

Regla de L'Hopital:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$  y  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$ ,  $f, g$  derivables

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

Ej:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1$  ✓

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\sin(x)|}{|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x)}{1} = 1$$

L'Hopital también vale si  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \pm\infty$  y  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \pm\infty$

También vale para límites laterales.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0 \text{ y } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) \sim \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

Ej:

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \rightarrow \text{no } \in \{+\infty, -\infty, \text{d.f.}\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = -\infty$$

Sección 4 (página 6)

Ejercicio 1: a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{4x}}{\sin(x)}$  Indeterminado

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - e^{4x})'}{(\sin(x))'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4e^{4x}}{\cos(x)} = \frac{-4}{1} = -4$$

$$(1 - e^{4x})' = (1)' - (e^{4x})' = 0 - 4e^{4x} = -4e^{4x}$$

Regla de la cadena:  $(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x))g'(x)$

Ej:  $f(x) = e^x$   $\rightarrow f'(g(x)) = e^{4x}$   
 $g(x) = 4x$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = e^x \Rightarrow f'(g(x))g'(x) = e^{4x} \cdot 4$$

En general, si  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ :  $(e^{\alpha x})' = \alpha e^{\alpha x}$

$\Rightarrow$  Por L'Hopital,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{4x}}{\sin(x)} = -4$

e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2 + \sin^2(x)}$  Indeterminado

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

Por L'Hopital:  $(\sin^2(x))' = (\sin(x)\sin(x))' = \cos(x)\sin(x) + \sin(x)\cos(x) = 2\sin(x)\cos(x)$

Por Regla de la Cadena:  
 $g(x) = \sin(x) \Rightarrow f(g(x)) = (\sin(x))^2$   
 $f'(x) = 2x \Rightarrow f'(g(x))g'(x) = 2\sin(x)\cos(x)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1 - x)'}{(2x + 2\sin(x)\cos(x))'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{2 + 2\cos^2(x) - 2\sin^2(x)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(2\sin(x)\cos(x))' = (2\sin(x))'\cos(x) + 2\sin(x)(\cos(x))' = 2\cos(x)\cos(x) + 2\sin(x)(-\sin(x)) = 2\cos^2(x) - 2\sin^2(x)$$

Por L'Hopital:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{2x + 2\sin(x)\cos(x)} = \frac{1}{4}$

j)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x(e^x - 1)}$  Indeterminado

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \rightarrow \text{Indeterminado}$$

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

$$(x(e^x - 1))' = (x)'(e^x - 1) + x(e^x - 1)' = e^x - 1 + xe^x = e^x + e^x - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Ejercicio 2: b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(\log(x))}{\sin(\pi x)}$  Indeterminado

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sin(\log(x)))'}{(\sin(\pi x))'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cos(\log(x)) \cdot (1/x)}{\pi \cos(\pi x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cos(\log(x))}{\pi \cos(\pi x)} = \frac{1}{-\pi}$$

$(\sin(\log(x)))' = \cos(\log(x)) \cdot (\log(x))' = \cos(\log(x)) \cdot (1/x)$

$(\sin(\pi x))' = \cos(\pi x) \cdot \pi$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(\log(x))}{\sin(\pi x)} = \frac{-1}{\pi}$

Valor medio de Lagrange:

