

# Cálculo de límites

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682. Calcular los siguientes límites:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3x^2 - x + 5) = 3 \cdot 2^2 - 2 + 5 = 15$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3x^2 - x + 5) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3x^2 = \infty$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x-2} + 3 \right) = \frac{1}{4} + \infty + 3 = \infty$$

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

683. Calcular los siguientes límites:

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

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

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

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4}{5x^4 + 3x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4}{5x^4} = \frac{1}{5}$$

684. Calcular los siguientes límites:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4}{3x^3 - 2x^2 + 6x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4}{3x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{3} = \infty$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + x + 14}{x^3 + x^2 + 2} = \frac{0}{14} = 0$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 6}{x^4 - x^3 + x - 1} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^4}{x^3 + x^2} \left( = \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^4}{x^2(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2}{x+1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

685. Calcular los siguientes límites:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 25}{x^2 - 5x} \left( = \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x-5)(x+5)}{(x-5)x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x+5}{x} = 2$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^3 + 5x^2 + 10x + 12}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 3} \left( = \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{(x+3)(x^2 + 2x + 4)}{(x+3)(x^2 - x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 4}{x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{7}{13}$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 - 2x^3 + x - 2}{x^3 + 4x^2 - 11x - 2} \left( = \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^3 + 1)}{(x-2)(x^2 + 6x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 + 6x + 1} = \frac{9}{17}$$

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^4 + 4x^3 + 5x^2 + 4x + 4}{x^4 + 4x^3 + 4x^2} \left( = \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)^2(x^2 + 1)}{(x+2)^2 x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2} = \frac{5}{4}$$

686. Calcular los siguientes límites:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^3 + 5x^2 + 3x - 9}{x^3 + 7x^2 + 15x + 9} \left( = \frac{0}{0} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{(x+3)^2(x-1)}{(x+3)^2(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x-1}{x+1} = 2$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 - 6x^2 + 8x - 3}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x - 1} \left( = \frac{0}{0} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^3(x+3)}{(x-1)^3(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+3}{x+1} = 2$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{x-2}{x^2-4} - \frac{x^2-4}{x-2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{x+2}{1} \right) = \frac{1}{4} - 4 = -\frac{15}{4}$$

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{5}} \frac{x - \sqrt{5}}{x^2 - 5} \left( = \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{5}} \frac{x - \sqrt{5}}{(x - \sqrt{5})(x + \sqrt{5})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}}$$

687. Calcular los siguientes límites:

$$\begin{aligned}(a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 25}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{5}} \left( = \frac{0}{0} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x - 5)(x + 5)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{5})}{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{5})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{5})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x - 5)(x + 5)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{5})}{x - 5} \\ &= 20\sqrt{5}\end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \left( = \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x - 2)(x - 3)}{(x - 2)(x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - 3}{x - 1} = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned}(c) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 2} - x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 - 2} - x)(\sqrt{x^2 - 2} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2} + x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 2 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2} + x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2}{2x} = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(d) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} - \sqrt{x^2 + 2}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} - \sqrt{x^2 + 2})(\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2})}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x - x^2 - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x}{2x} = \frac{3}{2}\end{aligned}$$



688. Calcular los siguientes límites:

$$\begin{aligned}(a) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{x^3 - x^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^3 - x + 1} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^3 - x^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^3 - x + 1})(\sqrt{x^3 - x^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x^3 - x + 1})}{\sqrt{x^3 - x^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x^3 - x + 1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 1 - x^3 + x - 1}{2\sqrt{x^3}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x^2}{2\sqrt{x^3}} = -\infty\end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left( \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left( \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{\sqrt{x-2}}{x-2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1 - \sqrt{x-2}}{x-2} = \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned}(c) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - 1}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1-x} - 1)(\sqrt{1-x} + 1)}{x(\sqrt{1-x} + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - x - 1}{x(\sqrt{1-x} + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{x(\sqrt{1-x} + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x} + 1} = -\frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$(d) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{4x+1}{2x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{4x}{2x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2^x = 2^\infty = \infty$$

689. Calcular los siguientes límites:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{4x+1}{2x^2} \right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{4x}{2x^2} \right)^{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2}{x} \right)^{x^2} = 0^\infty = 0$$

(Atención:  $\infty^0$  es una indeterminación,  $0^\infty$  es cero.)

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x-2}{x+1} \right)^{2x}$  es una indeterminación del tipo  $1^\infty$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x-2}{x+1} \right)^{2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\left( \frac{x-2}{x+1} - 1 \right) 2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{(x-2-x-1)2x}{x+1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{-6x}{x}} \\ &= e^{-6} \end{aligned}$$

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 2} \right)^x$  También es del tipo  $1^\infty$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 2} \right)^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\left( \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 2} - 1 \right) x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{(x^2 + 1 - x^2 + 2)x}{x^2 - 2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{3x}{x^2}} = e^0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

(d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{x + 2}{2x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}}$  Aunque  $x \rightarrow 2$  también es  $1^\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{x + 2}{2x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} e^{\left( \frac{x+2}{2x} - 1 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x-2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} e^{\frac{x-2x+2}{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{x-2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} e^{\frac{2-x}{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{x-2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} e^{\frac{-1}{2x}} = e^{-\frac{1}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

690. Calcular los siguientes límites:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln x = \infty$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log_3 x = \infty$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log_{1/2} x = - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log_2 x = -\infty$$

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$$

$$(e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log_5 x = -\infty$$

$$(f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log_{1/3} x = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log_3 x = \infty$$

$$(g) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1+x) = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$(h) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \log_5 x = \log_5 5 = 1$$

$$(i) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \log_3 x = \log_3 1 = 0$$

$$(j) \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{3}} \log_3 \frac{1}{x} = \log_3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \log_3 1 - \log_3 \sqrt{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

691. Calcular los siguientes límites:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x - 2} = \infty$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x + 5}{x^2 + 1} = 0$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - 2x + 1}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1} = 1$$

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 2}{x^4 - 1} = 0$$

$$(e) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 - 3x^3 + 2}{4x^4 + 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(f) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^5 - 3x^3 + 2x}{x^3 - 5x + 6} = \infty$$

692. Calcular los siguientes límites:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{e^x} = 0$$

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

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - 2x + 3}{1 + e^x} = 0$$

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^x}{3^x} = 0$$

$$(e) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{2^x + x} = \infty$$

$$(f) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^x}{3^x} = \infty$$

693. Calcular los siguientes límites:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{5 \ln x} = \infty$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{e^x} = 0$$

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{x} = 0$$

$$(e) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\ln x} = 0$$

$$(f) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \text{ no existe}$$



694. Calcular los siguientes límites:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{3} = 0$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arsen} x}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\frac{x^2}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{x} = \infty$$

$$(d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\operatorname{artg} x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$$

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

$$(f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \operatorname{tg} x}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{3x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

JGJ 695. Calcular el siguiente límite:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha x^2 + 4x + 8} \right)^{x+1}$$

según los valores del parámetro  $\alpha$ .

**Solución:**

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha x^2 + 4x + 8} \right)^{x+1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha x^2 + 4x + 8} - 1\right)(x+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{x+1}{\alpha x^2 + 4x + 8}} \end{aligned}$$

Si  $\alpha \neq 0$  el denominador es de mayor grado que el numerador. El límite de la fracción es cero y el límite es  $e^0 = 1$ . Si  $\alpha = 0$  el numerador y denominador son del mismo grado. La fracción tiende a  $\frac{1}{4}$  y el límite es igual a  $e^{\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{e}$ .

Gracias por vuestra atención