Universidad del sureste

Campus Comitán

Licenciatura de medicina humana

TEMA: PONIENDO LIMITES

Nombre de alumno:

Cesar enrique Utrilla Domínguez

Grado y Grupo: 2 A

Materia:

BIOMATEMATICAS

Nombre del profesor:

ROSVANI MARGINE MORALES IRECTA

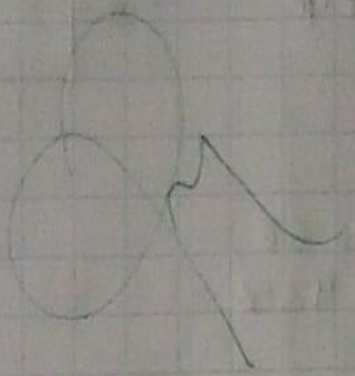
PH = 6.6 x^2 ✓ 43.56

PH = 7.6 x^3 ✓ 57.76

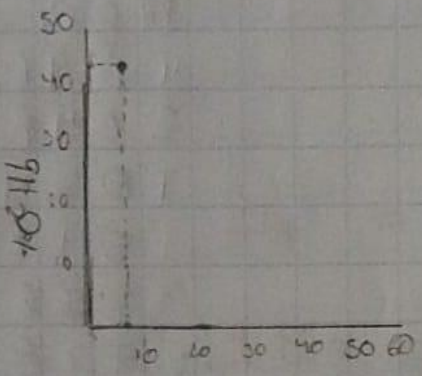
PH = 7.8 x^3 ✓ 60.84

PH = 8 x^4 ✓ 64

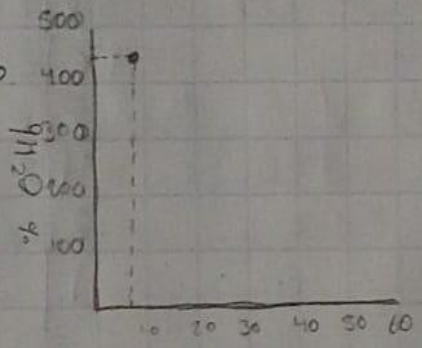
Lim x^2
PH 6.6.



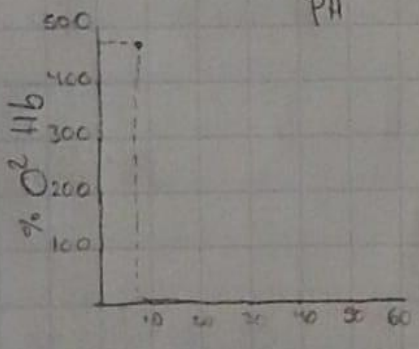
① Lim x^2 = 43.56
PH → 6.6



② Lim x^2 = 438.976
PH → 7.6



③ Lim x^3
PH → 7.8

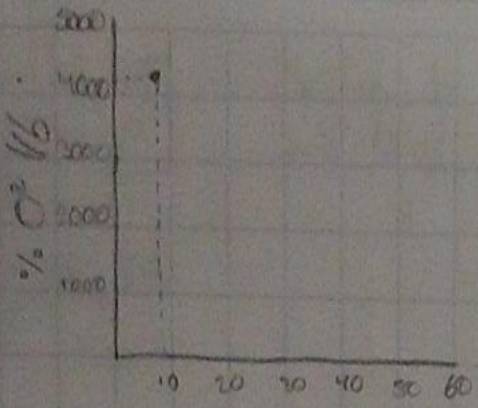


474.552.

Lim x^4

PH → 8

4096



PH

PH=6.6

① 4356

PH=7.6

② 57.76

③ PH=7.8
60.84

④ PH: 8
64

PH=8 x^4

4	0	9	6	2
2	0	4	8	2
1	0	2	4	2
	5	1	2	2
	2	5	6	2
	1	2	8	2
		6	4	2
		3	2	2
		1	6	2
			8	2
			4	2
			2	2
			1	

Hacer de forma

PH: 6 Lim: 6(6) = 36

x → 6

C: 80 Lim 80x

x → 6.1

Lim 80(6.1) = 488

x → 6.1

PH: 9 Lim: 9(9) = 81

x → 9

PH: 35 Lim: 35(65) = 30.15

x → 65

$\lim_{x \to 3} [2x \cdot 4x]$ $\lim_{x \to 3} [2(3) \cdot 4(3)]$

$[6 \cdot 12]$

$[72]$

2. $\lim_{x \to 3} x = 72$

6. $\lim_{x \to a} x^n = a^n$

6. Si K es una constante $\lim_{x \to a} k = K$

$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{4x}{8x} = \frac{4(2)}{8(2)} = \frac{8}{16} = .2$

Hacer

$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{11x + 2x}{3x - 2x} = \frac{8}{6} = 1.33$

$$\lim_{x \to a} [fx]^n = \lim_{x \to a} x^n$$

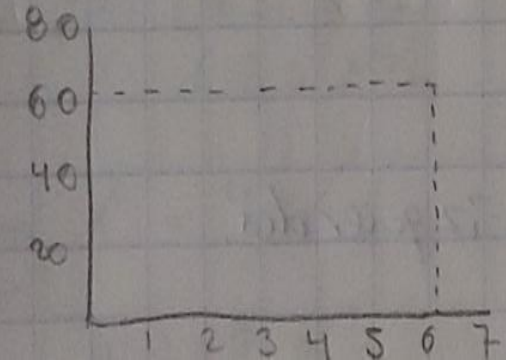
$$\lim_{x \to a} \sqrt[q]{fx} = \lim_{x \to a} \sqrt{x}$$

① $$\lim_{x \to 2} [2x]^3 = 64$$

② $$\lim_{x \to 2} \sqrt{2x} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

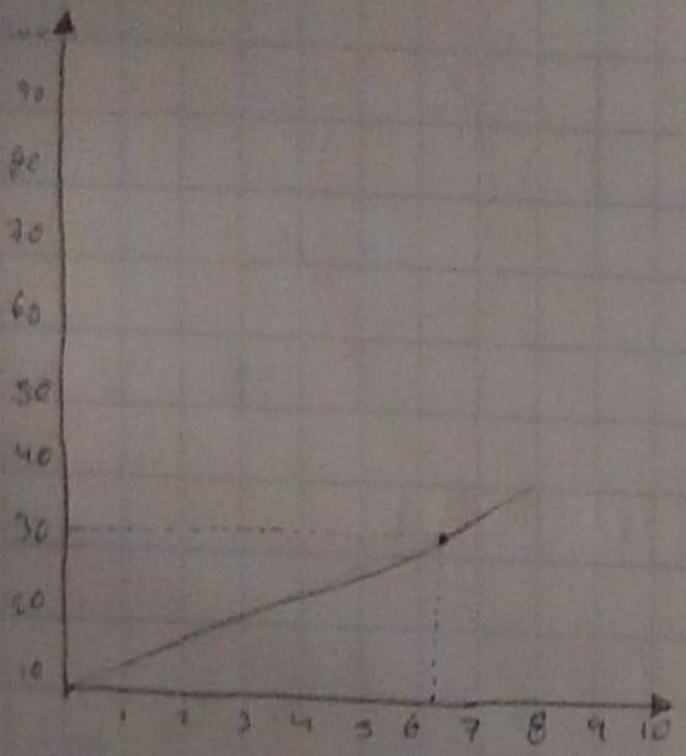
$C = 80 \lim_{x \to 6.1} 80x$

$\lim_{x \to 6.1} 80(6.1) = 488 = \underline{61}$



PAG. 1 ¿Satoshi? K = 80

$\lim_{x \to a} = KL$ $\lim_{x \to 6.1} 80(6.1) = 488. = 2.$



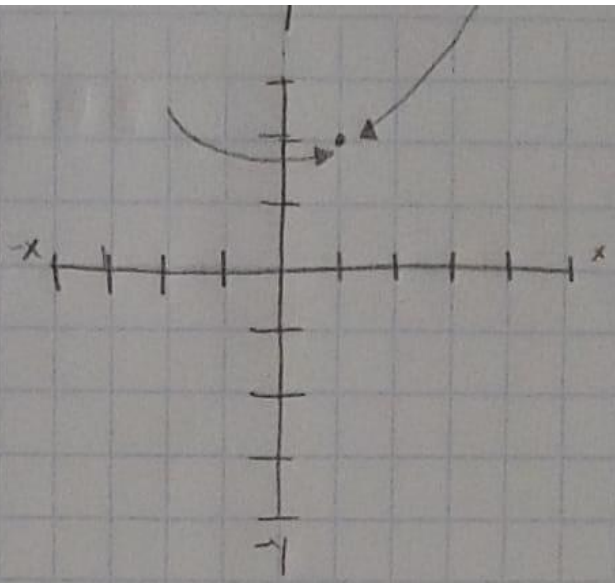
Cuando x se acerca a C por la derecha

$\lim_{x \to a} f(x)$ $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{[x]}{x}$

Cuando x se acerca a C por la izquierda.

$\lim_{x \to a} f(x)$ $\lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{|x|}{x}$

$f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}$ $\begin{cases} x^2+1 \text{ si } x < 1 \\ 2 \text{ si } x > 1 \end{cases}$ =



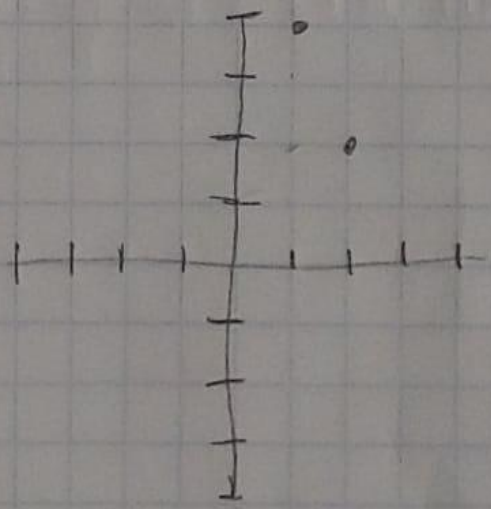
$f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} = 1 + 1 = -2$

$f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} = 2 + 1 = 3$

$\lim_{x \to 1^-} x^2+1 = 2$

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

$f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}$ $\begin{cases} x^2 \text{ si } x < 2 \\ 4 \text{ si } x = 2 \\ 6-2 \text{ si } x > 2 \end{cases}$



$\lim_{x \to 2^-} x^2 = 4$

$\lim_{x \to 2} 4(x) = 2$

$\lim_{x \to 2^+} 6-2(2) = 2$