

Ejercicios de límites de funciones y continuidad (segunda parte)

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Ejercicio. A partir de la definición de límite de una función, demuestra que:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{|x|} = 0.$$

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\left(\left| \frac{x^3}{|x|} - 0 \right| = \left| \frac{x^3}{|x|} \right| = \frac{|x^3|}{|x|} = \frac{|x|^3}{|x|} = |x|^2 < \varepsilon \right)$$

Definimos $\delta = \sqrt{\varepsilon} > 0$. Si $x \in D_f$ t.q. $0 < |x - 0| < \delta$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{x^3}{|x|} - 0 \right| = |x|^2 < \delta^2 = \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{|x|} = 0. \quad \square$$

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

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$.

$$\left(\left| \left(x^2 + \frac{2}{x} \right) - 3 \right| = \left| \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x} \right| = \left| \frac{(x+2)(x-1)^2}{x} \right| = \frac{|x+2||x-1|^2}{|x|} < \varepsilon \right)$$

$$\text{Si } |x-1| < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < x-1 < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < 2 < x+2 < 4$$

$$\Rightarrow |x+2| = x+2 < 4$$

$$\Rightarrow |x+2| < 4$$

$$\text{Si } |x-1| < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < x-1 < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{2} < x = |x|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{|x|} < 2$$

Definimos $\delta = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{8}} \right\} > 0$. Si $x \in D_f$ es t.q. $0 < |x-1| < \delta$

$$\Rightarrow |x-1| < \delta \leq \frac{1}{2}, \quad |x-1| < \delta < 1 \quad \gamma \quad |x-1| < \delta \leq \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{8}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \left(x^2 + \frac{2}{x} \right) - 3 \right| = \frac{1}{|x|} \cdot |x+2| \cdot |x-1|^2 < 2 \cdot 4 \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{8}} \right)^2 = 8 \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{8}$$

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

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^2 + \frac{2}{x} = 3 \quad \square$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1 + \cos^2 x} = 0.$$

Seja $\varepsilon > 0$.

$$\left(\left| \frac{x}{1 + \cos^2 x} - 0 \right| = \frac{|x|}{|1 + \cos^2 x|} < \varepsilon \right)$$

Recordamos que $|\cos x| \leq 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow |\cos^2 x| \leq 1 \quad \text{com } \cos^2 x \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \cos^2 x \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \leq 1 + \cos^2 x \leq |1 + \cos^2 x|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{|1 + \cos^2 x|} \leq 1$$

Definimos $\delta = \varepsilon > 0$ γ seja $x \in D_f$ t. q. $0 < |x - 0| < \delta$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{x}{1 + \cos^2 x} - 0 \right| = \frac{1}{|1 + \cos^2 x|} \cdot |x| < 1 \cdot \delta = \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{x}{1 + \cos^2 x} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1 + \cos^2 x} = 0 \quad \square$$

Ejercicio. Determina los límites de las siguientes funciones:

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x - \operatorname{sen} a}{x - a}$

$$\operatorname{sen} x = \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{x+a}{2} + \frac{x-a}{2} \right) = \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{x+a}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x-a}{2} \right) + \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{x-a}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x+a}{2} \right)$$

$$\operatorname{sen} a = \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{x+a}{2} - \frac{x-a}{2} \right) = \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{x+a}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x-a}{2} \right) - \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{x-a}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x+a}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x - \operatorname{sen} a = 2 \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{x-a}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x+a}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x - \operatorname{sen} a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{1}{2} 2 \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{x-a}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x+a}{2} \right)}{\frac{1}{2} x - a}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{x-a}{2} \right)}{\left(\frac{x-a}{2} \right)} \cdot \cos \left(\frac{x+a}{2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{a+h-a}{2} \right)}{\left(\frac{a+h-a}{2} \right)} \cdot \cos \left(\frac{a+h+a}{2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{h}{2} \right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)} \cdot \cos \left(\frac{2a+h}{2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(h)}{h} \cdot \cos \left(a + \frac{h}{2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(h)}{h} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos \left(a + \frac{h}{2} \right)$$

visto en clase $\rightarrow$

$$= 1 \cdot \cos(a+0)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x - \operatorname{sen} a}{x - a} = \cos a //$$

Gula 4 Ej 3 (c)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(a+h)$$

Gula 4 Ej 8

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(bx)}{bx}$$

$\leftarrow$ función continua

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x - 3x}{x^2 + x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x - 3x}{x^2 + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan^2 x}{x^2 + x} - \frac{3x}{x^2 + x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan^2 x}{x^2 + x} - \frac{3}{x+1} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{x(x+1)} - \frac{3}{x+1} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\sin x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{3}{x+1} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\sin x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{x+1}$$

continua en 0

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x+1} - 3$$

$$= -3$$

continua en 0 continua en 0

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x - 3x}{x^2 + x} = -3 //$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} (\sqrt{x+2} + x)$$

Las funciones $f(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$ y $g(x) = x$ son continuas en $x = 4$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \sqrt{x+2} = \sqrt{4+2} = \sqrt{6} \quad \text{y} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} x = 4$$

Ya que los límites existen, también existen los límites laterales

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} (\sqrt{x+2} + x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \sqrt{x+2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \sqrt{x+2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{x+2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x$$

$$= \sqrt{8} + 2 //$$

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

$$\sqrt{x^2-3} - \sqrt{x^2+3} = (\sqrt{x^2-3} - \sqrt{x^2+3}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2-3} + \sqrt{x^2+3}}{\sqrt{x^2-3} + \sqrt{x^2+3}}$$

$$= \frac{(x^2-3) - (x^2+3)}{\sqrt{x^2-3} + \sqrt{x^2+3}}$$

$$(a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$= \frac{-6}{\sqrt{x^2-3} + \sqrt{x^2+3}} < 0 \quad \forall x > \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{Si } x > \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow 0 < x^2 < x^2 + 3 \quad \vee \quad 0 < x^2 - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{x^2} < \sqrt{x^2+3} \quad \vee \quad 0 < \sqrt{x^2-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < x < \sqrt{x^2+3} + \sqrt{x^2-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+3} + \sqrt{x^2-3}} < \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{6}{x} < \frac{-6}{\sqrt{x^2+3} + \sqrt{x^2-3}} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-6}{x} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-6}{\sqrt{x^2+3} + \sqrt{x^2-3}} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0$$

Por el teorema de compresión se sigue que

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2-3} - \sqrt{x^2+3} = 0. //$$

Ejercicio. Falso o verdadero con argumento:

Si f es continua y g es discontinua entonces $g \circ f$ es discontinua

