



**tema: Ejercicios durante clases**

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**Grado: 2**

**Grupo: A**

**Materia: Biomatemáticas**

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### Criterios

Tareas o investigación 15%  
Exposición 15%  
Trabajo final 20%  
Examen 50%

### Biomatemática

- uso de herramientas de las matemáticas para el análisis de cuestiones y temas de la biología.
- se trata de una disciplina científica que también recurre a la utilización de conceptos matemáticos para el estudio de asuntos de las ciencias ambientales y de la medicina.

### Límites

Es una magnitud a la que se acercan progresivamente

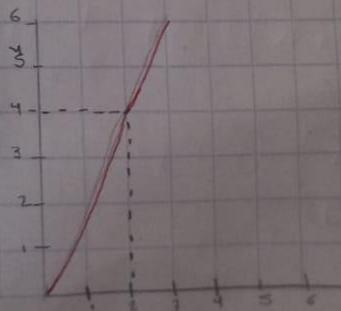
### Fórmula de Límite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$$

### Ejemplo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2$$

$$\lim x^2 = (2)^2 = 4$$



## Exercícios

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2.5} x^2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2.5} x^2 = (2.5)^2 = 6.25$

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1.5} x^2 = (1.5)^2 = 2.25$

$x \rightarrow 1.5$

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x^3 = (3)^3 = 9$

$x \rightarrow 3$

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

$x \rightarrow 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7.2} x^2 = (7.2)^2 = 51.84$

$x \rightarrow 7.2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7.4} x^2 = (7.4)^2 = 54.76$

$x \rightarrow 7.4$

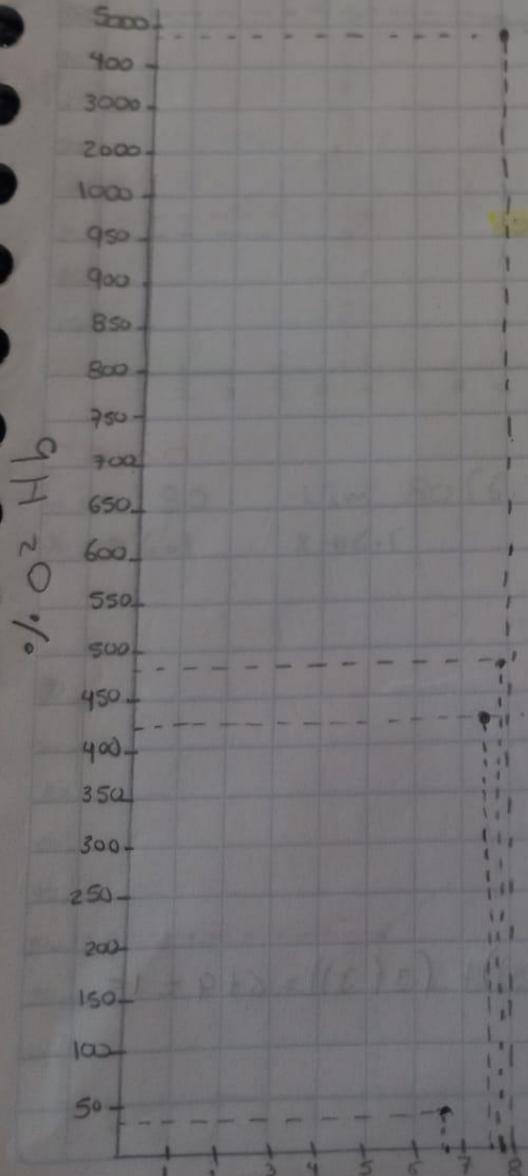
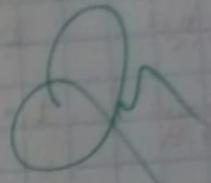
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7.6} x^2 = (7.6)^2 = 57.76$

$x \rightarrow 7.6$

Tarea

6.6  $LPM \cdot x^2$   
 $x \rightarrow 6.6$   
 $LPM \cdot x^2$   
 $x \rightarrow 7.6$   
 $LPM \cdot x^3$   
 $x \rightarrow 7.8$   
 $LPM \cdot x^4$   
 $x \rightarrow 8$

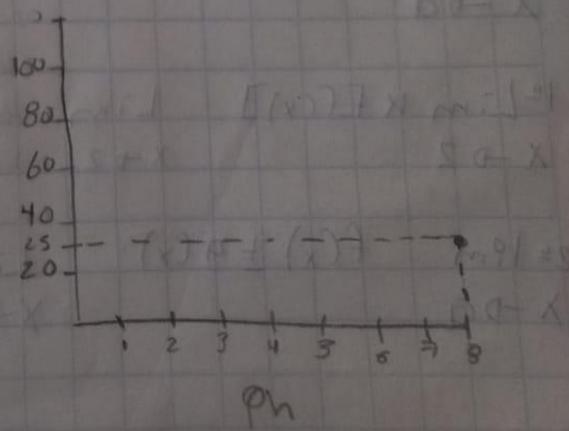
$LPM \cdot x^2 (6.6)^2 = 43.56$   
 $LPM \cdot x^3 (7.6)^3 = 438.976$   
 $LPM \cdot x^4 (7.8)^4 = 474.552$   
 $LPM \cdot x^4 (8)^4 = 4,096$



mcd	
4,096	4
1024	4
256	4
64	4
16	4
4	4
1	

4096

$8 = 100\%$   
 $x 2 = x \cdot 25\%$   
 $25\%$



### Ejercicios

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 6.6} x^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 6.6} x^2 (6.6)^2 = 43.56$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7.6} x^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 7.6} x^2 (7.6)^2 = 57.76$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7.8} x^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 7.8} x^2 (7.8)^2 = 60.84$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8} x^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} x^2 (8)^2 = 64$$

15/02/22

### \*Propiedades de los límites

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} c = c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x = a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^n = a^n$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{x} = \sqrt[n]{a}$$

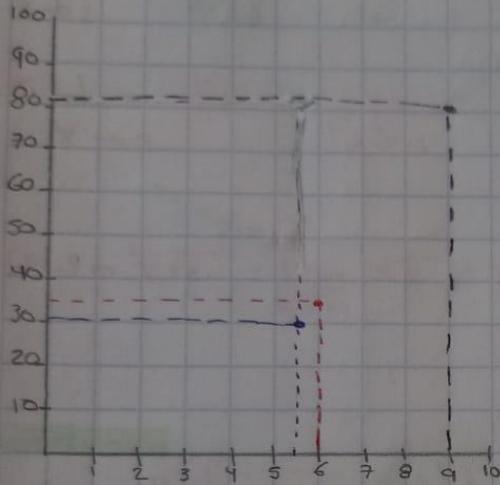
$$1^\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} k[f(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} k[f(x)] = k \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$$

$$2^\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \pm g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 2(3) \pm 3(3) = 6 \pm 9 = 15$$

18x3

### Ejercicios

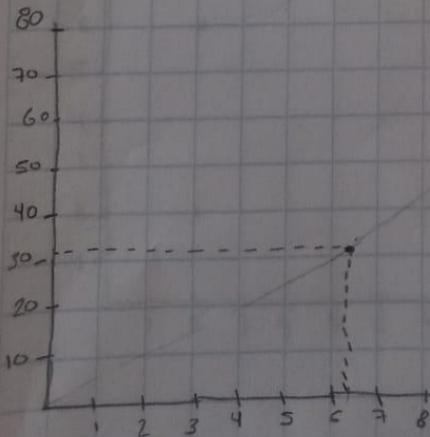
- ph 6  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} x [f(6)] = (6)(6) = 36$
- ph 9  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} x [f(9)] = (9)(9) = 81$
- ph 5.5  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5.5} x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5.5} x [f(5.5)] = (5.5)(5.5) = 30.25$



### Tarea

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 6.1} 80 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 6.1} 80(6.1) = 488$$

MCD	
488	2
244	2
122	2
61	61
1	



$$\frac{6.1 - 100}{2} \quad x = 32.7$$

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4 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + g(x)}{x}$  da  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$  e  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 0$  (con il "0+0")

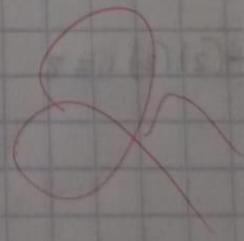
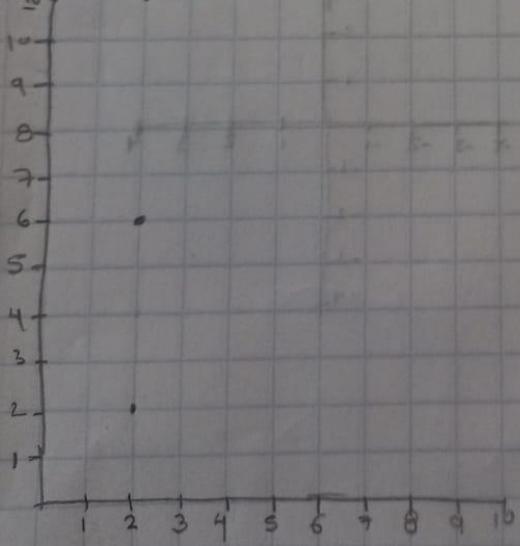
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4(x)}{8(x)} = \frac{8}{16} = 0.5$

5 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^n$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [2x]^3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [2(2)]^3 = 12x^3$

6 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[3]{fx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{0}$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{2(2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 2 = 2$

Tarda

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4x + 2x}{3x - 2x} = \frac{4(2) + 2(2)}{3(2) - 2(2)} = \frac{8 + 4}{6 - 4} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$



## Límites laterales

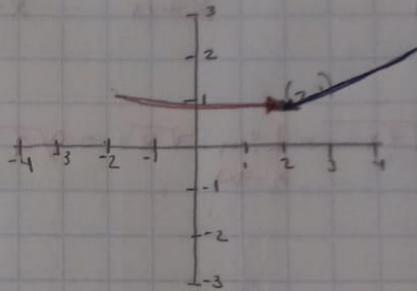
• Cuando  $x$  se acerca a  $c$  por la derecha

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \quad \text{ó} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x|}{x}$$

• Cuando  $x$  se acerca a  $c$  por la izquierda

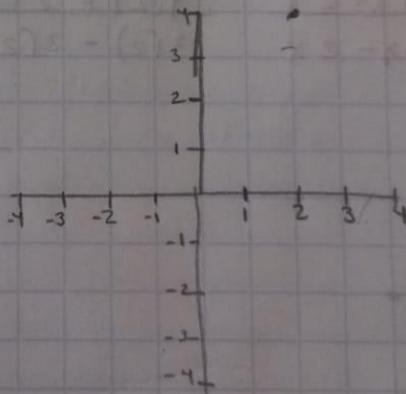
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) \quad \text{ó} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|}{x}$$

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



$$f(x) = \frac{|x|}{1} = \begin{cases} (-1)^2 + 1 = 2 \\ 2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

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



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

