



## Guía N°1: Aplicación de los límites fundamentales

Calcule los siguientes límites:

$$1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 + 3n + 1}{3n^3 + 5n^2 + n} \quad \text{R: } 2/3$$

$$2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 10}} \quad \text{R: } 1$$

$$3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n^2 + 1} - n \quad \text{R: } 0$$

$$4) \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{3^a} \quad \text{R: } 0$$

$$5) \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b^2 + 1}{b^3 - 2} \quad \text{R: } 0$$

$$6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-4)^n + 5^n}{(-4)^{n+1} + 2 \cdot 5^n} \quad \text{R: } \frac{1}{2}$$

$$7) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1} \quad \text{R: } 0$$

$$8) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n \quad \text{R: } \frac{1}{e}$$

# Resolución Guía 1.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 + 3n + 1}{3n^3 + 5n^2 + n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{2n^3 + 3n + 1}{3n^3 + 5n^2 + n} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{n^3}}{\frac{1}{n^3}} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3}}{3 + \frac{5}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} \\ &= 2/3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 10}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{n}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 10}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{n}}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{n^3}{n^3} + \frac{10}{n^3}}} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n^2 + 1} - n \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \sqrt{n^2 + 1} - n \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + n} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n^2 + 1})^2 - (n)^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{n^2} + 1 - \cancel{n^2}}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + n} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{3^a}$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{3^a}$$

$$= 0$$

pensando en mi mente

a=1	$\frac{1}{3} = 0,3\bar{3}$
a=2	$\frac{2}{9} = 0,2\bar{2}$
a=3	$\frac{3}{27} = 0,1\bar{1}$
⋮	
a=10	$\frac{10}{3^{10}} = 1,69 \cdot 10^{-4}$

∴ tiende a 0

$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b^2 + 1}{b^3 - 2}$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{b^2 + 1}{b^3 - 2} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{b^3}}{\frac{1}{b^3}} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{b^3}}{1 - \frac{2}{b^3}}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\textcircled{6} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-4)^n + 5^n}{(-4)^{n+1} + 2 \cdot 5^n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{(-4)^n + 5^n}{(-4)^n(-4) + 2 \cdot 5^n} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{5^n}}{\frac{1}{5^n}} \right]$$

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{-4}{5}\right)^n + 1}{\left(\frac{-4}{5}\right)^n \cdot (-4) + 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(7) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n - (n+1)}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{\cancel{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}}} \circ$$

$$= 0$$

$$(8) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{-1} \right]^{\frac{n}{-1}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n \right]^{-1}$$

$$= e^{-1} = 1/e$$