

54 **S** Calcula, utilizando la regla de L'Hôpital, los siguientes límites, que son del tipo $\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$:

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 - 3x - 4}$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(e^x + x^3)}{x}$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{1 - \cos x}$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - b^x}{x}$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x - x}{x - \operatorname{sen} x}$

f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\operatorname{sen} x}}{1 - \cos x}$

g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 3x)}{x^2}$

h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\sqrt[4]{x^3}}$

i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2(2x)}{3x^2}$

j) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x - \operatorname{sen} x}{x \operatorname{sen} x} \right)$

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 - 3x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x^2}{2x - 3} = \frac{3}{-5} = -\frac{3}{5}$

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

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x}$

Hallamos los límites laterales:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} = -\infty; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} = +\infty$$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - b^x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x \ln a - b^x \ln b}{1} = \ln a - \ln b = \ln \frac{a}{b}$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x - x}{x - \operatorname{sen} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2} - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x^2 - 2}{(1+x^2)^3} = -2$

f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\operatorname{sen} x}}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\operatorname{sen} x} \cdot \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} =$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\operatorname{sen} x} \cos^2 x + e^{\operatorname{sen} x} \operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} = 0$

g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 3x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3 \operatorname{sen} 3x}{\cos 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3 \operatorname{tg} 3x}{2x} =$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-9(1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 3x)}{2} = -\frac{9}{2}$

$$h) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\sqrt[4]{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{1+x}{3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4\sqrt[4]{x}}{3(1+x)} = 0$$

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2(2x)}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos(2x) \operatorname{sen}(2x) \cdot 2}{6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \operatorname{sen} 4x}{6x} = \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} 4x}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \cos 4x}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$j) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x - \operatorname{sen} x}{x \operatorname{sen} x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x + x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x + \cos x - x \operatorname{sen} x} = 0$$

57 Calcula los siguientes límites:

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \left(\frac{1}{\cos 2x} - \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{1 - (4x/\pi)} \right)$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{e}{e^x - e} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right)$$

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \operatorname{sen} x}{x \operatorname{sen} x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x + x \cos x} = \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x + \cos x - x \operatorname{sen} x} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \left(\frac{1}{\cos 2x} - \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{1 - (4x/\pi)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \frac{1 - (4x/\pi) - \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \cos 2x}{(\cos 2x)(1 - (4x/\pi))} = \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \frac{-4/\pi - \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x} + 2 \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x}{-2 \operatorname{sen} 2x(1 - (4x/\pi)) + \cos 2x \cdot (-4/\pi)} = \frac{2 - 4/\pi}{0}$$

Hallamos los límites laterales:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4^-} f(x) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4^+} f(x) = +\infty \quad \left(\text{siendo } f(x) = \frac{1}{\cos 2x} - \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{1 - (4x/\pi)} \right).$$

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