

Problema 1 Calcular los siguientes límites:

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^2 + x - 1}{x^3 + 2}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 + x + 3}{5x^3 - x^2 + 2}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 1}}{3x + 2}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 1}}{-x^2 + 1}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^7 + 3x^6 - 6x^4 + 1}{x^5 + 4x^4 - 7x^3 + x + 1}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 - x^3 + 2x - 12}{2x^3 - 3x^2 - x - 2}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 + 3} - \sqrt{8x + 3}}{x - 4}$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 - 1} - \sqrt{8x + 9}}{x - 5}$$

Solución:

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^2 + x - 1}{x^3 + 2} = 0$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 + x + 3}{5x^3 - x^2 + 2} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 1}}{3x + 2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 1}}{-x^2 + 1} = -\infty$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^7 + 3x^6 - 6x^4 + 1}{x^5 + 4x^4 - 7x^3 + x + 1} = 8$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 - x^3 + 2x - 12}{2x^3 - 3x^2 - x - 2} = 2$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 + 3} - \sqrt{8x + 3}}{x - 4} = \frac{4\sqrt{35}}{35}$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 - 1} - \sqrt{8x + 9}}{x - 5} = \frac{6}{7}$$

Problema 2 Calcular las siguientes derivadas:

$$1. \ y = e^{3x^3+2x^2-x+1}$$

$$2. \ y = \ln(4x^3 + 5)$$

$$3. \ y = (3x^2 - 2)^{10}$$

$$4. \ y = (x^2 + x - 2)(3x^3 - x^2 + 1)$$

$$5. \ y = \frac{4x^2+1}{3x-2}$$

$$6. \ y = x^2e^{2x}$$

Solución:

$$1. \ y = e^{3x^3+2x^2-x+1} \implies y' = (9x^2 + 4x - 1)e^{3x^3+2x^2-x+1}$$

$$2. \ y = \ln(4x^3 + 5) \implies y' = \frac{12x^2}{4x^3 + 5}$$

$$3. \ y = (3x^2 - 2)^{10} \implies y' = 10(3x^2 - 2)^9(6x)$$

$$4. \ y = (x^2 + x - 2)(3x^3 - x^2 + 1) \implies y' = (2x + 1)(3x^3 - x^2 + 1) + (x^2 + x - 2)(9x^2 - 2x)$$

$$5. \ y = \frac{4x^2+1}{3x-2} \implies y' = \frac{8x(3x-2) - (4x^2+1)3}{(3x-2)^2}$$

$$6. \ y = x^2e^{2x} \implies y' = 2xe^{2x} + 2x^2e^{2x}$$

Problema 3 Calcular las rectas tangente y normal de las siguientes funciones:

$$1. \ f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - x + 1}{x^2 + 2} \text{ en el punto } x = 0.$$

$$2. \ f(x) = \frac{4x^2 - 1}{x + 1} \text{ en el punto } x = 1.$$

Solución:

$$1. \ b = f(a) \implies b = f(1) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ e } y - b = m(x - a)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 + 6x - 2}{(x^2 + 2)^2} \implies m = f'(1) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Recta Tangente: } y - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$$

$$\text{Recta Normal: } y - \frac{1}{2} = 2(x - 1)$$

$$2. \ b = f(a) \implies b = f(0) = \frac{3}{2} \text{ e } y - b = m(x - a)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4x^2 + 8x + 1}{(x + 1)^2} \implies m = f'(1) = \frac{13}{2}$$

$$\text{Recta Tangente: } y - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{13}{2}x$$

$$\text{Recta Normal: } y - \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{2}{13}x$$