

REFERENCIA



BIBLIOGRAFICAS

- Materia: calculo
- Carrera: Enfermería
- Semestre/cuatri: 4to
- Nombre dela alumno: Limberg David Velasco Domínguez
- Nombre del profesor: Jorge Enrique Albores Aguilar
- Grupo: A;23

David Velasco
Cálculo

① lpm $x \rightarrow 3$ $\frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{4x - 12} = \frac{9 - 6 - 3}{12 - 12} = \frac{0}{0}$

$\frac{(x-3)(x+1)}{4(x-3)}$

$\frac{4x}{4} = \frac{3+1}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$

② lpm $x \rightarrow 4$ $\frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{x - 4}$

$\frac{(4)^2 - 6(4) + 8}{(4) - 4} = \frac{12 - 24 + 8}{1} = \frac{20}{1} = 20$

③ lpm $x \rightarrow 1$ $\frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

$\frac{(1)^2 - 1}{(1) - 1} = \frac{2 - 1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

④ lpm $x \rightarrow 2$ $\frac{x + 2}{x^2 + 4x + 4}$

$\frac{(2) + 2}{(2)^2 + 4(2) + 4} = \frac{2 + 2}{4 + 8 + 4} = \frac{4}{16} = 0.25$

⑤ lpm $x \rightarrow 1$ $\frac{5x^3 - 4x^2 + 2}{x + 3}$

$\frac{5(1)^3 - 4(1)^2 + 2}{(1) + 3}$

$\frac{15 - 4 + 2}{4} = \frac{9}{4} = 2.25$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 10} (-x^2 - 2x) \\ &= (-10)^2 - 2(10) \\ &= -100 - 20 \\ &= -120 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} (2x^2 - 6x) \\ &= 2(7)^2 - 6(7) \\ &= 2 \cdot 49 - 42 \\ &= 56 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} (5x - 5) \\ &= 5(-3) - 5 \\ &= -15 - 5 \\ &= -20 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^3 - x^2 - x - 2) \\ &= (2)^3 - (2)^2 - (2) - 2 \\ &= 8 - 4 - 2 - 2 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 12} (-7x^2 + 2x - 11) \\ &= -7(12)^2 + 2(12) - 11 \\ &= -7 \cdot 144 + 24 - 11 \\ &= -1,008 + 24 - 11 \\ &= -995 \end{aligned}$$