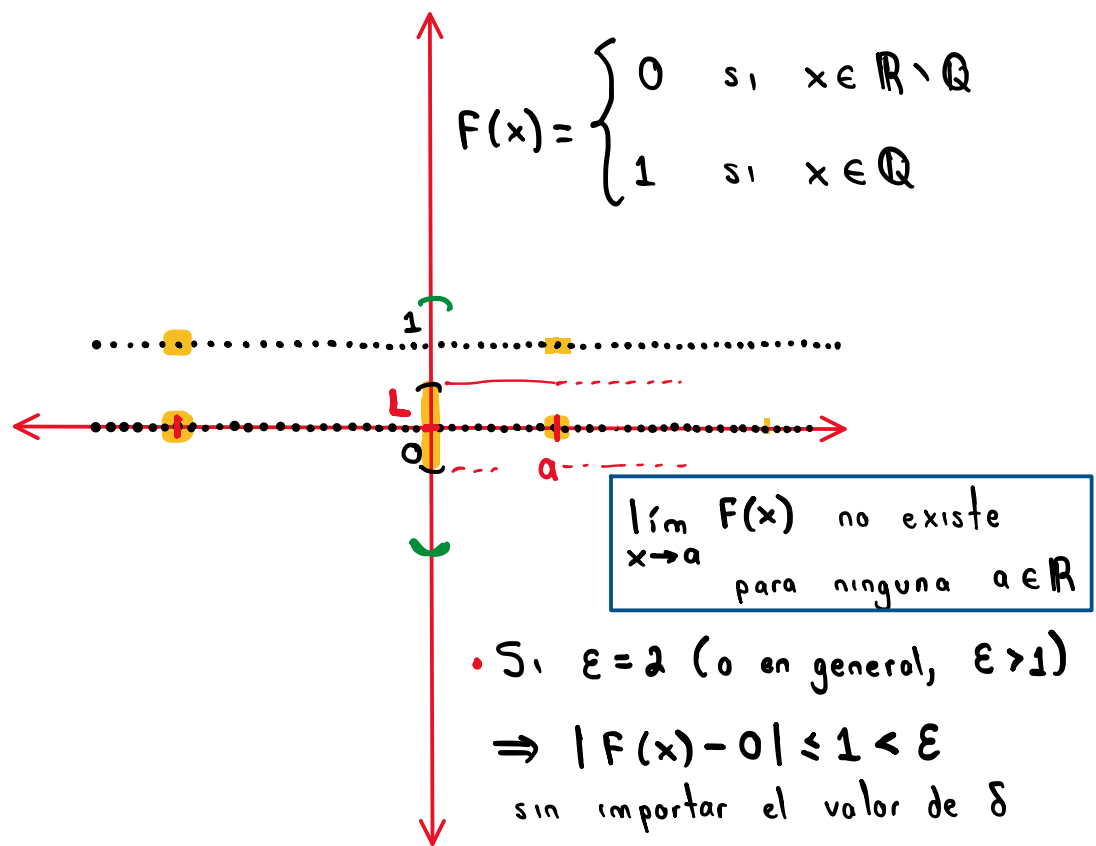
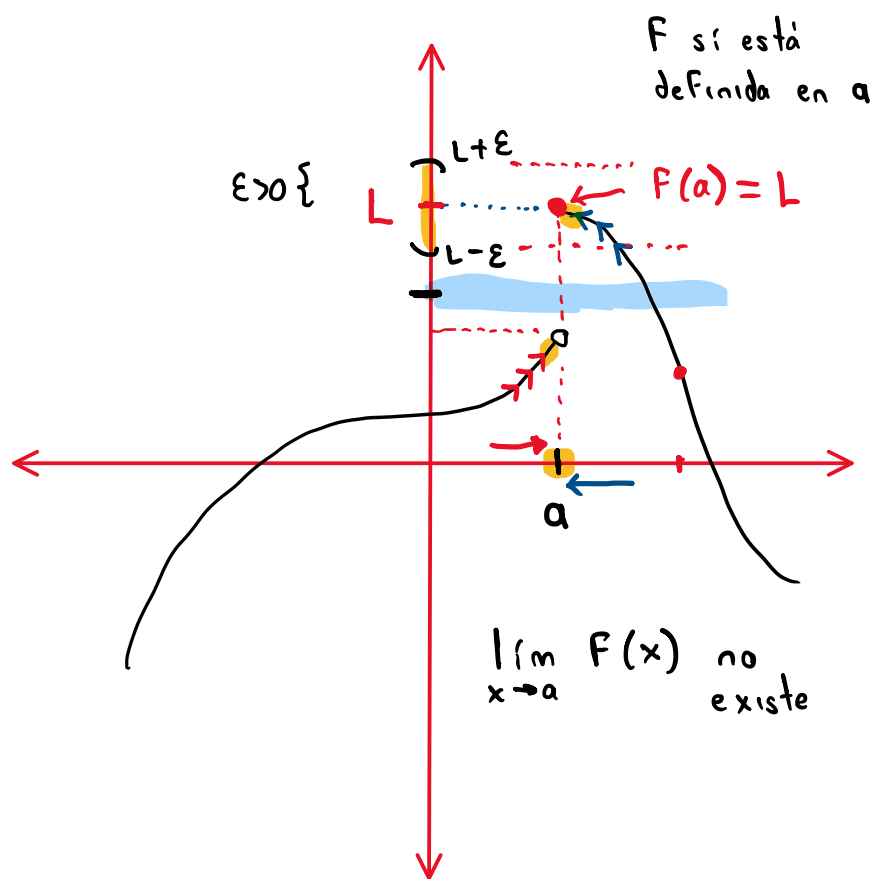
Si x es cercano a a , pero $x \neq a$, ¿Adónde se aproximan los valores de $F(x)$?



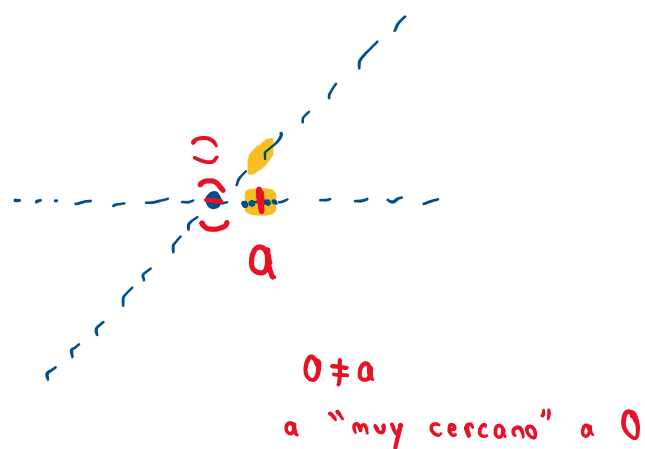
$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in D_f (0 < |x-a| < \delta \Rightarrow |F(x)-L| < \epsilon)$

$x \neq a$





Def. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \dots$



Definición. Sea $F: A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ una función. Decimos que " F tiende hacia el límite L en a ", que " $F(x)$ tiende a L cuando x tiende a a " o que "el límite de $F(x)$ cuando x tiende a a es L " si:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in D_F (0 < |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |F(x) - L| < \varepsilon)$$

Notación:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} F(x) = L$$

$$D_F = \text{Dom}(F)$$

Ejemplo:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} 3x - 2 = 13$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$$

Demostración:

• P.D. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in D_f (0 < |x - 5| < \delta \Rightarrow |3x - 2 - 13| < \varepsilon)$

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$.

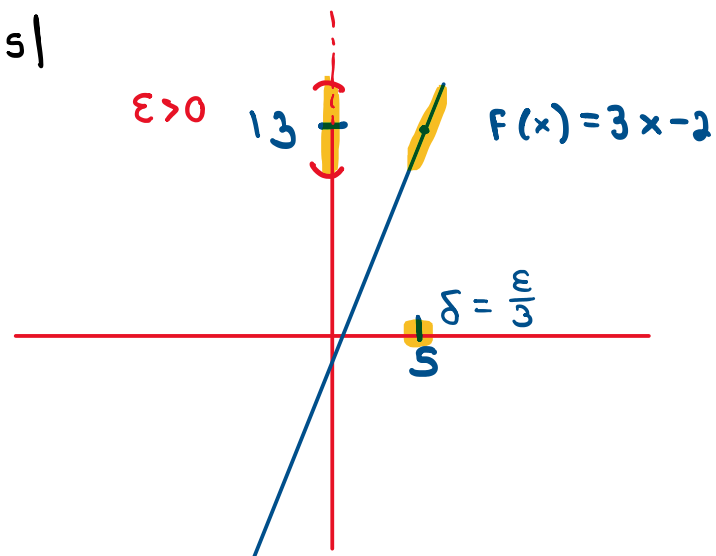
Definimos $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \Rightarrow \delta > 0$ (porque $\varepsilon > 0$ y $3 > 0$).

Sea $x \in D_f$ tal que $0 < |x - 5| < \delta \Rightarrow |x - 5| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} (*)$

P.D. $|3x - 2 - 13| < \varepsilon$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |(3x - 2) - 13| &= |3x - 15| = |3(x - 5)| = 3|x - 5| \\ &= 3|x - 5| \\ &\stackrel{(*)}{<} 3\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{3}\right) = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} 3x - 2 = 13$$



• $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} -2x - 9 = -1$

P.D. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in D_f (0 < |x - (-4)| < \delta \Rightarrow |(-2x - 9) - (-1)| < \varepsilon)$

$$|x + 4| < \delta$$

$$|-2x - 8| < \varepsilon$$

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$.

Definimos $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \Rightarrow \delta > 0$.

Sea $x \in D_f$ t.q. $0 < |x - (-4)| < \delta \Rightarrow |x + 4| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} (*)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |(-2x - 9) - (-1)| &= |-2x - 8| = |(-2)(x + 4)| \\ &= 2|x + 4| < 2\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right) = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} -2x - 9 = -1.$$

- Sean $m, b \in \mathbb{R}$, con $m \neq 0$. Entonces para toda $a \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} mx + b = ma + b$$

P.D. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in D_f (0 < |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |(mx + b) - (ma + b)| < \varepsilon)$

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$.

Definimos $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{|m|}$. Notemos que como $m \neq 0 \Rightarrow |m| > 0 \Rightarrow \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{|m|} > 0$.

Sea $x \in D_f$ tal que $0 < |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |x - a| < \frac{\varepsilon}{|m|} (*)$

$$\Rightarrow |(mx + b) - (ma + b)| = |mx + b - ma - b| = |mx - ma| = |m(x - a)|$$

$$= |m| \cdot |x - a| < |m| \cdot \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{|m|} \right) = \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a} mx + b = ma + b.$$

- Sea $c \in \mathbb{R}$. Entonces para cada $a \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} c = c$$

P.D. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in D_f (0 < |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |c - c| < \varepsilon)$

$$|0| < \varepsilon$$

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$.

Definimos $\delta = 857 \Rightarrow \delta > 0$ (cualquier $\delta > 0$ funciona)

Sea $x \in D_f$ tal que $0 < |x - a| < \delta$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x) - L| = |c - c| = 0 < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a} c = c.$$

