

Soluciones Ficha límites L'Hopital

(p.1)

Básico

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec 2x}{3x} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ L'Hopital}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos 2x}{3} = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{1} = \boxed{1}$$

$\frac{0}{0}$ L'Hopital

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

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^3}{x - \sec x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x^2}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6/2x}{\sec x} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$\frac{0}{0}$ L'Hopital
(1° vez)

$\frac{0}{0}$ L'Hopital
(2° vez)

L'Hopital
(3° vez)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{12}{\cos x} = \boxed{12}$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - e}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x}{2x} = \boxed{\frac{e}{2}}$$

$\frac{0}{0}$ L'Hopital

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sec x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x + x(-\sec x) - \sec x}{2x} =$$

$\frac{0}{0}$ L'Hopital

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x \sec x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{\sec x}{2} = \boxed{0}$$

$$7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2x - e^x + \sec 3x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 - e^x + 3 \sec 3x}{2x} =$$

$\frac{0}{0}$ L'Hopital

$\frac{0}{0}$ L'Hopital
(2° vez)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-e^x - 9 \sec(3x)}{2} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$8) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - 1}{e^{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x}{2e^{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{e^{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{2e^{2x}} =$$

$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ L'Hopital
(2° vez)

$$= \frac{1}{\infty} = \boxed{0}$$

9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x e^{x^2}}{\cos x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} + x e^{x^2} 2x}{-\sin x} =$

(p.2)

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} (1 + 2x^2)}{-\sin x} \xrightarrow{0/0 \text{ L'Hopital}} = \frac{1}{0} \text{ indet.}$

Miramos los límites laterales:

$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{x^2} (1 + 2x^2)}{-\sin x} &= +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{x^2} (1 + 2x^2)}{-\sin x} &= -\infty \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \nexists \lim$

10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1^\infty \text{ tipo } n^0 e$

$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x - 1) \frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \xrightarrow{0/0 \text{ L'Hopital}}}$

$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2x} \xrightarrow{0/0}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos x}{2}} = e^{-1/2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}}$

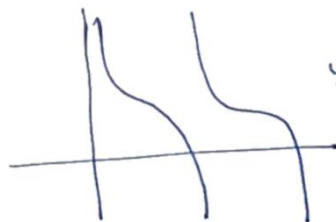
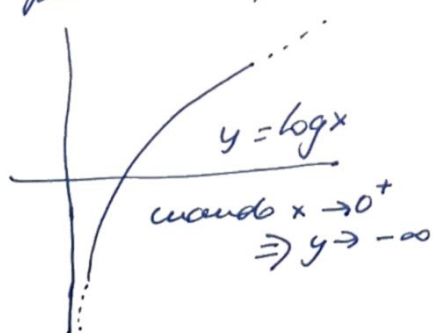
$\uparrow$
L'Hopital otras

11) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = 1^\infty \text{ tipo } n^0 e$

$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) \frac{1}{1-x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(1-x)}{1-x}} = e^{-1} = \boxed{\frac{1}{e}}$

12) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log x}{\cot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log x}{\frac{1}{\tan x}} = -\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

para verlo, dibujar los graficos de $\log x$ y $\tan x$



$y = \frac{1}{\tan x}$

cuando $x \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow y \rightarrow +\infty$

12) aplicando d'Hospital:

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\log x)'}{\left(\frac{1}{\tan x}\right)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \log e}{-\frac{(\tan x)'}{\tan^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\log e}{x}}{-\left[\frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}}\right]} = \\ &= \lim_{0^+} \frac{\frac{\log e}{x}}{-\frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\log e}{x}}{-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\log e \sin^2 x}{x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log e 2 \sin x \cos x}{1} = \boxed{0} \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{0}{0}$ d'Hospital
2ª vez

13) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cot x \cdot \arcsin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\tan x} \arcsin x = \frac{0}{0}$ 2ª d'Hospital

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\arcsin x)'}{(\tan x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \boxed{1}$$

harta aqui para el examen
al lunes