Parte 2 Ingeniería Matemática
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS
FÍSICAS Y MATEMÁTICAS
UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE El tegreso $\lim_{m \to \infty} \lim_{m \to \infty} \left(e^{m} + e^{2m} + e^{3m} + 1 \right) \lim_{m \to \infty} cteciente$ $\frac{1}{m}\ln(e^{2m}) \leq \frac{1}{m}\ln(e^{m}+e^{2m}+e^{3m}) \leq \frac{1}{m}\ln(4\cdot e^{3m})$ $\frac{3m}{m}$ $\frac{1}{m} \ln \left(e^{m} + e^{2n} + e^{3m} + 1 \right) \leq \frac{1}{m} \ln (4) + \frac{3m}{m}$ $\frac{2}{3} \leq \frac{1}{m} \frac{h(4)}{4} + 3$ $\frac{3}{3} \leq \frac{1}{m} \frac{h(4)}{3} + 3$

 $\frac{3}{11} \times m = \left(\frac{m+2}{2m}\right)^{m} = \left(\frac{m}{2m} + \frac{2}{2m}\right)^{m} = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{m}\right)^{m}$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} 4n \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1$

19m 21 => 9mm >0, /n >0/

$$\frac{111}{2m} \frac{1}{2m} = \frac{1}{2m} \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{2m} = \frac{1}{2m} \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{2m} \frac{1}{m$$

Demuestre vando comungencia

 $\lim_{M\to\infty}\frac{1}{M-(-1)^M}=0$ VE>0, -Ino∈N, Ym2, mo | 1/m-(-1)ⁿ - 0 | ≤ €

5pg n=2k, keN

0 $L = \frac{1}{m - (-1)^m} = \frac{1}{m - (-1)^{2k}} = \frac{1}{m - 1}$ S: $m \in S = ImparR$, m = 2R - 1, $k \in N$

 $O(1) = \frac{1}{m - (-1)^{2k-1}} = \frac{1}{m + 1}$

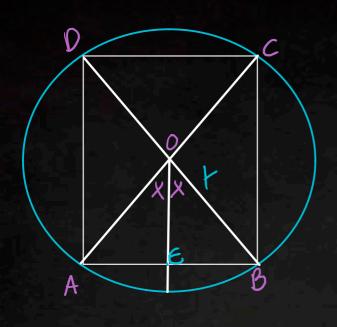
 $|| - 0| = || \frac{1}{M - (-1)^M}|$

1) Si fueta par $\left|\frac{1}{m-1}\right| > 0$, $\forall m \in \mathbb{N} - 30$

 $\left| \frac{1}{m - (1)^m} \right| = \frac{1}{m - 1} 2 \mathcal{E} (=) 12 \mathcal{E} m - \mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E} (m - n)$ $(=) \frac{1}{\mathcal{E}} 2 m - 1$

(=) \frac{1}{E} + 1 2 m, Mo := \left[\frac{1}{E} + 1\right] + 1, \frac{1}{m \in \text{-(1)}^m} - 0 \left[\frac{2}{E}\right]

 $\left| \frac{1}{m - (n)^m} - \sigma \right| = \left| \frac{1}{m + 1} \right|$ $1 L \mathcal{E}(m+1) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} L M, Mo = \lfloor \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 1 \rfloor + 1$ YM7 Mo / m-(-1)m -> 0 U Ggo TO = MAX IMO / NO { X1, 1/2, ...





Sem(x) = EB Sem(x) + = EB Coscult = ED E

A A A ABCD (X)

 $\frac{1}{2}OP^{2}$ $A < AOB(x) = \frac{1}{2}2x(P)^{2}$

A \Box ABCP(x) = $\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{BC}$ = $2EB \cdot 2ED$ = 4sem(x)(cs(u) + 2) $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1$

= lim 1. ____ = 4.1.1 = 4

X70 4 Score (cose) = 4.1.1 = 4

Alg to l'inter protecto es protecto de limes

5: Existem, y los limes vistos san conocidir

$$\lim_{X \to 5} \frac{\chi^2 + 2}{\cos(\pi x)} = \frac{2s + 7}{\cos(5\pi)} = -2f$$



$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\frac{\lambda-2}{1-\lambda} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2-x-2}{(x-2)(x+1)(x+2)}$$

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$$\frac{(\chi-2)(\chi+1)\chi+2}{(\chi-2)(\chi+1)} = \lim_{M \to 2} \frac{\chi+1}{\chi+\sqrt{\chi+2}} = \frac{3}{2+2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

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$$K=2$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{Senul-x}{x^2}$$



SEMLY COSEN =
$$x = \frac{1}{9}(x)$$
 /- 1
 $-\frac{1}{9}(x) = -x = \frac{1}{5}em(x) (cos(x))$ / 1

SEMLY $-\frac{1}{9}(x) = \frac{1}{5}em(x) - x = \frac{1}{5}em(x) - \frac{1}{5}em(x) (cos(x))$

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$$\lim_{X \to 0} \frac{e^{X} - e^{X^{2}}}{x - x^{2}} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{e^{X^{2}} e^{X^{2}}}{x - x^{2}}$$

$$\lim_{X \to 0} \frac{e^{X} - x^{2}}{x - x^{2}} = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{e^{X} - 1}{x - x^{2}}$$

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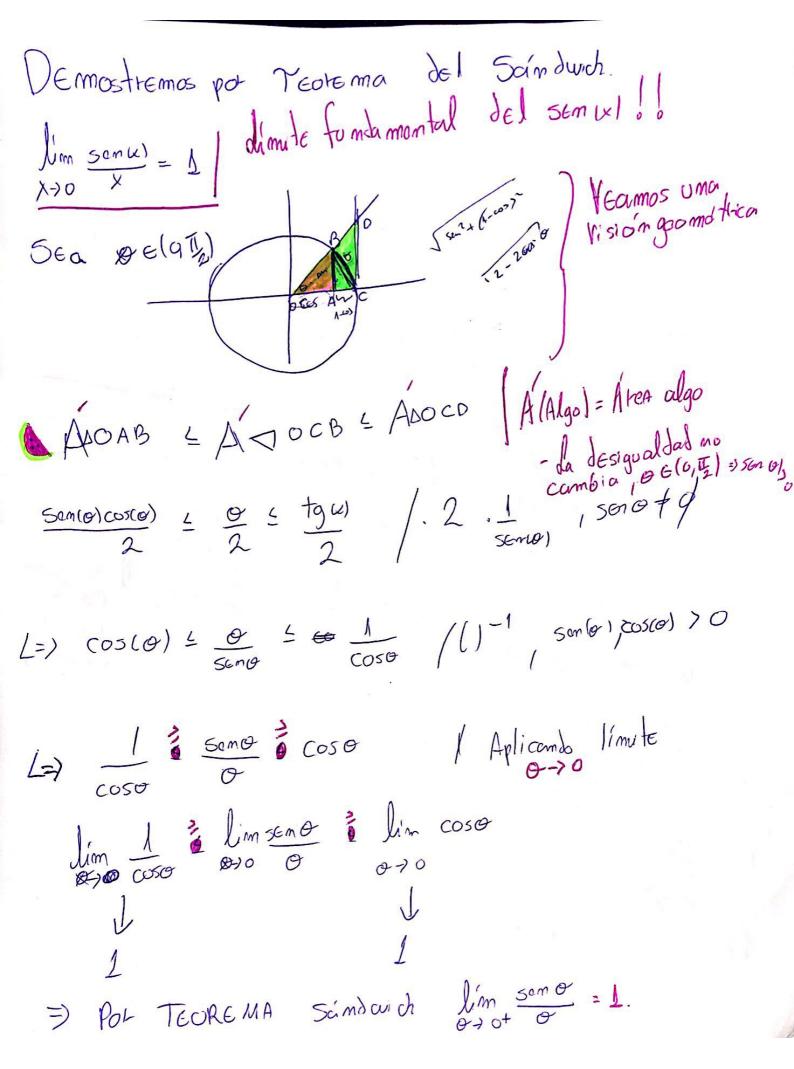
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$$\lim_{X \to 0} \frac{e^{X} - x^$$

Combio de variables dande vu6 Ha,

Cosa fea en exponente $X^d = e^{h_0(x^d)}$ # Lim $e^{f_{kl}} = e^{h_0(x^d)}$



1) Evaluary

Volt Si 65

indeterminación

2) Algebra limites

y con conocidos

llegar al

limite => $\frac{50m(0)}{9} = f(0)$ ES pot, $\frac{5imd}{9} = \frac{1}{100}$ => $\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1$ lo primoro que de bémos $\frac{p_1}{a}$ $\frac{x^2+2}{x\rightarrow 5}$ $\frac{x^2+2}{\cos(\pi x)}$ hacet, as evaluati pues em este caso por alg. de l'mites, por lo que solo par la mo ocutte por lo que solo par may indeterminación reamplage $= \frac{5^2 + 2}{\cos(5\pi)} = \frac{27}{-1}$ b) $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - \sqrt{x+27}}{x-2}$, Si avaluo $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x \to 2}{0}$

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x - \sqrt{x+2}}{x-2} \cdot \frac{(x + \sqrt{x+2})}{(x + \sqrt{x+2})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{(x-2)(x + \sqrt{x+2})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x-2)(x + \sqrt{x+2})}{(x-2)(x + \sqrt{x+2})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x + 1}{(x-2)(x + \sqrt{x+2})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x + 1}{(x + \sqrt{x+2})} = \frac{3}{2 + \sqrt{4}} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x + 1}{x + \sqrt{x+2}} = \frac{3}{2 + \sqrt{4}} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac$$

Por instroducción para 11, $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 文(一号、要) Samulcon - X = tg (x) /. (-1) -tgw = -x = - sem al cosu) / + sem ul (=) Somul-tgu) & Somul-x & Somul - Somul cosa) / x=0 (=) Some) - tgu) & some 1- X & some 1- some (1 cosu) / factorize / x2 / = some - some $L= \frac{5em \omega \left[1-\frac{1}{cosu}\right]}{x^2} \leq \frac{5em \omega \left[-X\right]}{x^2} \leq \frac{5em \omega \left[1-\frac{1}{cosu}\right]}{x^2} \left[\frac{1-cosu}{x}\right] = \frac{1}{x^2}$ Reox demos lim senus = 1 lunda u = 1 $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos(\lambda)}{\lambda} = 0$ $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{e^{x} - 1}{\lambda} = 1$ $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \cos(\alpha) = 1$ $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{e^{x} - 1}{\lambda} = 1$ $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \cos(\alpha) = 1$ $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{e^{x} - 1}{\lambda} = 1$ $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \cos(\alpha) = 1$ $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{e^{x} - 1}{\lambda} = 1$ $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \cos(\alpha) = 1$ d) lim 1-cos[x] | a función está mal definoda

pora x e [a,1]

No tar que s: xe [a,1] mo está dosmodo

\[
\lim_{\text{l-cos[x]}} = \lim_{\text{lm}} \frac{1-cos[x]}{[x]^2} = \text{xe} \left[-1,0]

\[
\text{x+0} \frac{1-cos[x]}{[x]^2} = \lim_{\text{k+0}} \frac{1-cos[x]}{1} = \left[-cos(-1)]

\[
\text{do Que ocutte ará es que como para x->0°,}
\]

do que ocutte ará es que conro Está inde Simi do para x>0°, mo tememos líme tes laterales iguales, pero para Poder dar una expresión calculamos El líme te por IZ que taa!

e)
$$\lim_{X \to -2} \frac{x[1X-31-6]}{x^2-4}$$

1 Evalucionos

$$\frac{2(1-2-31-5)}{4-4} = \frac{2.0}{0}$$

2) Motermos que 1X-3) cambia su comportamiento según domdo portemo co X

5:
$$x \in (3, \infty +) = |x-3| = x-3$$

$$si \times e(-00,3) = 7 \times |x-3| = 3-x$$

-toma mos (Como es debido)
$$X \in [-2-\epsilon, -2+\epsilon]$$
 uma ve cimdad de -2 , ϵ 70, em particular ϵ 2.

=)
$$X \in (-4,0)$$

=) $\lim_{X \to -2} \frac{X(1X-31-5)}{X^2-4} = \lim_{X \to -2} \frac{X(3-X-5)}{(X-2)(X+2)} = \lim_{X \to -2} \frac{X(1X-2)(X+2)}{(X-2)(X+2)} = \lim_{X \to -2} \frac{X(1X-2)(X+2)}{(X+2)} = \lim_{X \to -2}$

$$=\lim_{X\to -2}\frac{-X}{X-2}=\frac{2}{-4}=-\frac{1}{2}$$

HPropoesto

linn sama)-x

X70 xk

le que depende?

Cl que me muestre desarrollo entre se

gamária un dolce, Hasta agotar stock!

9)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos(\pi x)}{\sin^2 x^2 \pi^2}$$
. $\frac{1}{x^2 \pi^2}$

= $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos(\pi x)}{(\pi x)^2}$. $\frac{1}{\sin^2 x^2 \pi^2}$. $\frac{1}{\sin^2 x^2 \pi^2}$

= $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos(\pi x)}{(\pi x)^2}$. $\frac{1}{\sin^2 x^2 \pi^2}$. $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos(\pi x)}{(\pi x)^2}$. $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{(\pi x)^2}$

C) lim (cosx) 1/som2(x) # Propledad comsistencia. elmla" = a".

sigmpre que ex y lnus exten bien délimités. Vim (COS(X)) /Scm2XI | in xp(ln (COS(X)/Sent(X))) = lexp(1 sem²(x)) = lim exp [ln (00501)] x70 [n-co3ix1] h= cosul 151 x70 = $\lim_{h \to 1} \exp \left[\frac{\ln (h)}{1-h^2}\right] = \lim_{h \to 1} \exp \left[\frac{\ln (h)}{-(h-1)(1+h)}\right]$ Por continuidad de exylmul puede entrar d'Immte, a demais de alg de l'immter = $\exp\left[\frac{h-1}{h-1}, \frac{-1}{1+h}\right] = \exp\left[1 - \frac{-1}{1+1}\right] = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$

d) lim
$$e^{x} - e^{x^{2}}$$
 | $e^{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{1}$ |

lim Isemx1 - 1x1 Marmos que pode mos estudiat la vocindad xe(4/2) $\Rightarrow \lim_{X \to 0^+} \frac{\sin(x) - x}{X} = \lim_{X \to 0^+} \frac{\ln \sin(x)}{X} - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$ A him IsemxII - IXI Veames que pode mos estudiar Xt(-1/2,0) $=) \lim_{X \to 0^{-}} \frac{-\sin(x)}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{X \to 0^{-}} \frac{-\left[\frac{\sin(x)}{x}\right]}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = -1 + 1 = 0$ Como limites laterales son iguales al limite

TET mima mos! Recourtem Posteat sus dudis o preguntarme Por algón medio. Pyaneza dim udile. d. · X m > 1 (=) lim X m= l => (4 er q) (] mo GN) / Km-l/ 4. Vm2no Si EmpRE! · Xw mula si $x_n \rightarrow 0$. acotada si (3M) (YmeN) [Xm] ZM. · XN <=> - M ≤ Xm ≤ M. o Teorema: 5: (5m) es una sucesión que convolge a liera 5 tombien le ell => la=la 1) lim 1 = 1 (HE20/17mocN)/Xm-11 LE, + 4m2mo } Definición XNO Q ₩ € > 0 , 3 mo ∈ N. | 1 m + 1 - 1 | ≤ €, ¥ m7, m6 1/2/20 | Hde[0,00+]

$$L = \frac{1}{m+1} = 1 \ge 0.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{4} (-1) \quad \text{Sunmo Ambos} \quad \text{Indos} = 1,$$

$$\int \frac{1}{m+1} - 1 \ge 0.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{m} = 1 \quad \text{Indos} = 1,$$

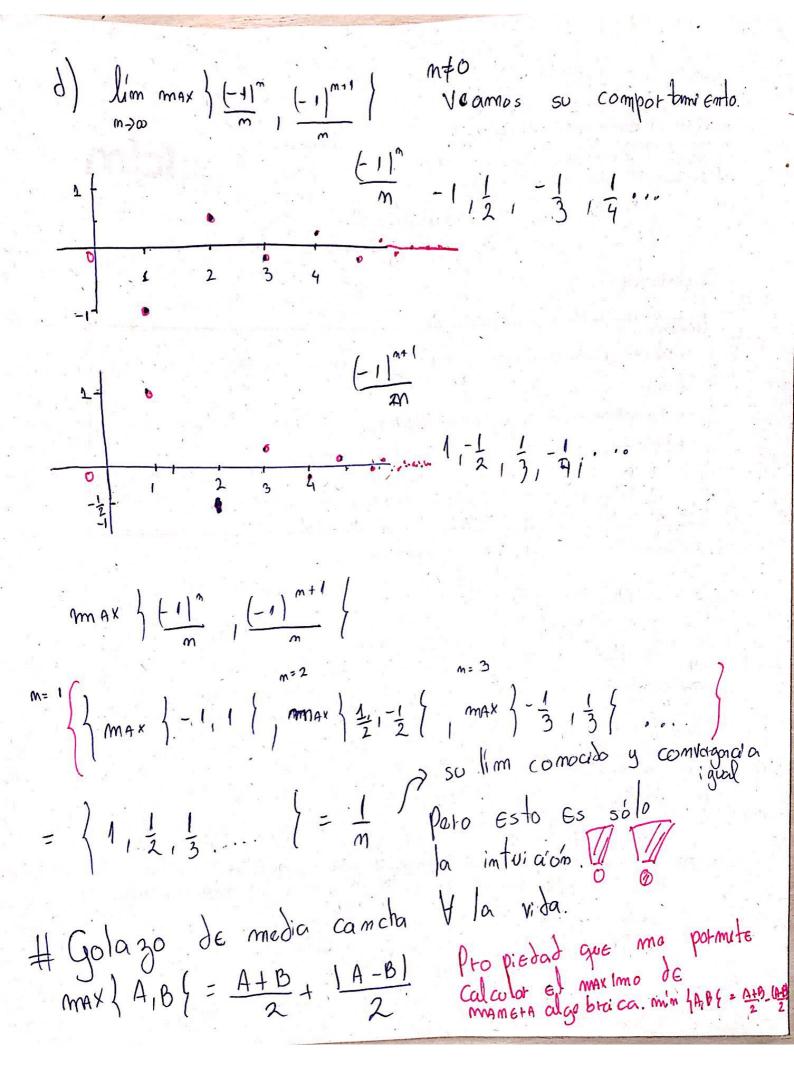
$$\int \frac{1}{m} = 1 \quad \text{Indos} =$$

L=) 1 5 3E AM L=) 11 5 3E (3 m+1) L=)

11 = 3 E (3m+1) L=) $\frac{11}{39}$ - 1 $\leq 3m$ L=) 11-3E = m Emcomfré una cota.

6N me Asagura que se fiame.

Dasta to mot [11-3E] 1 1 = mo. in $\lim_{m \to \infty} \left| \frac{2m+3}{3m+4} \right| = \frac{2}{3} \left| \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$ Lul Su pongamos que converge Para demoster. PDG lim M2+1-km di volge Si convoige Flelk. > HEro, # I moell, 4mm no | m²+1-1 | 1 = € Definición de comvot gemala Como Es tero em particular &= 1 debe complir # Todos los elemantos m2+1/- l & / Y Mzno del Conjunto lo complem. 1=) m2 = 1 / Knym 2>0 / 5 -> Bigo Jum => m & VI , Warno lus naturales son a cotados Sea M = Máx 2 X1, X2, ... Xno, Ve 4, Vmano, m = M -X



P2/ Calcular los limites $\frac{1}{1} \int_{0}^{\infty} \sqrt{m^{2} + m} - m \cdot \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + 4m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{m^{2} + m} + m \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{$ $\frac{1}{m700} \frac{m^2 + m - m^2}{\sqrt{m^2 + m} + m} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m^2}{\sqrt{m^2 + m} + m} \left(\frac{1}{m^2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{m^2 + m} \right) \right) \left$ $=\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{1}{m\to\infty}$ $=\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{1}{1+1}+\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{1}{1+1}=\frac{1}{1+1}=\frac{1}{2}.$ 4 yo commongy todo a límite al mismo tiempo.

b)
$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{k+m}\right)^2$$
 $\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{k+m}\right)^2$

A una fracción le guito elemontos positivos del de nominador

Positivos del membro de nominador

 $\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{k+n}\right)^2 + \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{m \ln 2}\right)^2$
 $\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{k+m}\right)^2 + \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{m \ln 2}\right)^2$
 $\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{k+m}\right)^2 = 0$
 $\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{k+m}\right)^2 = 0$

C) Jim M!

$$m>20$$
 m^{-1}
 m^{-1

e lin
$$\left(\frac{3m-1}{2m+21}\right)^m$$

So $\frac{3m}{2m} = \frac{3m}{2m} = \frac{3m}{2m} = \frac{2m+2m}{2m} = \frac{2m+2m}{2$

mayor elemento $100 \, \text{m}^2 \, \text{$100 \, \text{m}^3$} = 100 \, \text{m}^3 \, \text{$100 \, \text{m}^2$} + 3 \, \text{m}^3 + 100 \, \text{m}^3 + 3 \, \text{m}^3 = 100 \,$

Sea (am) se que existe lim mom. Dem lim an=0. # Indicación 5: Xm>l, y se tiema f: N > N \fcm17, m => Xf(m) > l $f(m) = \overline{m} \geq m \geq m \geq m > 0$ #Indica com L=> HEDO, JMOEN/MA YMIMO | Xm-l/28 (1) Definición Veamos que si f:N -) Ni , f(m) in x => X f(m) -) l , es si creciente como mtl M24 1000 (Y & >d, (I m o' & N) (Ym x md) [X frm) 1 1 LE No so tros. sabe mos que dado E70 1/Xm-l/LE, Ymzmo lucgo si mol = mo =) F(m'o) 2mo =) | X Hmoll-l| LE Ade mas s: m 2/ mol = mo => f(m) > m > mo => f(m) > mo => | Xf(m) - 9 | < E/

man - lel PDG ando € fijo m'=f(m) 7,m a fin -0) >E (Para cada m 3 m 7, m Se tiemo | afim | > E (4 on eN) Cm -> l => Cfm -> l => Cm acotada pues comverge Pero [Cm] = | f(m) · af(m) = | f(m) | a f(m) > f(m) · E [Cm] 3 m. E)00

P41
L'm
$$\sqrt{7} \times M \perp 5 \times M + 3^{m}$$

My $\sqrt{7} \times M \perp 5 \times M + 3^{m}$
Si bi a m $\sqrt{7} \times M \perp 5^{m} \times 3^{m} \times 1$ $\sqrt{7} \times M = N$
L'm $\sqrt{7} \times M + 5^{m} \times 1$ $\sqrt{7} \times M + 5^{m} \times 1$
 $\sqrt{7} \times M + 5^{m} \times 1$ $\sqrt{7} \times M + 7^{m} \times 1$
 $\sqrt{7} \times M + 7^{m} \times 1$ $\sqrt{7} \times M + 7^{m} \times 1$
 $\sqrt{7} \times M + 7^{m} \times 1$ $\sqrt{7} \times M + 7^{m} \times 1$
 $\sqrt{7} \times M \times 1$ $\sqrt{7} \times M \times 1$ $\sqrt{7} \times M \times 1$
 $\sqrt{7} \times M \times 1$ $\sqrt{7} \times M \times 1$ $\sqrt{7} \times M \times 1$
 $\sqrt{7} \times M \times 1$ $\sqrt{7} \times M \times 1$ $\sqrt{7} \times M \times 1$
 $\sqrt{7} \times M \times 1$ $\sqrt{7} \times M \times 1$

PS)

a) Se hizo antes !!

b)
$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \left(\frac{m^2 + 2}{m^2 + 1} \right)^{m^2}$$

Recordomas

 $\lim_{m \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{m^2} \right)^m \to e$
 $\lim_{m \to \infty} \left(\frac{m^2 + 2}{m^2 + 1} \right)^m \to e$
 $\lim_{m \to \infty} \left(\frac{m^2 + 2}{m^2 + 1} \right)^m \to e$
 $\lim_{m \to \infty} \left(\frac{m^2 + 2}{m^2 + 1} \right)^{m^2}$
 $\lim_{m \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{m^2 + 1} + 1 \right)^{m^2 + 1}$
 $\lim_{m \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{m^2 + 1} + 1 \right)^m \to e$
 $\lim_{m \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{m^2 + 1} + 1 \right)^m \to e$

Scanned with CamScanner

Motor
$$C_{m+1} = C_{m-1}^2 + 1$$
 $C_{m+1} = C_{m-1}^2 + 1$
 $C_{m} = C_{m-1}^2 + C_{m-1}^2$
 $C_{m} = C_{m-1}^2$
 C_{m

5Ea uma sucesión crecionte Vin (um - * Vm) = 0. PDQ lum cm = lun vm = l. YESO, From I Un-Vm-9 LE 5: E= 1 | Jmo. GN | Hm2 mo. -12 Um - Vm 22/ / + Vm =) . Cln < 1 + Vm < 1+Vm > , Ino Como Un 1 gacotada => 3 lim Un 2-/ 1 >-lln + lm>-1 => Vm > Um-1 > Umo-1) => 3 lim Vm Commo Vm V yocatala Por TSM.

lum Um - Vm = 0

lum Um - lum Vm = 0

lum Um = lum Vm //

Solo purdo hacet Este paso por que Cada uno tieme l'im Por se parado.

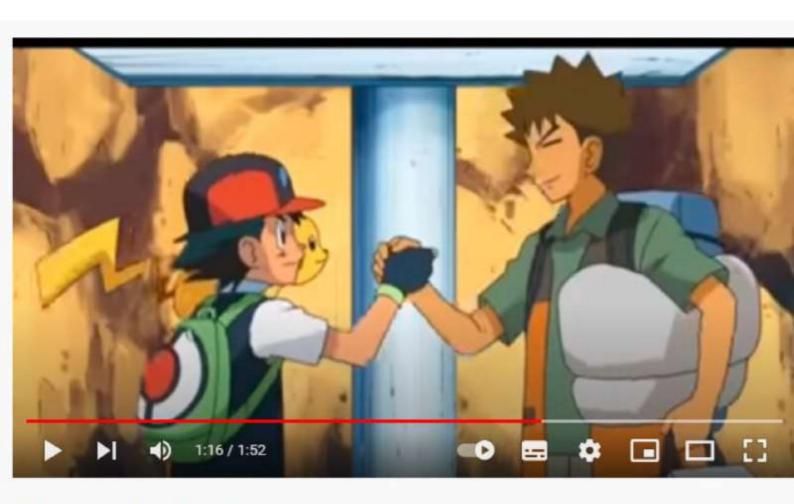
5 ya

Sea Sm succesión a cotada # Ejetao Adiaional JM >0, 4m GN, 15m / EM I) Dem 4m >M 1 5m 4 5m M-M -M & Sm & M M & Sm/Am

M & Sm/Am

/[1] # ojo la designaldad $\frac{1}{m-M} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{m+m}$ $\frac{1}{m+sn} \rightarrow 0$ lim 1 = 0 (=> YEZO, FMOEN, YMOMO | 1 -0 / CE $= \frac{1}{C} \left(\frac{1}{C} \left(m - M \right) \right) = \frac{1}{E} + M$ basta mo = [= 1 M] +1, Im 2 moz M . | 1 / L E L=) 1 70 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2^{m-1}} - \frac{1}{2^{m+1}} \right]$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2^{m+1}} - \frac{1}{2^{m}} + 1 \right] = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{4^{m^2}} = \frac{2}{4^{-1}}$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2^{m+1}} - \frac{1}{2^{m+1}} \right] = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{4^{m^2}} = \frac{2}{4^{-1}}$ m-(am) rentances seva a 0 por parte convolge = acotada

Terminamos !
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Ash se despide de Brock