

Calcular los siguientes límites:

$$1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2}$$

$$3 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 5} - 2}{x - 3}$$

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

$$5 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(3x))}{\ln(\cos(2x))}$$

$$6 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \left[ \operatorname{arctg}(e^x) - \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$7 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\operatorname{sen} x)^x$$

$$8 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2^x - 1)^{\frac{2}{x+1}}$$

$$9 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 2x}{x - \operatorname{sen} x}$$

$$10 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x}{1 - \operatorname{cos} x}$$

## Ejercicios de límites resueltos

Calcular los siguientes límites :

$$1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x \cdot \ln(1+x)} \right) = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = (\text{L'Hôpital}) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{\ln(1+x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x}} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x}{1+x}}{\frac{(1+x)\ln(1+x) + x}{1+x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{(1+x)\ln(1+x) + x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = (\text{L'Hôpital})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln(1+x) + (1+x) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln(1+x) + 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{x^2} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) (\text{L'Hôpital})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2x \cdot \sqrt{x^2+1}} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = (\text{L'Hôpital}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-5}-2}{x-3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-5}-2}{x-3} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = (\text{L'Hôpital}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-5}}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-5}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

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

Intentamos conseguir  $\left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = e$ , más sencillo que hacerlo por L'Hôpital.

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

$$8 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2^x - 1)^{\frac{2}{x+1}}$$

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

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2^x - 1)^{\frac{2}{x+1}} \Rightarrow \ln A = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{x+1} \ln(2^x - 1) = \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = (\text{L'Hôpital}) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \ln(2^x - 1)}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{2^x \ln 2}{2^x - 1}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 2^x \ln 2}{2^x - 1} = \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = (\text{L'Hôpital}) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 2^x (\ln 2)^2}{2^x \ln 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \cdot \ln 2 = \ln 4$$

$$\ln A = \ln 4 \Rightarrow A = 4 \quad \text{Solución: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2^x - 1)^{\frac{2}{x+1}} = 4$$

$$9 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 2x}{x - \text{sen } x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 2x}{x - \text{sen } x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = (\text{L'Hôpital}) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{1 - \cos x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = (\text{L'Hôpital}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\text{sen } x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = (\text{L'Hôpital}) =$$

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

$$10 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \text{sen } x}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \text{sen } x}{1 - \cos x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = (\text{L'Hôpital}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{sen } x + x \cdot \cos x}{\text{sen } x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = (\text{L'Hôpital}) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x + \cos x + (-\text{sen } x) \cdot x}{\cos x} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$