

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

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

- $0 < |x - a| \Leftrightarrow x \neq a$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 = 4$

Demostración

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

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$

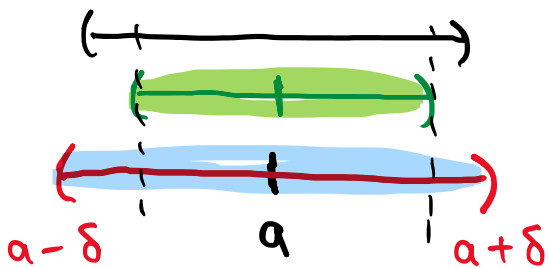
Definimos $\delta = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\varepsilon}{5} \right\} \Rightarrow \delta \leq 1$ y $\delta \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$

Sea $x \in D_f$ tal que $0 < |x - 2| < \delta \Rightarrow |x - 2| < 1$ y $|x - 2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$

Como $|x - 2| < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < x - 2 < 1 \xRightarrow{+4} 3 < x + 2 < 5 \Rightarrow |x + 2| = x + 2 < 5$
 $\Rightarrow |x + 2| < 5$

$$\Rightarrow |x^2 - 4| = |x - 2| \cdot |x + 2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{5} (5) = \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 = 4$$



$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^2 = a^2$$

$$\text{P.D. } \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall x \in D_f \quad (0 < |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |x^2 - a^2| < \varepsilon)$$

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\text{Definimos } \delta = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\varepsilon}{1 + 2|a|} \right\} \Rightarrow \delta > 0.$$

$$\text{Además, } \delta \leq 1 \quad \text{y} \quad \delta \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{1 + 2|a|}$$

$$\text{Sea } x \in D_f \text{ tal que } 0 < |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |x - a| < 1 \quad \text{y} \quad |x - a| < \frac{\varepsilon}{1 + 2|a|}$$

$$\text{Como } |x - a| < 1 \Rightarrow |x| - |a| \leq |x - a| < 1 \Rightarrow |x| - |a| < 1 \\ \Rightarrow |x| < 1 + |a|$$

$$\Rightarrow |x + a| \leq |x| + |a| < 1 + |a| + |a|$$

$$\Rightarrow |x + a| < 1 + 2|a|$$

$$\Rightarrow |x^2 - a^2| = |x - a| \cdot |x + a| < \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{1 + 2|a|} \right) (1 + 2|a|) = \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^2 = a^2$$

Otra Forma:

$$\ast \text{ Definimos } \delta = \min \left\{ 3, \frac{\varepsilon}{3 + 2|a|} \right\}$$

$$|x - a| < 3 \Rightarrow |x| - |a| \leq |x - a| < 3 \Rightarrow |x| - |a| < 3$$

$$\Rightarrow |x| < 3 + |a|$$

$$\Rightarrow |x + a| \leq |x| + |a| < 3 + |a| + |a|$$

$$\Rightarrow |x + a| < 3 + 2|a|$$

$$|x^2 - a^2| = |x - a| \cdot |x + a| < \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{3 + 2|a|} \right) (3 + 2|a|) = \varepsilon$$

Lema. Sean $x, a \in \mathbb{R}$. Si $|x-a| < L$, entonces $|x| < L + |a|$.

Demostración

Como $|x| - |a| \leq |x-a| < L \Rightarrow |x| - |a| < L \Rightarrow |x| < L + |a|$.

Ejercicio: demostrar que $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^3 = a^3$

$$|x^3 - a^3| = |x-a| \cdot |x^2 + xa + a^2|$$

$$\begin{aligned} |x^2 + xa + a^2| &\leq |x^2| + |xa| + |a^2| \\ &= \underline{|x|^2} + |x| \cdot |a| + |a|^2 \\ &< (\underline{1+|a|})^2 + (1+|a|)^2 |a| + |a|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Teorema. Sean $f, g: A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tales que $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L_1$ y $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = L_2$.

Entonces

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) = L_1 + L_2$

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)g(x)] = L_1 \cdot L_2$

3) Si $c \in \mathbb{R}$, entonces $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} c f(x) = c L_1$

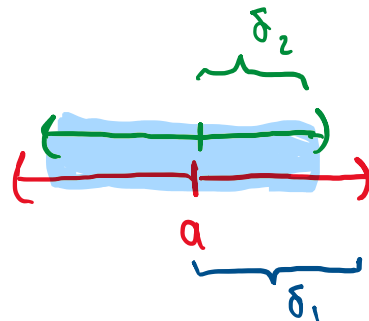
4) Si $L_2 \neq 0$, entonces $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{g(x)} = \frac{1}{L_2}$

5) Si $L_2 \neq 0$, entonces $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{L_1}{L_2}$

6) Para cada $n \in \mathbb{N}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)]^n = L_1^n$

Demostración.

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) = L_1 + L_2.$



Sea $\varepsilon > 0$

P.D. $\exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall x \in D_{f+g} \quad (0 < |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |(f(x) + g(x)) - (L_1 + L_2)| < \varepsilon)$

Como $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L_1$ y $\frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0$, entonces existe $\delta_1 > 0$ tal que

$$\forall x \in D_f \quad (0 < |x - a| < \delta_1 \Rightarrow |f(x) - L_1| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$$

Como $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = L_2$ y $\frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0$, entonces existe $\delta_2 > 0$ tal que

$$\forall x \in D_g \quad (0 < |x - a| < \delta_2 \Rightarrow |g(x) - L_2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$$

Definimos $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\} \Rightarrow \delta > 0$. Además, $\delta \leq \delta_1$ y $\delta \leq \delta_2$.

Sea $x \in D_{f+g} = D_f \cap D_g$ tal que $0 < |x - a| < \delta$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < |x - a| < \delta_1 \quad \text{y} \quad 0 < |x - a| < \delta_2$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x) - L_1| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \text{y} \quad |g(x) - L_2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |(f(x) + g(x)) - (L_1 + L_2)| &= |(f(x) - L_1) + (g(x) - L_2)| \\ &\leq |f(x) - L_1| + |g(x) - L_2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) + g(x) = L_1 + L_2$$

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)g(x)] = L_1 L_2$

P.D. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall x \in D_{f \cdot g} \quad (0 < |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)g(x) - L_1 L_2| < \varepsilon)$

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$.

$$|f(x) - L_1| < \varepsilon \quad |g(x) - L_2| < \varepsilon$$

$$(*)S: \quad |g(x) - L_2| < 1 \Rightarrow |g(x)| - |L_2| \leq |g(x) - L_2| < 1 \\ \Rightarrow |g(x)| < 1 + |L_2|$$

• Como $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} F(x) = L_1$ y $\frac{\varepsilon}{2(1+|L_2|)} > 0$, entonces existe $\delta_1 > 0$ tal que

$$\forall x \in D_F \quad (0 < |x-a| < \delta_1 \Rightarrow |F(x) - L_1| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2(1+|L_2|)}) \quad (1)$$

• Por otro lado, como $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = L_2$ y $1 > 0$, entonces existe $\delta_2 > 0$ t.q.

$$\forall x \in D_g \quad (0 < |x-a| < \delta_2 \Rightarrow |g(x) - L_2| < 1 \\ \Rightarrow |g(x)| < 1 + |L_2|) \quad (2)$$

• Usando nuevamente que $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = L_2$, como $\frac{\varepsilon}{2(|L_1|+1)} > 0$, entonces existe $\delta_3 > 0$ t.q.

$$\forall x \in D_g \quad (0 < |x-a| < \delta_3 \Rightarrow |g(x) - L_2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2(|L_1|+1)}) \quad (3)$$

Definimos ahora $\delta = \min \{\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3\} \Rightarrow \delta > 0$ y además $\delta \leq \delta_1$, $\delta \leq \delta_2$ y $\delta \leq \delta_3$.

Sea $x \in D_{Fg} = D_F \cap D_g$ t.q. $0 < |x-a| < \delta \Rightarrow |x-a| < \delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3$

$\Rightarrow$ se cumplen las desigualdades (1), (2) y (3).

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |F(x)g(x) - L_1 L_2| &= |F(x)g(x) - L_1 g(x) + L_1 g(x) - L_1 L_2| \\ &= |g(x)(F(x) - L_1) + L_1(g(x) - L_2)| \\ &\leq |g(x)| \cdot |F(x) - L_1| + |L_1| \cdot |g(x) - L_2| \\ &< (1+|L_2|) \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2(1+|L_2|)} \right) + (|L_1|+1) \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2(|L_1|+1)} \right) \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a} F(x)g(x) = L_1 L_2.$$